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# THE TIMES

Europa: The young bosses of Europe

## ail union leaders call for national strike to begin on June 23

rs of the National Union of aymen last night called a al strike from June 23 in t of their pay claim. If it place it will be the first full oppage since the general in 1926.

British Airways maintenance and engineering workers at Heathrow yesterday decided to continue their strike. It is unlikely that normal services can be resumed before Thursday at the earliest.

## NUR decision by 21 votes to 3

Routledge
ditor
ual rail strike to start 3 was called last night : of the National Union ymen in pursuit of a pay parity with the The mineworkers' t broke the social con- is.

kes place, it will be nationwide stoppage 174,000-member NUR general strike of 1926. the interval allowed is due to take place d as a political com- The union hopes that nment will meet the the economic damage wage demand and ould entail.

pected pointer to a eaceful resolution of came from the nine- utive of the train nion, the Associated Locomotive Engi- Firemen (Aslef). It imously last night to 27.5 per cent award ndustry's arbitration hich the NUR has

ey Weighell, general of the NUR, said of decision: "It gives ks for someone to and do something." e call to the union's ies came after day. among the NUR , and in the union's ecutive, which was ngth after the return embers absent from an inconclusive meeting last week.

A majority recommendation from the negotiators calling for a strike unless the British Railways Board met the union's claim was carried by 21 votes to three. A moderate resolution proposing further talks before threatening industrial action attracted only three votes.

"Our people cannot see why they should accept something lower than a whole range of other public sector workers", Mr Weighell said. "I don't see why I should say to my members that they have to slip further away from people such as the miners, the postmen, and the power workers."

When asked about the railwaymen's responsibility to the social contract, a responsibility recently reemphasized in a TUC circular to unions which calls on them not to base their pay demands on comparability with other groups of workers, the NUR leader said: "It was an independent tribunal, and it said that it would not be unreasonable for us to expect that the social contract be interpreted for us in the same way as for other people."

That unrepentant rejection of the TUC line is likely to prompt early intervention by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC. He is almost certain to remind the NUR that it, like other railway unions, has moral obligation to abide by the wage restraint provisions of the social contract.

The NUR has rejected the Railway Staff National Tribunal's award for two reasons: it does not give the lower-paid a £34.65-a-week minimum rate to maintain their differential with surface workers in the pits: and it does not match more generous settlements with other public-sector workers.

Aslef leaders have asked for early talks to make acceptance of the tribunal's award final, but Mr Weighell is not allowed to attend talks with the board without the approval of his executive. That will be given only on the understanding that the employers move some way towards the union's demands.

The gap between the NUR and British Rail is wide. The tribunal's award would cost the industry £77.5m in a full year, but the railwaymen's demand for parity of treatment with the miners could cost "pushing on £100m", Mr Weighell said last night. The union wants rises of 35 per cent for the lower-paid and nothing below 30 per cent for higher-paid grades.

Although the immediate issue is pay, Mr Weighell agreed that "of course some" members of the union's executive were politically motivated.

He avoided questions about the union's loyalty to the TUC and the Government, repeatedly asserting that although he might have disagreed with the decision, he would carry it out loyally.

The executive's decision might have been even more serious. Some left-wing militants wanted the strike to start earlier, with less than two weeks allowed for peace moves.

## Israelis pull back their Suez forces in peace gesture

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, June 2

Israel is pulling its heavy guns back to a line 30 miles from the Suez Canal, cutting its rank force in the forward area by half and reducing the number of troops there to 3,500 instead of the 7,000 allowed under the disengagement agreement with Egypt. It will not deploy any missiles within 25 miles of the waterway.

These decisions were announced by Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, today after a special Cabinet meeting had approved this gesture to Egypt a few days before the reopening of the canal.

The withdrawal has more psychological than military significance, as Israel's ability to respond to a sudden attack is hardly impaired. Mr Rabin told a press conference, however, that "certain risks" were entailed. He may have had in mind repeated rumours that the Egyptians plan to move large numbers of troops across the canal to coincide with its reopening.

President Ford is understood to have been informed of the Israel Cabinet's decision in Salzburg. It is thought in Jerusalem that he will have been able to persuade President Sadat that there is now no reason to move troops or armour across the canal in breach of last year's disengagement agreement.

The possibility of a token Israel withdrawal had been discussed for weeks but while military leaders were in favour of it, leading politicians advocated waiting until the results of the Ford-Sadat summit were known. Mr Rabin himself held this view and so his statement today came as a surprise.

The Prime Minister emphasized that the reopening of the canal was provided for in the disengagement agreement. The steps being taken by Israel were intended to ease military tension in the area, he said. They did not replace the disengagement agreement, which Israel would observe on the basis of reciprocity, and they were not meant to be a substitute for continued efforts to achieve a further agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Israel's readiness to cooperate in these efforts remained constant, and this had been made clear in the United States

Mr Rabin said the Israel Army would reduce the number of its tanks by half in the area 30 kilometres (19 miles) from the canal. Under the disengagement agreement it is allowed to deploy 30 tanks in the limited armaments area 20 kilometres (12½ miles) from the canal.

No artillery would be positioned within 32 kilometres (20 miles) of the canal. Six batteries are at present allowed up to the 20-kilometre line.

The number of troops in the limited armaments area would be cut from the 7,000 permitted by the agreement to 3,500 and no missiles would be deployed within 40 kilometres (25 miles) of the canal. At present only anti-aircraft guns are banned within 30 kilometres from the canal.

The Prime Minister said he hoped the canal's reopening would serve the interests of all maritime nations and bring tranquillity to the area. He promised that Israel's forces would respect freedom of navigation through the canal and in the Gulf of Suez.

The decision had been transmitted to the United States Government, he said, but it had been made unilaterally without prior consultation.

Ford-Sadat talks, page 5



A white wicket at Buxton, Derbyshire, yesterday, where the second day of the county's cricket match against Lancashire was abandoned.

## Snowfalls usher in June

Heavy snow fell over wide areas of Scotland, Snowdonia, northern England, the East Midlands and East Anglia yesterday. The unusually cold weather was described by the Meteorological Office at Bracknell, Berkshire, as "just one of those oddities that we have from time to time".

The London Weather Centre said it would appear from records that the last time sleet or snow was reported so widely during an English summer was July 11, 1888.

Snow stopped play in three county cricket matches. Those at Bradford and Buxton, Derbyshire, were called off without a ball being bowled, and the start of the one at Colchester, Essex, was delayed. In the first round of the amateur golf championship at Hoylake, Cheshire, an icy gale, thunder and lightning and torrential hailstorms turned the exposed Royal Liverpool links into a test of physical endurance.

More than four inches of snow fell on the Scottish Highlands and three inches on parts of Cumbria. Wales had a stormy day of high winds, and snow fell in parts of Nottinghamshire for the first time in June since records began at the Watnall Meteorological Office, near Nottingham, in 1941.

In the market gardening centre of Melbourne, Derbyshire, snowstorms further damaged crops attacked by weekend frosts. East Midland farmers said supplies of new potatoes would be delayed by several weeks.

In general, the snow melted quickly or turned to rain. The immediate forecast is: more snow today over the Scottish hills and the Pennines, but becoming less cold in the South by tomorrow.

Forecast, page 2
Sport, page 9
Leading article, page 13

## US Court ruling bars union closed shop

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 2

The United States Supreme Court today ended a long history of virtual immunity for trade unions by holding that they may be prosecuted for forcing a form of closed shop.

By a 5-4 decision, the court ruled that the anti-trust laws could be applicable to unions on the ground of anti-competitive practice, even if they were acting in genuine efforts to improve workers' conditions.

The ruling is expected to have some reverberations in the union movement. The test case was brought by a plumbers' union branch in Dallas, Texas, against a construction company. The union demanded that the company sign an agreement debarring it from doing any sub-contracting work with firms employing non-union employees.

The lower courts held that the union was within its rights because, through its "closed shop" campaign it was attempting to protect wages and conditions.

However, the Supreme Court majority, through the opinion of Justice Lewis Powell, came out against the union "contract" which permitted a "direct restraint on competition".

The effect of the ruling is to render a union liable to prosecution if it engages in such pressures as picketing of non-union firms or work sites.

## Carr ...tice call ...nity

...ional-Staff
...Home Secretary in ...s Administration, ...it support last night ...as expressed by Mr ...ecretary of State for ...and Science, in his ...he weekend.
...e good things about ...idum campaign, Mr ...was the evidence it ...to the country that ...of different parties ...eed deeply on many matters were none ...apable of working ...hen the cause was ...ng national import-

... in Wallington, Carr said: "That is great majority of his country want to ...inue to do until we ...ved the desperate ...ich we find ourselves ...ent.
...ople of this country ...overnable. They will sustain a government put nation before ...unity before faction."

...endum news, pages 3 and 4

## Heathrow engineers decide to stay out

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

Maintenance and engineering workers at Heathrow airport decided yesterday to go on with their strike, making it unlikely that British Airways will be able to operate any of its European or domestic flights out of the airport until Thursday at the earliest.

An emergency meeting of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport on Sunday had brought hopes that a peace formula would be accepted by the men as the basis for a return to work pending further talks. But yesterday a preliminary meeting of 150 shop stewards rejected the wording of the formula and it was not even put to a later meeting of the strikers. They decided without a vote to go on with the action at least until a further meeting tomorrow.

The national joint council met again last night to try to amend the wording in time to put the formula again to stewards this morning. Even if it is accepted, it is unlikely that the 740 strikers can be brought together before the planned meeting tomorrow.

The strike started with demands for extra money for working the new TriStar airbus, but British Airways refused to concede the claim, fearing that it would lead to similar demands from the rest of the 11,000 engineering staff for working other types of aircraft.

Discussions now centre on a flexibility arrangement to enable crews to be switched between different aircraft. No increased payments for that arrangement have yet been discussed, but Mr George Guy, who chaired the shop stewards' meeting, said that he hoped talks about cash could start on Thursday after a return to work.

The dispute began last Wednesday night and the British Airways service from Heathrow began to deteriorate as aircraft required attention. The airline announced that it would not be able to maintain a credible service from yesterday.

Long-haul overseas flights and services from other British airports have not been affected. The airline has suspended all bookings to Europe and domestic airports until Friday.

Monday is a busy day for Heathrow, with many businessmen making flights, and British Airways would normally have carried 15,000 passengers on 200 flights on its European and domestic divisions. The airline said that most had been rebooked to other airlines, but some had decided not to travel.

Passengers for the Channel Islands and Cork were being taken by bus from Heathrow to other airports to be flown out. Passengers intending to fly today are advised to telephone 01-759 4848 before setting out for the airport.

## Mr Benn pulls out of TV debate

By Diana Geddes

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, refused to take part in last night's television debate on the EEC because of the non-party line-up of the seating. He felt it would lend support to the idea of a coalition government, Granada Television, which filmed the debate, said yesterday.

The format chosen for the debate was pro-EEC speakers mixed together on one side, led by Mr Edward Heath, facing anti-EEC speakers on the other, led by Mr Enoch Powell.

"It was Mr Benn's strong feeling that we should make the division on party lines", Granada said. "We felt we could present the arguments clearly on television only if we divided the participants into two teams representing pro and anti views."

Six permutations of the seating arrangements were tried, but either were objected to by Mr Benn or proved unacceptable to most of the other 11 speakers, Granada said.

"We regretfully had to withdraw our invitation to Mr Benn at 8 pm on Sunday evening", Granada said. "His strongest fear was that we were advocating a coalition by lumping together members of different parties on a common platform."

Mr Benn was not available yesterday for comment. He was replaced in the debate by Mrs Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, who agreed to stand in just before she was due to board a train on Sunday night for a visit to Scotland.

Opening the two-hour television debate, *The State of the Nation*, Mr Heath immediately took up the issue of sovereignty, which was to remain the dominant theme. Sovereignty was not something to hoard, like a miser, he said, but something to be used. By going into the Community we were using it to secure peace, security and prosperity.

By pooling part of our sovereignty we got control over the sovereignty of eight other countries, he added. The British people did not "rat" on treaties. It would be dishonourable to pull out now.

Replying, Mr Powell said it would be dishonourable to seek to persuade the British people to vote on the misunderstanding that we would be breaking a treaty if we came out. We would not. When negotiating our entry into the EEC, the Government itself had said it reserved the right to withdraw from the Community.

The purpose of the EEC was political union. When the EEC parliament was directly elected, as was proposed, it had to progressively supersede the British Parliament, he said.

In an emotional winding-up speech, Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said that if we affirmed our membership of the EEC we were being asked to renounce our freedom, to renounce the rights of our Parliament and people, and to subject ourselves to a written constitution we never wrote, which had authority over our laws and taxes.

For what? he asked. For greater prosperity? Never had our prosperity been in greater peril than it was today. For peace and security? As long as it was needed our security and peace were going to owe far more to Nato than to the EEC.

How would we explain to future generations that the British Government, which in the last 20 years had given freedom and the great power of self-government to several hundred million people, including countries as small and meagre as Cyprus and Malta, and as poor and impoverished as Bangladesh and India, should now be prepared to throw it away for themselves?

Of course we had problems to face, but we had not given up in the past.

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, commended Mr Shore for his great oratory, but said that in his view he had spoken with the voice of isolation and had given the most distorted picture of choice.

Mr Jenkins spoke of a certain fear and suspicion among some British people that the Community wanted to do us down. But why should we fear that a Community which had brought new strength to France and Germany should do the reverse for us?


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## Reksten default highlights recession for tanker trade

By Our Financial Staff

With some 10 per cent of the world oil tanker fleet now laid up, the consequences of the severe recession are now being felt.

Yesterday the big British shipping company, Ocean Transport & Trading, confirmed that Mr Hilmar Reksten, the Norwegian shipping magnate, had defaulted on his charter of the 226,000 dwt tanker Titan. Ocean has repossessed the ship, but Sir J. Lindsay Alexander, its chairman, said: "Prospects of satisfactory alternative employment for this vessel in the next year or two are poor."

Mr Reksten had four supertankers on charter. This is the second to be repossessed by its owner. Earlier this month a Norwegian shipping company, Olsen & Ugelstad took back its 227,000 dwt vessel and rechartered it to Exxon, the American oil company, but only for a single voyage.

Latest estimates suggest that there is now a 250 million deadweight tonnage surplus of tankers—or 35 per cent of the world fleet. Apart from those ships laid up, a further 25 per cent are either steaming slowly, awaiting cargoes or preparing to be laid up.

The recession began after the Middle East crisis in the autumn of 1973 when oil tanker charter rates dropped sharply. Several banks, which financed the build up of the supertanker fleets in the late 1960s and early 1970s

Continued on page 15, col 1

## ...ers intimidated

...efending left-wing extremists ...a are being intimidated and murdered by right-wing groups, according to a Geneva by the International ...n of Jurists. As a result ...e refusing to defend political

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## ...tion risks

...on how to cope with public ...s after the escape of radio- ...erials from an accident in a ...actor are contained in a report today by the Medical Council.

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## ...sler strike ...cted to tomorrow

...-old strike at the Chrysler ...ant in Coventry, which has ...the company's production in ...expected to be called off at ...meeting tomorrow. Shop ...ired yesterday to recommend ...the stoppage following the ...it's offer of increases of at ...week on basic rates. However, ...stewards said they were ...the offer as an "interim" ...would seek further negoplant level on a final pay

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## Strong gains in share prices

Belief that the British people will vote strongly in favour of staying in the EEC resulted in a sharp rise in equities on the London stock market. The FT index advanced 13 points to a year's high of 358.1.

The price of gold, however, fell to its lowest level for seven months on European bullion markets. This followed the news on Friday that the United States would hold another gold auction on June 30.

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## CIA 'broke the law'

Vice-President Rockefeller said yesterday that his commission into the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency had uncovered breaches of United States statutes. The agency, however, had not been guilty of large-scale illegal activities. The commission's report will be handed to President Ford on Friday.

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## Canberra showdown

In Canberra, Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, moved towards a showdown with his critic Dr Jim Cairns at a Labour Party caucus meeting due today. The Premier disregarded Dr Cairn's warning of the risk of a serious party split by the removal of Mr Lance Barnard from his post as Minister of Defence.

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## Telephones being used less

Post Office engineers were told at their union conference that people were using their telephones less because of the increased charges. People are being forced to cut the length and number of telephone calls, Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary said. Demand for telecommunications services had fallen also, he said.

Page 2

Social contract: A fresh appeal to unions to curb wage demands was made yesterday by Mr Jack Jones, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union 2

Authors: Mr Hugh Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, announced yesterday that autumn legislation was proposed for a public lending right 2

Murder inquiry: Mr John Mackintosh, MP, called police to his home in Edinburgh yesterday after the body of a badly injured man had been found in the driveway 3

Madrid: Spanish police are accused of sending arrested people to emergency areas, where they have almost unlimited powers 5

House insurance: Mortgagors are to be allowed a free choice under an Office of Fair Trading ruling 15


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Stock markets: Equities had a very strong session. The FT Index closed 13 points up to 358.1, a new "high" for the year
Financial Editor: Metal Box shares in the overseas bandwagon; gold and the new factors; Northern Development—the banks call it a day
Business features: The suggestion that a system of coordinated bargaining could be a way out of the pay "jungle" is discussed by Eric Wigham.

## US governors favour the death penalty

New York, June 2.—Governors of the 50 states favour capital punishment by almost a 2—1 ratio, mainly because of solid support in the South.

A United Press International poll of governors shows 28 approve of the death penalty, 17 are against it and five have no opinion.

In the South, where all states have the death penalty, all but one governor, Mr Ray Blanton, of Tennessee, approve of capital punishment. Of the 28 governors who favour capital punishment, 16 said it was a deterrent. Others said it was justified by brutal crimes or was the will of the people.—UPI.

## E German athlete asks for asylum

Frankfurt, June 2.—An East German athlete applied today for asylum in West Germany after competing at the European gymnastics championships in Berne this weekend, a West German Gymnastics Federation spokesman said.

Wolfgang Thuene, who is 26, said that differences with his coach and gymnastics federation, nor political motives, prompted his decision.—Reuter.

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EEC REFERENDUM

# Mr Wilson denies steel cutbacks due to Brussels order and sees great future for the industry

By Michael Hatfield

Mr Wilson last night set out to allay the fears of Scottish workers on the impact of EEC membership on the steel industry.

He also saw Britain giving a lead in political attitudes and developments in Europe. "We cannot do that", he said, "by taking our bat home and sinking into an offshore island mentality."

The Prime Minister devoted much of his speech in Glasgow to the issue of steel, saying: Short-term cutbacks in steel production are not the result of Common Market action. What has hit us has hit steel-producing industries in Europe and throughout the world. The problems of the steel industry cannot be ascribed to membership of the Market. Indeed, the Community has moved quickly to provide help for some of the hardest hit areas and sectors of Britain's steel.

No quotas were being imposed. All that had happened was that the Commission was preparing a revised forecast of steel production in the Community as a whole, after consultation with steel producers and governments. He said:

Nothing happening in Europe is preventing the British industry from producing the steel it wants to. Cuts in production, and resultant cuts in employment, came not from Brussels, but from the current level of demand for steel.

There was a great deal of catching up to be done, but given that Britain can remain fully competitive in investments and production costs—and on this the Government were determined. There was a great future for the steel industry.

On the general theme of membership, Mr Wilson asked why it should be thought that Britain alone would lose identity, power and influence if it joined a regional group, when African and Asian and Caribbean and North American countries felt their power and influence enhanced by participation in regional groups.

The influence that Britain possessed, the lead it had given and was giving on a global scale, would be strengthened: It is a new deal. It is an attack on the whole syndrome of fear. Britain is uniquely placed to play a common part in eliminating that fear from the minds of men and women, and above all to ensure that our children grow up in an atmosphere no longer dominated by fear.

# Five leaders of industry call for a 'No' vote

By Our Political Staff

The clash of interest over continued membership of the EEC between the multinational companies and the British people is emphasized in a pamphlet issued yesterday by five prominent industrialists They are: Sir George Dowty, Sir George Bolton, Lord Kings Norton, Sir Cyril Black and Sir Ian Mactaggart.

They say that Article 52 of the Treaty of Rome has attractions for the bigger company, the so-called multinational, which wants to invest its capital to the maximum advantage.

That was where the clash of interest occurred. "It is not insignificant that the companies that have given the most money to support the Britain in Europe campaign are the ones which are putting up factories in the centre of the Common Market, the golden triangle, instead of here in Britain", they say.

"We regret what they are doing. We regret still more the call of patriotism that cloaks their deed."

The industrialists say that the chairmen and directors of multinationals must judge for themselves where their interests lie. "We do hope, however, that the great majority of industrialists will agree that there is no need for them to fear a 'No' vote.

"Far from being a cause for panic, it should lead our country and the British people to a way forward much more in our interests than membership of the Common Market."

Common sense showed that the United Kingdom could do better by trading in all the markets of the world than by restricting itself by the rules of the EEC.

**Jobs claim rejected**: A claim by Mr George Wright, secretary of the Welsh TUC, that up to 65,000 Welsh jobs would be at risk if Britain stayed in the EEC was rejected yesterday by Mr Ian Kelsall, secretary of the CBI in Wales.

The reverse was the case, he said.



Mr Len Murray, of the TUC (left), Mr Roger Moate, MP, and Mr Booth, Minister of State for Employment, presenting the anti-EEC case yesterday.

# Russia puts weight behind EEC opponents

By Richard Davy

The Soviet press and radio have depicted the EEC referendum debate largely as a struggle between capitalists and workers. Hardly any serious attention is given to the arguments in favour of Britain remaining in the Community. Mr Benn's allegation that membership has cost Britain 500,000 jobs is approvingly quoted as a statement of fact. No mention is made of the extent to which it was challenged by members of the Government and others. Britain's economic difficulties are blamed mainly on the Community.

"On the one hand", an article in *Pravda* says, "there are the leading groups of British monopoly capital, including the multinationals who are interested in spreading their influence to the markets of the EEC members and in stricter control over the British Government, and especially parliament, by the political bodies of the Community.

"On the other hand there are the trade unions and the mass democratic movement as a whole, which see in British membership of the Common Market a real threat to the country's economic independence and the standard of living, raising the prospect of the strengthening of . . . monopoly capital, which bars the way to possible democratic change."

In another article the same authors say that "when the propertied classes prodded Britain into the Common Market, they also expected that competition from the Continent would force British manufacturers to squeeze more profits out of the working man and, by speeding up the ruin of small companies, would strengthen the role of big business".

In last week's issue of *Literary Gazette*, Edgar Chepurov, London correspondent of the Novosti news agency, gave a few words from Mr Peter Walker in favour of the Market, but about four times as much from a trade unionist speaking against it.

According to Tass, the bourgeois press is "psychologically processing the population". This is presumably why Moscow radio's English language service has also come to the aid of the anti-Marketeers. For instance, in a commentary on May 25, Professor Abram Frumkin, of the Soviet Foreign Trade Academy, gave a grim picture of the weakening pound, inflation, and the balance of payments deficit, and added: "Britain owes this state of affairs very largely to membership of the Common Market".

Professor Frumkin also stated that "for the working people membership has meant higher prices for food and other goods . . . the working people have suffered from the rise in unemployment". It is, he says "becoming more obvious than ever how much Britain's economy and foreign trade would gain from stable, permanent links with the vast and rapidly expanding market of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community".

Soviet views are thus made clear to British listeners; and why not? But *Izvestia* severely castigates Peking radio for broadcasting in favour of the Community.

# Minister predicts anti-devolution campaign

A vote by Scotland in favour of the EEC would signal the start of a big campaign against devolution, Mr Ewing, Under-Secretary at the Scottish Office responsible for devolution, said at a press conference in Glasgow yesterday.

He was convinced that a "Yes" vote would be used by those opposed to devolution to argue that the position had changed in Scotland. That would cause a political crisis, he said, because EEC membership was incompatible with devolution.

He found it almost incomprehensible that over the past few elections there had been support by the people of Scotland for having a say over their own affairs and now they were being urged to accept domination from Brussels instead of Westminster. He did not see the two as compatible.

He said that those who wanted to kill off the devolution argument were almost all pro-marketeers.

# 'Italians want united Europe inspired by British values'

By David Leigh

Signor Piero Bassetti, head of the regional government of Lombardy in Italy, said in London yesterday that Europe should develop into a federation of self-governing regions.

"Many Italians and many Europeans are looking for a united Europe inspired by several values that are drawn directly from the British political experience", he told a seminar organized by the Young European Federalists and the Foreign Press Association.

British pragmatism and strong local government tradition were values being applied in Italian experiments, he said.

Europeans did not look forward to a centralization of power in Brussels, as claimed by British anti-Marketeers. "A centralized European state would be an administrative and bureaucratic nightmare", the Italian politician said.

A federation of regions was the ideal way to preserve the different identities of Europeans.

# Food supply warning

There was not "a hope in hell" that any future government could guarantee adequate supplies of food at below today's prices if Britain left the EEC, Mr Mellish, Government Chief Whip, said last night.

A "No" vote would do nothing to help the housewife and could conceivably create the scarcities, the queues and the miseries of the immediate post-war period.

Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the Get Britain Out campaign, said in Birmingham that young people in Britain might face conscription in a European army. The whole purpose of the EEC was the creation of a federal state of Western Europe.

# Coalition, jobs at issue

By Philip Howard

The referendum campaigners at their press conferences yesterday worried the old bones of what have emerged as the two principal idols of the Common Marketplace: jobs, and the question of a coalition.

Each side produced official government figures to demonstrate that Britain's membership of the EEC had caused, or, alternatively, mitigated unemployment. Each side danced delicately around mention of coalition, with velleities, imputations, and qualifications.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, on behalf of the Britain in Europe campaign, said that a coalition was neither practicable nor a good thing for the country:

But there must be a willingness to cooperate at least on those objectives that are common to all who care for Britain: better technical education, better industrial relations, better productivity; and this has long gone on in Neddy and elsewhere. It is just silly to call that advocating a coalition.

Mrs Williams produced tables of Department of Employment figures to show that although employment in manufacturing had fallen since Britain joined the EEC, the jobs were not lost:

Between June, 1970, and June, 1974, over 560,000 jobs were created in education, health, banking, and insurance. The trend for fewer people to be employed in industry is a general feature of advanced economies, in no way unique to Britain.

Mr Booth, Minister of State at the Department of Employment, produced rival official figures showing that from March, 1971, to March, 1975, Britain has lost 616,000 jobs in manufacturing industry. He said:

By deciding on Thursday to leave the Common Market, Britain can attain a position that will enable us to regulate our trade in manufactured goods effectively in order to make a higher level of employment and a fuller use of our resources possible.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said he wished the Marketeers would not arrogantly arrogate to themselves the name Europe: I am a European. The TUC is for Europe. We just do not believe that membership of the Common Market is the best way forward for Britain.

Sir Christopher Soames, EEC Commissioner for External Relations, said that he had observed with sadness Britain's waning power and influence: What a contrast it has been for me in my two years as Commissioner to see the hope and confidence with which so many countries around the world view (the Community's) growing influence, to which Britain has already made so substantial a contribution. This is the base we needed.

Mr Arne Haugestad, a Norwegian lawyer, said:

All the arguments from the supporters of the Common Market in Norway have turned out to be false arguments; empty threats to scare people to vote Yes.

# Nation not far from despair, Mr Powell says

A mood "not far from despair" had grown over Britain during recent years, Mr Enoch Powell said at a meeting in Birmingham yesterday.

"The fact that, even under duress and without the full-hearted consent of Parliament and people', the United Kingdom could ever have gone through the motions of adhering to the EEC is the most striking symptom of this moral collapse", he said.

"A few years earlier it would have been held unthinkable that Britain could dispossess itself of its political independence and enact the superior right of external authorities to legislate, tax, spend and judge within this realm.

"The nation is deliberating this week whether it will assent to that act of abnegation and thus, so far as in it lies, render the moral collapse of Britain irreversible."

Unless Britain voted to leave the EEC we should remain part of the Community "not because we believe in it and in our own future within it; we shall be remaining as reluctant but passive prisoners, who obey the admonition of those that say to us, 'You're inside now and you cannot get out'.

"These same people who dare talk about the dishonour of breaking a treaty, something which in any case would not be involved in Britain taking steps duly and formally to terminate its membership of the EEC, are themselves committing a far more dishonourable act."

They were either deliberately concealing the real nature of the Community from the electors or they were advocating that we should belong to it with no intention of accepting its proclaimed purpose.

"Belonging to the Common Market may be the sign of hope and vitality for Italy or for Luxembourg", he added. "For the United Kingdom it spells living death—the abandonment of all prospect of national rebirth, the end of any possibility of resurgence."

# Union confirms support for staying

Britain's third largest union, the General and Municipal Workers', in conference at Aberdeen yesterday maintained its traditional pro-EEC stance when delegates overwhelmingly accepted a report which recommended continued membership.

The report, drawn up by the union's general council, said that the EEC renegotiations had made substantial progress towards achieving the objectives set out by the union at its congress last year.

Mr Derek Gladwyn, southern region secretary, said the union believed that membership was a "vital step to a better European community and lasting peace". He was satisfied on the sovereignty issue.

Mr Kenneth Baker, national industrial officer, said people in the third world could not be expected to starve in order to provide us with cheap food. He did not accept Mr Benn's assertion that EEC membership could lead to the loss of 500,000 jobs.

# 'Strange alliances' must end, Miss Lestor says

By Our Political Staff

Labour politicians who shared platforms with Conservatives were criticized by Miss Lestor, Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, last night.

"I wish some of my colleagues in the movement would explain their strange alliances", she told a meeting in Merthyr. "Why is it that it becomes part of the Red smear tactics when the *Morning Star* happens to agree with much of the socialist case against the Market, yet perfectly respectable to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with Ted Heath in Trafalgar Square, fighting for what, international socialism?"

Miss Lestor continued: "Let us hope those in the Labour movement who have made these alliances will be able to break with them once June 5 is over. We shall see."

"Scare-talk": Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, yesterday accused Mr Heath of "scare talk of the most contemptible kind" over jobs Britain left the EEC (the Press Association reports).

Mr Heath, who was appearing with Mr Shore on ITV's *First Report*, retorted: "The you are at the Department Trade, and you just do not know what goes on." He had just said that businessmen up and down Britain believed that they would lose valuable customers, and many jobs would be imperilled if we left the EEC.

"Benn sabotage": Mr Heath, speaking yesterday in an interview on Metro (Independent Radio, Newcastle upon Tyne), said that Cabinet work involving the EEC might be sabotaged if Britain voted to stay in and Mr Benn and his anti-Market colleagues retained their present posts.

He said: "I regard Mr Benn as a menace to the country. He was guilty of sabotage last year when he rejected an offer of Community help with the adjustment necessary due to steel plant closures in Wales.

# How votes will be counted in each county

The final counting of the referendum vote, which begins at 9 am on Friday, promises to provide much-needed relief, with the knowledge that the end is mercifully nigh.

In the arena at Earl's Court, for example, where the votes of Greater London's 5,300,000 electorate will be counted, there will be the curious spectacle of 126 supermarket trolleys being pushed around by as many counting assistants, moving in a clockwise direction.

They will collect seven bundles of 100 votes from each of the 42 counting teams. The object of the exercise is to mix the ballot papers from the 32 boroughs of Greater London and the Services vote. Each trolley should end up with about 30,000 ballot papers.

Only then will the 766 counting assistants be able to begin the separation of the papers into "Yeses", "Nos" and "Doubtfuls".

Mr J. C. Swaffield, Director-General of the Greater London Council and Acting Counting Officer, will decide the validity of the "doubtful" papers, and eventually declare the outcome.

Britain in Europe and the National Referendum Campaign, the umbrella organizations of the pro-EEC and anti-EEC groups, will be allowed to provide up to half as many observers as there are counting assistants. Other observers will be the 92 MPs from the Greater London area.

The London and overseas Services votes will be fed into the Greater London result, and it is hoped that the operation will be over by 4 pm on Friday.

Polling on Thursday begins at 7 am and closes at 10 pm. Ballot boxes will be transported overnight to district centres (in London, the borough headquarters) for the verification stage. That consists of checking the contents of the boxes with the presiding officers' returns.

Early on Friday morning the ballot papers will be sent under escort in bundles of 100 in sealed boxes to the 55 counting centres throughout the United Kingdom. In England and Wales counting will be in the county towns, but Northern Ireland is being counted as one unit. In Scotland counting will be in the nine new regions and the three islands areas.

Security is a serious concern, especially in Northern Ireland. But the province has the advantage of being the only part of the United Kingdom that has had practical experience of a referendum. That was the border poll of March, 1973.

"This is the seventh major electoral exercise here in the past two years, so the machine is working very efficiently", Mr James Jones, the chief electoral officer for Northern Ireland, said.

The count there will take place in the domed City Hall which dominates the centre of Belfast. The ballot boxes will be escorted by the Army, the Ulster Defence Regiment and the police.

The results will be announced with due solemnity by county chief executives. The outcome should be clear by late afternoon on Friday.


"How can I invest some of my capital so I'll never have to sell at a loss?"

The way the investment market fluctuates today, if I had to raise some money quickly, there's a risk that I might be forced to sell investments for half their original cost.

That's precisely the situation you avoid if some of your capital is invested in the Woolwich.




A sort of contingency reserve...

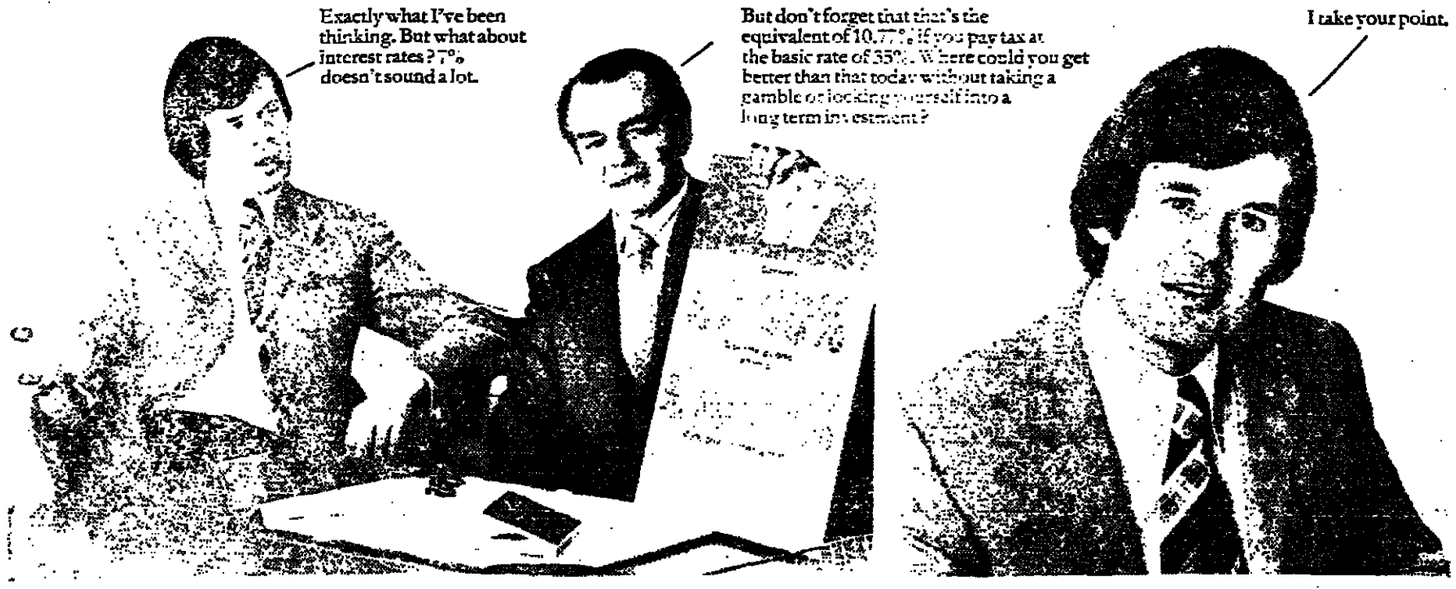
Right. Even if everything else has fallen, you can get all your money back at short notice.



Exactly what I've been thinking. But what about interest rates? 7% doesn't sound a lot.

But don't forget that that's the equivalent of 10.77% if you pay tax at the basic rate of 35%. Where could you get better than that today without taking a gamble or locking yourself into a long term investment?

I take your point.



How the Woolwich makes your money grow

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7.00% (basic rate tax paid) = £10.77% (if you pay income tax at 35%). There is no simpler or more flexible way to invest your money than in a Woolwich Share Account. You can pay in money whenever you want and it's easy to draw it out. It earns interest from the day you pay in to the day you draw out.



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OME NEWS

# attered ody found ear home MP

Our Correspondent
urgh
rder squad detectives yesterday to the eigh-century farmhouse in urgh of Mr John Mackin, the MP for Berwick and Lothian, after the brutally a body of Charles Ray Clarke, aged 59, was ar the entrance to the way.
Mackintosh, who was in ouse with two of his en, was roused by a cleaner and sent for the
Later, Detective ntendent Andrew Brown, Lothians police, said: are treating this as r. It looks as if the dead was a victim of mugging. d severe head wounds."
dogs searched for a r weapon.
Brown said the dead man passport which indicated e from Canada.
Mackintosh told rs that the body was ere when he returned referendum meeting in after 10 pm on Sunday
He said a baby-sitter it shortly after that and was nothing on the y then.

# eves went axi to mailbags

hur Correspondent
d
es went by taxi and car weekly trips to Forster station, Bradford, to ilbags, it was alleged at d Crown Court yester-
eoffrey Baker, QC, for secution, said that the chitect of the raids had ippear in court. He had tly exploited a weak the railway security no longer existed. ls of bags were stolen. perty ran into tens of ds of pounds. Most of it d to a mail order firm aprised clothing, books, ld goods and jewelry.
Cade, aged 42, of Fallow-ve, Bradford, was jailed e and a half years after being involved in the 30 mailbags. Harry Dixon, of Whartons Avenue, was jailed for three er admitting the theft of ags.
d man was fined £50, a ven a suspended 12-month ntence, a fifth fined £25 ng to dispose of six bags sixth conditionally dis- for receiving stolen

# ch threat to ase boy urder case

r Correspondent
d magistrates yesterday ed to release from cus- teenage boy accused of unless his case is dealt umptly. He is accused dering Mrs Veronica Wright, aged 57, a who was found strangled round floor council flat borough on May 11.
y, who is being kept in jail, appeared on re- fore the juvenile court. y Birkbeck, the chair- d the police: "Unless is dealt with in a rea- time he will be bailed."
ederick Drayton Porter, onstable of Cambridge- id the prosecution file n completed and was rwarded to the Director lic Prosecutions. He "I do not think there any undue delay."

# tdated food' y ends

protests from some , Staffordshire County yesterday announced of its policy since 1961 asing at a discount for le's homes food which n kept beyond the date umption stamped on it. service officials denied practice, only recently ed by members of the was dangerous to

# runs for corde

rde will begin "near operations from w airport next month starting full passenger early next year, it was d yesterday.
l make 36 take-offs and s to and from inter- destinations, partly to e requisite flying hours irworthiness certificate.



Kisoro, a gorilla born last Thursday at Howlett's, Mr John Aspinall's private zoo in Kent.

# Oxford expects to fall behind inflation rate

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

Oxford University faces two years of financial uncertainty, it was stated in the *University Gazette* yesterday.

Hebdomadal Council, the inner cabinet of the university, explaining the budget estimates for the financial year ending July 31, 1976, says it had been hoped that both the recurrent government grant for 1976-77, the last year of the five-yearly budgeting period, and arrangements for ensuring that its value in real terms would be maintained, would be announced at the same time as the grant for 1975-76, announced in April as £16,787,000.

"No such announcement has been made, and the outlook is uncertain and not promising", the council says.

No supplementary grant can be expected. The grant for 1975-76 includes an allowance for inflation, and there is no margin for new expenditure, so it will be possible to support new posts and activities only by redeploying resources.

It is estimated that total income during the year will be £19,107,660, of which recurrent government grant accounts for £17,264,000, compared with estimated income for the present year of £16,399,783, of which £15,289,583 is recurrent government grant.

Expenditure next year is estimated at £17,855,402, which leaves £1,252,258 as a reserve to meet rising costs.

# Stannary Parliament man fined

From Our Correspondent
St Austell

The Stannary Parliament of Cornwall yesterday lost another round in the fight to establish its legality. Frederick Trull, aged 50, the Parliament's clerk, of Gover, St Austell, failed to convince magistrates, brought specially from Penzance, that they had no jurisdiction to hear a charge against him.

Mr Trull was charged with using threatening words and behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace in St Austell Magistrates' Court on February 26. He took little part in the case after losing his arguments on jurisdiction and was found guilty. He was fined £75, ordered to pay £150 towards the prosecution costs and was bound over in the sum of £100 to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

Mr Trull handed the magistrates 25 pages of extracts from old documents, legal opinions and ancient laws and customs of the Stannaries. He also handed in a copy of the writ of the Stannary Parliament which tried to close the St Austell Magistrates' Court on February 26 and which led to his arrest while trying to arrest the clerk and magistrates.

Mr Trull said later that he intended to appeal on the question of jurisdiction and against conviction.

# Mary Poppins talks delayed

Talks on the dispute over the Mary Poppins car ferry due to begin at Southampton yesterday were postponed until next Thursday. Representatives of the French unions failed to arrive.

French and British seamen and dockers object to the introduction by the German TT Line of the Mary Poppins on a new route between Southampton and St Malo. They say it will cream off traffic from established services.

# In brief

## Building plan for RAF site

A development providing 6,000 homes and 7,000 jobs is announced by Warrington new town in its Padgate district area plan. Some 700 homes will be built on the former RAF camp at Padgate, where about one million recruits trained.

Two other disused airfields, Burtonwood and Risley, are also to be reclaimed for development.

## Seal man's boat sunk

A fishing boat owned by Mr Thomas Lineham, a seal culler, was found sunk at Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, yesterday, holed by a drill, 12 months after another of his boats was set on fire by an anti-seal-hunting group.

## Streakers fined

Five men who streaked naked along a Blackpool street on Saturday night were each fined £30 by Blackpool magistrates yesterday. They pleaded guilty to insulting behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace.

## Brothers saved

Two brothers, Mr Simon Kearsley, aged 22, and Mr Mark Kearsley, aged 19, of Cornwall, were winched on board a naval helicopter when their small fishing boat sank off Port Houstock, Cornwall, yesterday.

## Teachers' ballot

A ballot of the 8,000-strong Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education will decide a proposed merger with the 46,000-strong Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions.

## Firemen's hair dispute

Kent firemen who responded only to emergencies in protest over a ban on long hair, which was modified yesterday in their favour, continued their action over a national pay dispute.

## Animals die in fire

Three monkeys and 120 birds and reptiles died yesterday in a fire at a private zoo owned by Mr Horace Dean, at Castle Causeway, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

## Derby gypsies freed

Gypsies on Epsom Downs this week can park their caravans "if necessary" outside the 11-acre fenced caravan enclosure with its charge of £8.50 a family.

## Boy dies in car blaze

Ronald Rosa, aged 13, of Sussex Gardens West, Toxteth, died when a car he was in crashed into a lamppost and caught fire in Liverpool yesterday.

## Woman killed by bus

Mrs Eileen Waterworth, aged 59, of Spring Bank, Salford, died yesterday after a double-deck bus skidded as she waited at a bus stop.

# ulgent patients misuse lth service, guide says

taff Reporter
doctors condone self- nt and costly misuse of l and their own time by , according to a new to the National Health

eorge Teeling-Smith, the added that visiting the practitioner had come mble a religious observ- People should accept responsibility for their

Teeling-Smith, who is r of the Office of Health ics, an independent re- body supported by the ceutical companies, said the information in the guide could encourage people to use the health service less selfishly. The book contains information on hospital procedures, complaints, and organizations for the handicapped.

The book came under immediate criticism from a group representing hospital patients. Miss Kate Patrick, secretary of the Patients' Association, said it contained inaccurate information and did not emphasize patients' rights sufficiently.

*You and the National Health Service*, by George Teeling-Smith (Arrow, in association with the Health Education Council, 60p).

EEC REFERENDUM

# Political U-turns seen as harming investment

By Roger Berthoud

Successive British governments must share the blame for Britain's current economic state Mr John Whitehorn, deputy director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said in an interview with *The Times*.

British businessmen, criticized by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, for their failure to invest and by Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and others for their failure to export enough and to compete at home with foreign imports, have been one of the main targets of the anti-EEC campaigners. Mr Whitehorn leapt to their defence.

"Investment is like water, it does not flow up hill", he said. "It goes where conditions for a reasonable return on capital are thought to be promising." That meant reasonable political stability, the right of repatriation of capital and dividends, and good market prospects.

Mr Whitehorn claimed that the proportion of British investment in Britain was not significantly less in relation to gross national product than the proportion of West German investment in West Germany. "The difference is that their GNP is bigger and growing faster."

The chief difference between Britain and her main competitors was that in the last 10 or 12 years particularly, Britain had enjoyed far less stability in government policy. Successive British governments had performed U-turns in every field: housing, the health service, education, rent, rates, pensions, not to mention state intervention and the tax structure.

The long history of price controls, dividend controls, squeezes, freezes and taxation had made manufacturing companies a less attractive outlet for investment than various other things, be they property ("though that caught a cold") or Krugerrands. He emphasized that he was referring to both Labour and Conservative governments.

Because businessmen disliked 180° turns, more and more of them were becoming interested in electoral reform with some form of proportional representation. "It's very noticeable that in the other eight countries in the EEC this has produced non-extreme governments moving from centre to left of centre."

It would not be proper or helpful for the CBI to campaign for electoral reform. But he thought that insofar as people who had those thoughts were influential in the Conservative Party, they would express their views.

Mr Whitehorn was scathing on the argument that British industry needed protection from more efficient rivals within the EEC. If they were so threatened, why were British businessmen so anxious for Britain to stay in?

"Inescapably, in or out, we have to earn our living in the world in competition with our major industrial competitors, who include Germany, France and Italy. If we perform à la Shore and come out, we shall still have to sell two thirds of our exports outside the EEC: not in a vacuum, but in competition with the others."

That would be better done from within the same large industrial base as our competitors than outside it; a base which would provide free, secure and continued access to a large market should protectionism unhappily develop elsewhere. As for being freer to shape our destiny outside, how could this be done with a foreign debt of about £8,000m?

He produced texts dating back to 1966 to prove that the CBI had always maintained that the benefits of EEC membership would be long term, with some tough competition as part of the price. The CBI's 12,000 members still overwhelmingly supported membership. The alternative of a "siege economy" was a non-starter unless you clamped down on everything, including the movement in and out of people, and became like Cuba or Czechoslovakia.

Diary, page 12
Letters, page 13

Some farmers have suffered from British entry, but attitudes are becoming progressively European

# Australia not keen to put clock back

By Denis Taylor

Mr Whitlam, Prime Minister of Australia, has made it plain that his country neither opposes British membership of the EEC nor relishes the prospect of a declining little England.

Anti-Marketeers in Britain have suggested that Commonwealth leaders expressing such views speak only for themselves and do not reflect popular feeling at home. But the crucial view in Australia is that the United Kingdom has joined Europe and Australia has made its own trading arrangements, which it does not suddenly wish to overturn. There is no political capital for any party in working to reforge ties designed to revive the mother country.

The business community in Australia wants to see Britain as strong as possible and it looks on balance as if the best way to achieve that is to stay in the Community. The usual complaints about British delivery dates are heard. Factors such as those rather than any change in tariffs are mentioned to explain the relative decline in success of British firms in the Australian market.

Britain remains a more important outlet for Australian processed primary products than the original six members of the EEC. But the continental countries and the United Kingdom are comparable markets for Australian manufactures.

Many Australians of the present generation no longer think of themselves as British. That is not to say that ties between the two English-speaking nations have diminished significantly.

The ethnic composition of Australia is also changing. Before the Second World War the white population was overwhelmingly of British and Irish origin. Now nearly a third come from non-English-speaking countries, such as Italy and the Netherlands, both EEC members; Greece, which is expected to apply for full membership, and Yugoslavia.

No voting pattern on the lines that developed in the United States has emerged, although the newcomers' main adherence seems to be to the Labour Party. Australian attitudes are bound to become progressively "European" in the widest sense rather than British.

Some farming groups, including fruit growers in Tasmania, have suffered from British entry to the EEC, but there has been nothing like the general adversity feared four years ago.

Even in the Opposition coalition formed by the Liberal and Country parties, where the strongest nostalgia for the old relationship with Britain is found, there is no real belief that the clock can be put back.

# Department ministers know best, Mr Mikardo says

Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, yesterday attacked Mr Wilson for claiming to know better than anti-EEC ministers the effects of membership in their own departmental fields.

Mr Mikardo, who is opposed to the Common Market, told London dockers at Canning Town: "When Eric Varley tells us that the Market will stop us getting the full benefits from our North Sea oil, we can safely take his word for it".

He went on: "Tony Benn really knows—not guesses or estimates—the effects of the Common Market on our industry, and Peter Shore really knows the effects on our overseas trade".

Three former Labour secretaries of state for Wales yesterday joined the present minister, Mr John Morris, in a "Vote Yes" message to the people of Wales.

Mr James Griffiths, aged 86, now retired, Mr Cledwyn Hughes, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr George Thomas, the deputy Speaker, and Mr Morris said that to leave the EEC "would needlessly place at risk a flow of new industries into Wales and the creation of the jobs we need so urgently".

Continued membership of the EEC would give "much needed stability" to British industry, Mr John Dent, president of the Engineering Employers' Federation, said yesterday.

He said that engineering exports to the rest of the EEC had increased from £882m in 1970 to £1,746m in 1974. "Even allowing for inflation, this improvement is impressive".

# 200 writers back membership

By a Staff Reporter

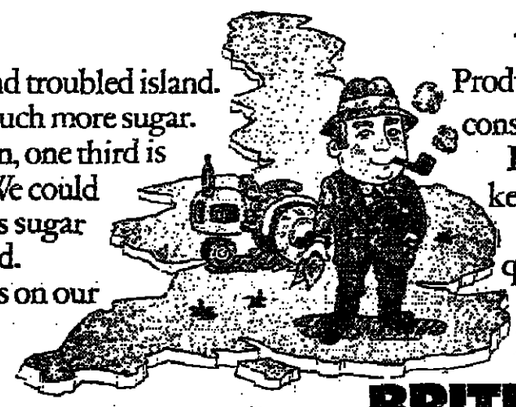
Many writers of a diverse kind wished to identify themselves with the European cause, Professor Hugh Thomas, chairman of an authors' group supporting the Britain in Europe campaign, said yesterday. He was speaking at a press conference after an advertisement signed by 200 members of the group appeared in *The Times*.

Stephen Spender, the poet, said: "I have always been for Europe, since the end of the war". Britain would play a leading role in the EEC.

Professor John Vaizey said Britain could make the EEC a more liberal institution.

Sir George Weidenfeld, the publisher, said the traditional Commonwealth market was being assailed by American publishers. European markets were becoming much more important.


Which small and troubled island produces the best sugar for Britain?



Britain. That's which small and troubled island.
And Britain could produce much more sugar.
Of our present sugar consumption, one third is grown in the United Kingdom. We could meet half the total demand. That's sugar which doesn't have to be imported.
Which saves hundreds of millions on our food import bill.
The land is available to grow the extra sugar beet.
Factory processing capacity is being expanded.
Our sugar, in common with other EEC producers, costs less than imported sugar.
Producing more will help stabilise prices for consumers and Britain's food industry.
Expansion is planned in stages. And the key to completion is confidence:
The farmers' confidence that EEC beet quotas and sugar beet prices will be fair.
Our confidence that the future justifies our massive investment plans.

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OVERSEAS

# Mr Whitlam faces serious split in party ranks as he removes minister in defiance of Dr Cairns

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, June 2

A confrontation between Mr Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Dr Jim Cairns, the Deputy Prime Minister, in Canberra today is threatening the future of the Labour Government.

Dr Cairns returned to Australia from Paris last night and after conferring with Mr Whitlam today he issued a statement that he was against moves to appoint Mr Lance Barnard, the Minister for Defence, to a diplomatic post overseas, and also against any reshuffle of Cabinet posts.

He said he could not accept any action to cause a Cabinet "spill" (that is, to declare all Cabinet posts vacant) because he believed it would cause divisions within the party at the very time when the utmost unity was needed.

However, after a Cabinet meeting, it was announced in the House of Representatives by Mr Scholes, the Speaker, that he had received the resignation of Mr Barnard as a member of the House. The question of Mr Barnard's replacement in the ministry and of his future, if any, in the diplomatic service will be discussed at the Labour caucus meeting in Canberra tomorrow morning, and a by-election will be held in his Tasmanian seat of Bass.

Thus it seems that Dr Cairns has lost the first round of his confrontation with the Prime Minister.

At one stage during his talk with the Prime Minister, Dr Cairns threatened to resign from Parliament altogether if Mr Whitlam decided to go on with a proposal to replace him as Treasurer by Mr Bill Hayden, the Minister for Social Security.

It is known that Mr Whitlam has been dissatisfied for some time with the performance of Dr Cairns as Treasurer. He believes he has failed to keep up with his heavy work load. There has also been a sense of disenchantment with Dr Cairns among a section of Labour party backbenchers, but Dr Cairns still has a significant political power base. Indeed some MPs say Mr Whitlam could shift Dr Cairns only with the approval of the caucus, which meets tomorrow.

The situation is complicated by the fact that Dr Cairns is due to present the budget as Treasurer in August. It will be his first budget and this may be a factor which could influence the Prime Minister to keep him in his present post. It is hard to dismiss a Treasurer before he brings in his first budget. Dr Cairns became Treasurer late last year in a Cabinet reshuffle in which he replaced Mr Frank Crean, who took over Dr Cairns's former portfolio of overseas trade.

When Parliament met today Mr Fraser, the Leader of the Opposition, with a rather grim smile, asked a question on the future of both Dr Cairns and Mr Barnard. Mr Whitlam replied: "I suppose I must enter into the spirit of this unaccustomed jollification from the Leader of the Opposition. All his questions catch me with my pants down" (at his first press conference after becoming Leader of the Opposition, Mr Fraser said he would want to catch Mr Whitlam very much with his pants down on the issue of a snap election).

# Extremists' lawyers intimidated, report says

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, June 2

Details of how lawyers defending left-wing extremists in Argentina are being intimidated, and sometimes murdered, by right-wing para-police groups are given in a report released today by the International Commission of Jurists.

It is by Dr Heleno Claudia Fragosco, vice president of the Brazilian Bar Association, who is a member of the commission and went to Argentina on its behalf as an observer. He notes the cooperation given to him by the authorities there in carrying out his inquiry.

The report makes clear that the difficulties confronting defence lawyers have arisen in a situation where violent left-wing revolutionary groups have been responsible for frequent political murders and kidnappings. It lists 32 lawyers held in preventive detention under the state of siege introduced last November.

It also gives details of six defence lawyers murdered over the past 18 months and another 26 whose lives have been threatened by the right-wing terrorist body, the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance.

As a result, the report says, advocates are refusing to defend political prisoners, at Bahia Blanca, for example, the bar association decided to designate defence counsel in political cases by drawing lots. Those whose names were drawn had their homes bombed and were subsequently arrested.

The report points out also that the Minister of Justice defended the arrest of defence lawyers under the state of siege on the grounds that they were militant left-wing activists in politics, Dr Fragosco says that in many cases this was true. But it did not appear any of them had engaged in illegal political activities.

Jane Monahan writes from Buenos Aires: As a sign of a further consolidation of political power in Argentina and growing economic tension, Senor Alfredo Gomez Morales, the Economy Minister, resigned today, paving the way for the appointment of Senor Celestino Rodrigo, a staunch government man, and more populist economic measures.

Senor Rodrigo was sworn in this morning. He used to be Secretary in the Social Welfare Ministry, now the most important ministry in the country since it is presided over by Senor Jose Lopez Rega, Argentina's controversial right-wing strongman.

Senor Lopez Regas' influence has spread noticeably since the beginning of this year. The trend started with him assuming the newly created post of private secretary to Senora Isabel Perón, the President.

This was followed in April with the promotion of his son-in-law, Senor Raul Lastiri, to be effective Vice-President.

The immediate cause of Senor Gomez's resignation, which has been public for some time, was disagreement over wage increases. The former Economy Minister maintained that the country could not afford more than a 30 per cent increase. However, after long and complex negotiations between Argentina's trade union leaders, the confederation of businessmen and the Government, a wage increase of 38 per cent is due to be authorized this week, while minimum salaries are expected to go up by 50 per cent from 560 a month to 591.

The aim of this latest wage increase, like the 18 a month all round increase implemented in February, is to soften the effects of a sharp rise in the cost of living.

But economists consider the increases are insufficient and are adding to inflation by starting a wage-price spiral, which is putting Argentina on the road to hyperinflation similar to that experienced in Chile during the latter days of the Allende regime.

# Washington fact-finder meets Laos Premier

Vientiane, June 2.—Mr Philip Habib, an American Assistant Secretary of State, today began a fact-finding mission in Laos. He attended a one-hour meeting with Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Prime Minister.

Mr Habib said on arrival that he would be discussing the whole question of relations between the two countries during his 24-hour visit. "I am basically here to gain some idea of what their (the Laotian Government's) views are on the present situation", he said.

He declined to be drawn on the question of whether American aid to Laos would continue.

Mr Habib was to meet the leading Pathet Lao member of the Government, Mr Phoumi Vongvichit, the Foreign Minister, at a working dinner here tonight.

Among others invited was Mr Gordon Ramsey, the acting director of the United States Agency for International Development in Laos.

American sources said today that Mr Vongvichit had become increasingly in favour of the continuation of American economic aid which, in the 1974-75 fiscal year, totalled $32m (14m).

Mr Habib's assessment is expected to have considerable influence on President Ford's Administration.—Reuter.

# Saigon children learn to love Uncle Ho

Saigon, June 2.—The new regime in Saigon has launched a campaign with anti-American overtones to train children in the teachings of Ho Chi Minh, the North Vietnamese President who died in 1969.

In a joint letter published yesterday to mark International Children's Day, the presidents of the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) said the children should make themselves worthy of "Uncle Ho" and become "masters of their country's future".

The letter said: "Our country is today free of its enemies and its aggressors. But we cannot forget the atrocious crimes committed by the American imperialists. They have massacred so many of our people, so many of our children. Their aggression has left so many orphans, so many of mixed blood, so many drug addicts, crooks and prostitutes. It has brought the perversion of so many pure and healthy children".

South Vietnamese children were exhorted to be vigilant and un unmask remaining supporters of the former regime "who are conspiring against the revolution".

They should also practise the five commandments of "Uncle Ho": Love the homeland and the people, study and work hard, be united and well-disciplined, maintain perfect hygiene, be vigorous, frank and modest.

Meanwhile thousands of military and police officials of the former regime are undergoing political reeducation at camps throughout South Vietnam after surrendering to the forces of the PRG.

Soldiers and policemen who flocked to Saigon with their families before its fall on April 30 are being encouraged to return to their home provinces. Many officials also moved into Saigon after the PRG takeover because they were afrai

of reprisals from provincial guerrillas and local people in the countryside.

All are being urged to go home to attend political study courses.

An infantry soldier living with his family in a villagd near Tay Ninh goes to the city each evening to attend political lectures, while in Quang Ngai City the former police headquarters has been turned into a school where soldiers attend a one-week course, which includes instruction in revolutionary songs. The courses seem to be tougher for former officers.

People returning from Quang Ngai said officers were taking part in discussion programmes on "the crimes of Americans and the former regime", while working during the day to fill bomb craters, clear mines and reclaim woodland. Officers were being allowed one family visit a week.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

# Rush of white settlers to leave Angola

Luanda, June 2.—Anxious white settlers have inundated airline, steamship and travel agencies with bookings to leave Angola after last week's renewed fighting between rival liberation movements.

Hundreds queued outside the Portuguese Maritime Transport Company offices before they opened this morning after the company announced it was taking its 25,000-ton liner, t

fante Dom Henrique, off its cruising schedule in July and August to continue services between Luanda and Lisbon.

Faced with a flood of precautionary reservations and double-bookings, the Portuguese airline TAP has refused to confirm any forward reservations or issue tickets more than three days before departure.

This places departing travellers in additional difficulties, because they cannot buy convertible currencies or arrange to ship belongings without ai rtickets as proof of intention to leave.

Fresh outbreaks of violence were reported in and around the northern towns of Carmona, Quitexe and Negage, but there was no indication who was responsible. The newspaper *O Comercio* said today that order had been restored by Portuguese for forces yesterday.

But there were no reports of renewed fighting east of Luanda between the rival Marxist Front for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

More than 500 people have died in fighting in Luanda between the two groups in recent months.—Reuter.

# Rush-hour levy thins traffic in Singapore

Singapore, June 2.—A new traffic scheme designed to beat the congestion in the centre of Singapore started today and is estimated to have saved rush-hour travellers a third of their time. The central business district was relatively free of traffic.

The scheme restricts rush-hour entry to motorists paying a daily levy of three Singapore dollars (60p). A monthly ticket can also be bought for $60.

Motorists who want to avoid the levy can leave their vehicles at 15 car parks outside the centre and take a fast shuttle bus. But these were not much used on the first day. Many motorists travelled by the normal bus routes or went to their jobs four or more to a car.—Reuter.

# Private land in Uganda taken over by state

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 2

All privately-owned land in Uganda has been taken over by the government under a new decree signed by President Amin. Mr G. S. Lule, the Minister of Justice, described the event as a landmark in Uganda's history, and said the new measure would facilitate development.

The decree states that existing leases are transferred to the Uganda Land Commission, but it is not yet known what rents will be charged. There is no provision for compensation for the former owners, but the decree states that mortgages and loans shall not be affected.

Tribunals are to be established to settle land disputes, with an appeal possible to three judges of the high court.

The main effect of the decree will be felt in the former kingdom of Buganda, where more than 8,000 square miles of land were individually owned.

## Bangladesh terrorist leader killed

Dacca, June 2.—Matiur Rahman, a Bangladesh extremist leader, was killed and nine of his followers were arrested in Kustia, Government sources said today. The group was alleged to have killed public figures and committed robberies in West Bangladesh.—AP.

# China 'will welcome Ford visit'

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 2

China will welcome President Ford if he decides to visit the country whether or not he has anything substantive to discuss. This was the understanding given to a delegation of American newspaper editors who today met Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, first Deputy Prime Minister and a member of the Politburo.

Nothing said at the interview was directly attributable to Mr Teng, but the subject matter was apparently intended to become public knowledge.

Among the striking facts to emerge from the interview is China's recognition that American troops cannot be immediately withdrawn from Japan and that the United States Administration faces tricky problems in disengaging itself from Taiwan.

The subject of recent events in Indo-China was raised by one of the American visitors but was not taken up on the Chinese side. The tone of the interview was sympathetic to the United States although some American positions came in for criticism.

There has been widespread speculation here that President Ford will have to put off the visit to China which was suggested for this year when Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, came to Peking last autumn. The Chinese view, as conveyed to the American editors, is that the proposal for a visit came from the American side and that President Ford is still welcome, whether he has serious topics to negotiate or not.

China stands by its position that the United States must withdraw its military forces from Taiwan, break diplomatic relations with Taipei and abrogate its defence commitment to the Kuomintang regime. But Peking recognizes the problems which face Washington and does not necessarily expect everything to happen at once.

This appears to be an important conciliatory gesture in view of the widely held belief that Peking would not welcome President Ford unless he brought substantial concessions over Taiwan.

The editors also gained the impression that China's vociferous support for North Korea is aimed more at warning South Korea against any adventures than at encouraging Pyongyang to seek a military solution to the problem of reunification.

As in the case of Taiwan, the Chinese leaders hope to see peaceful reunion, though they do not rule out other solutions.

Peking considers that the United States should withdraw militarily from Japan but recognizes the realities of the immediate situation. It is regarded as more important for Japan to have good relations with America than for China to have good relations with America.

The reason was made clear indirectly in an exposition of China's hostility towards the present Soviet leadership. Russia still presented a military threat to China, it was understood, but China was prepared and could cope with any invasion.

On internal affairs, the editors learnt that there was substance to reports of dissension and dissatisfaction. In various parts of China, they were told that workers in some places wanted a higher standard of living. Such grievances were reasonable in some cases and not in others.

On a personal note, Mr Teng discouraged the idea that he should be regarded as the number three man in the leadership. He was only a person who did some work for Chairman Mao Tse-tung and for Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, and reports about the ill-health of both of these leaders had been exaggerated.

The most important message of the interview was that America should keep up its guard against Russia, which bullied the weak and only feared the strong and attend to its global responsibilities.

As to the problem of diplomatic recognition, China rejects the idea of exchanging the status of the American Embassy in Taipei with that of the present American liaison office in Peking. China proposes instead the "Japanese solution". This would mean that any future American representation in Taipei would ostensibly handle only commercial and consular matters.

# Fashion

by Prudence Glyn

## Ready to wear offer

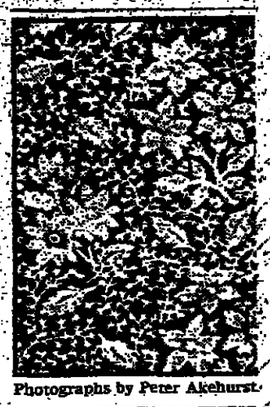


My efforts at fashion design are, wisely I feel, confined to the special offers which we do on this page, and are in fact no more than imitatory gestures to be realized by a proper designer. However, even I have had my experience of being too soon on a trend, since the grey flannel overdress we featured in September 1973 became the best seller shape of last winter and spring after St Laurent had called it the naive chemise (why did I not think of that?), and our dress has been visible, line for line, on a great many dress rails.

This time I hope I am right on the mark with a fold-flat, multi-purpose apron dress. I first saw the idea last October with Ken Scott in Milan, and it struck me then as novel, practical, inexpensive and charming.

You can wear your apron as an apron, as an evening dress, as an over dress, as a beach cover-up, or how you will. It packs into almost nothing, does not need to be hung if your are on a wardrobe-free holiday, goes with anything to anything. In soft Rose and Hubble cotton, it comes in four colours: green with beige, black with beige and coral, blue with beige and ginger-cake brown with black and beige. The top of dress has been carefully cu that it is both flattering derent when you wear it. b By Hilary Hucksteppexclusive to *The Times*.

Accessories:
Straw hat with net, decorated carnations and tiny flowers. Alan Couldridge, Liberty's, Re Street: £35.
Strappy sandals called "Gen in navy and white from West branches of Russell & Brom Price £17.99.



Photographs by Peter Akehurst

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# Finale for the fashion phenomenon?

It is my belief that fashion, in the virulent form in which we have experienced it for the past 75 years is a twentieth century phenomenon—the child of economic, technological and social developments coupled with an irresistible commercial opportunity.

The parents are now dead, the inheritance of consumer interest has passed to other priorities and in this country, as in some others, we can expect to see a diminution in concern both for reporting and retailing fashion. For the concept of good style is not yet, and perhaps never will be, innate in our view of a high standard of living. Unlike those two crucibles of elegance, Italy and France, where style is an integral and essential part of the good life, we have been peddled fashion as meaning novelty, a quick-change factor on the well-trained consumer's shopping list.

The peddling has been much less cynical, than in, say, America, where to be well dressed and to be able to quote the name of the designer in the back of your coat for the benefit of the press became a rung on the social climber's ladder, because of the brilliant marketing techniques employed by an industry which needs to shift clothing in terms of millions of one style. The souring of relations between the customer and the purveyor of that intangible, the good life, in materialistic terms such as clothing accounts for the drab feel in American fashion now. Having been less exploited, we can expect to be less rejective, and we are in any case closer to the European influence by geography and history.

What I do not believe is that there is no future for the British textile industry. We are all aware of the classic dilemma which faces a highly-developed country with expensive labour when it comes to textiles, which immemorially have been the standby of underdeveloped, less sophisticated economies. Should we not leave textiles to such countries so that they may buy our expensive, profitable hardwear in return? When Mr Wilson disappointed all sides by refusing to impose restrictive barriers on textile (in which I include clothing) imports "for fear of retaliation", was he perhaps thinking that Turkey, for which clothing represents the prime industry, might not spend 50m on BAC's Jaguar strike plane?

I have never found anyone to state publicly that the British textile industry is expendable in political terms, though I suspect that something of the ambivalent attitude of official bodies to the promotion of fashion is explained by this. And it has been left to the City and to Sir Jan Lewando (*The Times*, May 30) to explain the virtues of remaining in the EEC *vis à vis* the acceptance of lower costed imports, which realistically we should now regard as a part of textile life and mitigate with our greater skills and talents.

Not only would the collapse of the British textile industry (and please remember to include fashion in this) be the greatest loss in human and cultural terms, but its corollary would be the dismantling of a chunk of the arts education sector, for what would be the point of training designers for a non-existent industry? They find acceptance hard enough as it is, but that is another story.

The fact is that the loss of the textile industry is quite unnecessary, if only all the fragments of what was once a nice little egg could be put together again. Our textiles Humpty fell off the wall after the war when the problems of attracting labour which had been working in neat modern munitions factories back into grotty, badly paid situations began to be apparent. That would have been the moment for the far-sighted to see that in Britain clothing could never again be labour intensive, but must become capital-machinery intensive instead; but since not quite all our factories were bombed flat the incentive was missing.

I have often meditated in print on the extraordinary primitive methods of clothing construction, of knitting or weaving widths of cloth; of laying upon them intricate shapes of cardboard; of sawing around the bit of cardboard; of throwing away quantities of the cloth; of then having to seam together all the little bits into a three-dimensional shape which fits (not that they mostly do) a certain human shape. We have never mastered consistent fit, as witness the 80 new Piccadilly line tube cars which are too big to go down the holes. Because they were "individually built by craftsmen this leads to small variations in size". Doubtless this horrendous piece of incompetence, which will cost us thousands if not millions of pounds to put right, will be hailed as another charming example of British olde-worlde charm and individuality. I think it is quite disgraceful, but it is the sort of thing very much found in the clothing industry.

But then, of course, the methods we have chosen to train designers for our commercial-art orientated businesses have proved equally irrelevant in many cases. All the king's horses and all the king's men have not put the idealistic, socialistic, individualistic products of the art colleges into the arms of the industry which needs them on the scale at which it needs them.

Again, Humpty's fall was just after the war. At the Trades Union Congress of 1945 a plan for the fashion industry was adopted which makes brave but bizarre reading now, for the fundamental problem of the fashion industry is that while it is big business it is a fickle and irregular world in which most pointers to what the public wants are only visible with hindsight (or a good designer). The Garment Workers wanted a national board consisting of employers, the union, and government, with *no seasonal fluctuations*, full employment, and a safeguard of the public interest—as though it has ever been possible to tell a woman with her heart set on a green dress that blue is a better buy. In 1946 a working party was formed and its recommendations included the establishment of a central information and design register. There was to be efficiency and more attention paid to training foreman and higher management.

Most ominously, at no point in the deliberations was the need for good original design mentioned, or the possibility of its being British canvassed. To be fair, some manufacturers in this most entrepreneurial industry kicked against the ideas, but a surprising number, contented with the restrictions and cosy certainties of fashion during the war, went along with the amazing idea that fashion is not competitive, not creative, not dependent on novelty. Yet at the same time almost the government was establishing the most elaborate system of state education for artists and designers. In 1948 fashion, under Madge Garland, was introduced to the Royal College of Art, and at that moment two sections of Humpty's shell split off inexorably. By placing the training of what are after all commercial designers within the fine art sector, the committee which had been muddling about since before the war, when the need to upgrade designer status was first recognized, presented the golden opportunity for a second-class design citizen, and condemned, I have come to think, the two essential ingredients of the textile industry, creativity and production, to confrontation not interface.

However, many of the problems of our textile industry stem our national character, and it is not frivolous but crucial to take this into consideration of the future. In France and in Italy the concept of pleasing and seducing men with elegance—*l'art de plaire*—is inherent and in no way exclusive of feminist or liberated principles. In England we still struggle under the Knoxian principles of hellfire for glamour, and women in public life have spent most of history pretending to be like men or reassuring everybody that they are women. "If I had been crested not cloven, my lords, you would not have dared to treat me thus", said poor Elizabeth I, more a man than many of those ambivalent sonnet writers who surrounded her, and while her choice of expression might be considered too frank for today I would see the interest in Mrs Thatcher's hairdos and dresses as archetypal bows to a society which insists that a person, however able, must run up a signal of his or her sex.

In France women have wielded more influence, the concept of *la femme*, as glacial ideal or erotic object or all points in between, to quote Kennedy Fraser, being of overriding interest; since they have also been allowed to perpetrate state-rocking stupidities and atrocities which would never have been allowed in England, their value might be questioned, but remember that the French textile trade was founded upon Colbert's seeing Marie de Medici's Italian trousseau.

Most of all, perhaps, the difference lies in the fact that in this country we prefer all inventions to have a practical application instead of allowing that something may just be ravishing in its own right. When Joseph Swan and Count Ch donnet were both at work 1883 on the discovery of ray Sir Joseph saw his prop apotheosis in the creation of filament for his new elect light bulb. Count Chardon thought it might be good ladies' knickers. Burbe mackintoshes are vital exp and properly respected beca they keep out the wet; whe British enterprise in Ame had to be offered up to pay armaments in 1941, it was American Viscose Comp which was the sacrificial go

So what are we going to Educationally, I think that t should be a review of de courses. Lord Crowther H Minister of State at the D has said recently that the s not the students ought to de what courses are suitable; state, include industry. At moment I think too m courses are too unselective entry, too irrelevant in cont and too similar to each ot Everyone is trying to proc the next Balenciaga, thoug he came again no one c make his clothes. Colleges good technical facilities sho be trying to produce a mac to make three dimensi printed, woven garments fro handful of grit put in at the *Industry should be given* incentives to get together the colleges and colle pressed to use as teachers t who have experience in application of what they te It might also be the mos for the establishment of a per *postgraduate college* design.

Financially, it should recognized that design is o based in small firms and their entrepreneurial skill vital. Under the Capital Tr fer Tax proposals such fi will suffer. The Governa must decide that if it wan textile industry it must sup it with much more imagina and conviction. To sell fash you have to promote the op tunities to wear it and wan If it comes to the point restrictive tariffs, and I th it will not, then they must used to force manufacturer upgrade their style, as has t the effects, I understand, Australia and New Zealand.

We should recognize there is a section of the mar which we can never hold, let it go, investing in technic to by-pass labour we can afford—and this does not a matically mean fewer jobs cause if you get it right whole industry expands—concentrate on originality quality. At the moment, w we have design we often h no production; where we h production we have no qual where we have production quality we have no des Above all we should stop b embarrassed by the disco that we are rather good fashion, and work to Humpty back together. At moment he is a very unapp ing omelette.

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ee for safety as police charge them with dogs after firing on them in Salisbury on Sunday afternoon.

# it threatening ANC after Salisbury riot

Correspondent
June 2
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at it is wrong that he should talk solely to the ANC. Already it is apparent that he is manoeuvering to bring the Council of Chiefs back actively into the political limelight.

The voice of the chiefs was raised today in condemnation of yesterday's tragedy in the African townships of Salisbury when police fired on rival groups of blacks in a clash after a meeting of the ANC executive.

The Council of Chiefs, headed by Senator Chief Chirau, asked in a statement how the ANC could be said to lead the country's blacks when they were directly responsible for Sunday's deaths.

"We ask whether these so-called leaders made any endeavour on Sunday to prevent the clash between the two rival factions which was obviously coming. If not, why did they not exercise the powers which they claim to have and so save lives not to mention the injuries and damage to property much of it African?"

The chiefs said that for a long time they had asked for the banning of the ANC. "The ANC is just Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union) and Zapu (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) and now they are fighting among themselves."

The dispute within the ANC came out into the open with a statement from Mr Enos Nkala, a Zanu official. Bapu elements within the ANC were forcing a congress, due to be held on June 21 and 22, to elect their top man, Mr Joshua Nkomo, as leader by the weight of their vote in the national executive.

"If the congress goes ahead, all the former Zanu supporters and all the people dedicated to unity and liberation and not to a particular person shall not attend the congress and any decision taken by that congress of moderates shall not be binding to us," he said.

Mr Nkala called on all "militam supporters" of the ANC to have nothing to do with the congress and to rally behind Bishop Muzorewa and his present executive. Mr Nkomo, he said, wanted to settle with the Rhodesian Government and was blaming Zanu elements for preventing him from doing so. He condemned the police for shooting innocent people who were expressing their feelings against issues being discussed by their leaders.

Leading article, page 13

# Spanish police accused of sending prisoners to emergency zones

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 2

Informed sources today furnished the names of six more persons allegedly abducted by police and illegally taken to Basque provinces covered by a state of emergency.

The sources claimed that one of the prisoners, Senor Angel Gurmindo Lizarrago, aged 24, was seized by police on the island of Ibiza on April 29 last and transported to Vizcaya, one of the two provinces within which police exercise almost unlimited powers under the Emergency Decree of April 25. The same sources of alleged that Senor Gurmindo Lizarrago was held for 11 days by political police, during which time he was subjected to "bad treatment", before being charged with a political offence and transferred to the Basauri prison in the Bilbao area.

They identified five other political prisoners who, they said, were picked up in the province of Navarra and taken to Vizcaya. Police allegedly held four of the five for 11 days before transferring them to the Basauri prison. Two of them, Senor Jesus Salinas Perez, aged 32, and Senor Roberto Martinez Olasagarre, aged 21, were said to have suffered "very bad" treatment while in police custody.

Another, Senor Josu Camara, aged 20, allegedly picked up in Navarra last Wednesday, is believed to be still in the hands of police in Vizcaya. The remaining two, now in the Basauri prison, were identified as Senor Carlos Zabala Gurmindo, aged 21, and senor Hilario Urbizu San Roma, aged 24.

The revelations came only a little over a week after the widowed mother of another man, who was taken into custody in the province of Alava, appealed to the Minister of Justice to set him free. She claimed that her son, Senor Javier Knorr Borras, aged 30, was still in the hands of police three weeks after he was arrested and taken to Bilbao, inside the emergency zone. She also claimed in her written appeal to the minister that her son "suffers from various traumatic lesions, including two broken ribs, as a result of ill-treatment at the police station".

Basque underground sources reported today that the chief public prosecutor in San Sebastian, senor Vicente Mora, has been relieved of his post and transferred to Madrid after he informed the Government in writing that the capture of political suspects outside the emergency area and their transfer to that area—for the purpose of bringing them under the special measures authorized—was, in his opinion, illegal

# Portuguese call for 'advanced' legislation

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, June 2

President Costa Gomes inaugurated Portugal's constituent assembly during a crowded half-hour ceremony in the Sao Bento palace this afternoon.

In his inaugural speech, he warned the assembly that it must produce "advanced legislation". He urged all the deputies: "Put your party differences aside in the name of the more humble and less favoured classes and serve your country and the people of Portugal". He asked them not to put limits on "the progress of the Armed Forces Movement and the Portuguese people".

The President ended by telling the deputies that from today millions of Portuguese would be placing their hopes in the assembly. It has been elected to draw up the constitution for the new democratic Portugal.

After the opening ceremony, various parliamentary and party groups held meetings. The first open working session of the assembly is due tomorrow.

Today's newspapers warned the country of new austerity measures which will add 20 to 30 per cent to the price of certain imported goods. These include washing machines, sewing machines, electric cleaning devices and fountain pens. It is believed that whisky and other foreign alcoholic drinks and tinned foods may be included

# CIA cleared of large-scale illegal activity

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 2

The Rockefeller commission on the Central Intelligence Agency finished its work today. Vice-President Rockefeller said its findings were that, although the agency had broken the law, it had not been guilty of large-scale illegal activities.

"There are things that have been done that are in contradiction to the statutes, but in comparison to the total effort, they are not major", he said.

The CIA had been accused of conducting a widespread campaign of illegal spying on people in the United States. Its statutes lay down that it must confine its activities to foreign countries.

The commission was set up after disclosures in *The New York Times* last December. The final report will be handed to President Ford on Friday.

Mr Rockefeller said the commission would recommend extensive steps to ensure that there would be no violation of the law in future.

The commission has eight distinguished members, but its critics have accused it of preparing a "whitewash" of the CIA. Committees of both Senate and House of Representatives are conducting their own investigations.

The Senate committee, whose chairman is Senator Frank Church (Democrat, Idaho), is determined to conduct its inquiries in the deepest secrecy.

# d-Sadat accord on peace moves

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and the areas of accord, in order not to prejudice the next round of Mr Ford's peace effort.

From the outset, President Ford made it clear in his talks with Mr Sadat that he would not be restricting himself to a "next phase" of a settlement. Most of the time was taken up by discussions of the ingredients of an overall solution and Egypt's stand on the various points involved.

In his parting address, President Ford again emphasized that his objective was to achieve a "permanent peace that will be in the best interests of all parties". He shrugged off a suggestion that he may be hindered by a hostile Congress should he try to impose America's will on Israel, saying that he had never felt under any pressure.

The President declared that he would explore all the available avenues towards a settlement, sifting and assessing all the information at his disposal. "On the benefit of recommendations my reassessment will be concluded with a plan that I will submit at the appropriate time", he said.

Later Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, said that all options remained open over the method by which new momentum towards peace could be started. He said that the Geneva conference remained the ultimate aim of all parties concerned, including the United States, but other methods on the road to Geneva could also be employed.

The accord reached by the two leaders on economic aid to Egypt is of vital importance to President Sadat. Under the broad agreement reached, the United States will participate in an aid fund aimed at alleviating the increasing economic pressures in Egypt. As it is envisaged, the fund will be used for development projects principally in the Suez Canal area.

Other countries which will take part are Saudi Arabia, Iran and possibly other oil producing states in the Persian Gulf. It is also hoped to have World Bank participation. According to well-placed Egyptian sources, it will initially provide Egypt with about $2,000m worth of aid.

Although no official announcement was made about the proposed aid programme, Dr Kissinger admitted that the summit had included wide-ranging talks about economic assistance to Egypt. He said that it would be an exaggeration to call it a "consortium".

However, he said the United States had indicated to a number of "other countries" its willingness to provide Egypt with assistance to solve its economic problems. He added that America was also exploring ways of helping to establish the machinery needed in channelling funds for Egypt's massive development programme.

President Sadat said that during "intensive" talks he had made a complete survey with Mr Ford of the entire Middle East situation. He declared that he would remain in constant contact with President Ford in the weeks to come.

# Air pirates given light jail terms in Paris

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 2

A Paris court today gave two air pirate members of the United States "Black Panthers" movement light sentences which means they will now be released.

Willie Roger Holder, aged 25, received a sentence of three and half months, plus a 1,000-franc (about £105) fine. Anne Katherine Kerkov, aged 23, was sentenced to three months and one day, plus an 800-franc (£82) fine.

The two hijacked a Boeing aircraft in June, 1972, and forced it to fly from San Francisco to Algiers, with a stop-over in New York where they received a $500,000 (£200,000) ransom. They have already served our these terms imposed today

The Paris court, sentencing them after finding them guilty of using false passports, treated them in strong contrast to the line taken last month by M Jean Lecanuet, the French Minister of Justice, who urged a gathering of Council of Europe ministers of justice to take strong action against air pirates.

Another Paris court on appeal had earlier upheld the claim made by the two that their motives had been political

# Karami ready to form rnment in Lebanon

June 2.—Mr Karami,
e Minister-designate
n, said today that he
ed with President
on how to form a
nment. The two men
start of the sixth day
rami's efforts to find
ent among politicians
uld enable him to
binet.
, generally, was rel-
diet today, but there
s in some parts of
They were fired
by armed support-
right-wing parties in
er the killing yester-
arty militia chief. He
to former President
Chamoun's National
rty.

Mr Chamoun, who was head of state when Mr Karami led the anti-Government rebellion in 1958, is the only leading political figure who has not been received by Mr Karami during his present consultations.

Mr Chamoun's supporters were also believed to be responsible for blocking the main highway from Beirut to the northern port of Tripoli today by setting tyres alight across the road. There was also intense firing early this morning in the eastern Beirut suburb of Dora.

An official statement said the shooting was intended to terrorize people out of going to work.—Reuter.

# Journalists strike over appointment of new editor

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 2

A second dispute in the Paris press broke out today when journalists' unions on *France Soir* called a strike to protest against the arrival of M Jean Gorini, the new editor-in-chief.

The strike call came after a walk-out at the weekend when seven of the paper's editors and departmental heads, left a meeting called by the management of France Editions et Publications, part of the Hachette group, to meet M Gorini. Ten other editors and departmental chiefs stayed behind.

The strike action was approved by two-thirds of *France Soir* journalists at a meeting last month. The strike was accompanied by an offer to negotiate. "Under conditions compatible with the dignity of the profession".

Many journalists at *France Soir* fear the new editor is going to make substantial cuts and changes in an effort to find a new formula with which to fight the present crisis of falling revenues and higher costs

The new editor-in-chief in a letter to *France Soir* staff today emphasized his desire to receive their full collaboration. This had already begun with some of them at the introductory meeting, he pointed out.

Leading article, page 13

# of British er oned again

lhi, June 2.—The trial
dary Tyler, a former
lookteacher accused of
ary activity in India,
oned again today after
reliminary hearing in
n town of Jamshedpur.
aring of the first of
cases against Miss
d 34 other alleged
revolutionaries is
on June 16, according
gency reports.
e charged with illegal
of arms and ammuni-
dition, treason and
to wage war against
n Government. They
sted in 1970.—Reuter.

# Arab midwife 'offered to work for Israel'

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, June 2

Miss Muzna Nicola, the Arab midwife from Hertwordshire who is accused of working for the Al Fatah guerrilla organization, offered to act as an agent for the Shin Bet, the Israel secret service, if she was allowed to return to Britain, it was alleged in Haifa district court today.

Under the pseudonym of Abu Daoud, one of the Shin Bet agents who interrogated her after her arrest o nMarch 14 claimed that Miss Nicola, aged 31, told him she was prepared to join Shin Bet and be sent back to work in Britain. He told her that he was unable to answer her request.

The agent was giving evidence in a preliminary hearing to test the validity of an alleged confession by Miss Nicola, which she has repudiated. She claims that it was made under duress—threats against her family and other "pressure", such as keeping her without food and leaving her in a cell with a bright light burning in her eyes.

The courtroom was cleared before "Abu Daoud" took the stand. Among those who had to leave was Mr Ricky Lomaz, aged 30, a friend of Miss Nicola who had flown out for the trial.

The Israel agent said Miss Nicola was arrested as she left an aircraft from London, but on the way to prison she was allowed to telephone her family in Yafia village, near Nazareth. She was interrogated about the reasons for her visit and whether she was involved in sabotage plans by guerilla organizations. Information had been received that emissaries were being sent from Europe to recruit Arabs for sabotage acts.

Miss Nicola had denied this for two days, he said, but changed her story on the third day after being told that the Shin Bet had a statement about her from a man in jail. "Abu Daoud" claimed that he did not give her the man's name, but she said: "You mean Adib Abu Alwan, but I do not believe you." [Mr Alwan, a graduate of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, is serving an eight-year sentence for Al Fatah activities.]

In the presence of police officers, she then described how Mr Alwan had recruited her.

The hearing resumes on Wednesday.

Is it because he knows he's wrong?



Over 75% of the employees of Bristol Channel Ship Repairers have signed a petition asking Mr Benn for a meeting. We want him to answer our fears about nationalisation. We want him to tell us how the nationalisation of our small Welsh ship repairing company can benefit us, our families or our customers.

Mr Benn is the man who says workers should have legal rights to be consulted when the firms in which they work are taken over.

So why does he refuse to meet us?

He says one thing. He practises another.

He says he is carrying out Labour policy. How can he say that to us? Most of us in South Wales have voted Labour all our lives. We are not against nationalisation if it can bring definite benefits, as it may do to ship building.

But is it really Labour policy to nationalise small effective firms like ours, without consultation, without consideration of the risk to exports, jobs and industrial democracy? Or is this the private policy of Mr Benn?

It certainly is not Labour policy to refuse to meet workers. This is Mr Benn's personal decision.

WHAT IS HE AFRAID OF?

Bristol Channel Ship Repairers Ltd.

*Fighting to save our jobs, our exports and taxpayers' money.*

TODAY'S QUESTION FOR MR BENN.

62% of our work is for foreign shipowners. Many of them have stated that they will send their ships to continental yards if we are nationalised. How Mr Benn do you propose to stop them?

DAVID AGAINST GOLIATH

Over 10,000 people have written to us in support. Some have even sent us money. To all we say thank you. We need your support. Put another pebble in our sling by cutting out this box, signing it and sending it to BCSR, Channel Drydock, Cardiff, Wales; or to The Prime Minister, 10 Downing Street, London S.W.1

Signed .....

TB

SPORT

Golf

# Walker Cup players win but Campbell is blown off course

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

If yesterday's sport was hit by the weather, then golf caught it on the nose. The opening round of the British Amateur Championship was played in an icy wind which rose at times to gale force as it swept hailstones across the exposed greens of Royal Liverpool.

The press tent held its ground and took under its wing the contents of a flattened refreshment tent, including the bar. Between the squalls, golf was possible and merit had a fleeting chance to show itself, but I doubt if any match escaped unscathed and play at times became ludicrous. We were not even spared lightning and thunder. In spite of this many of the class players and such seeds as played, managed to survive.

One exception was William Campbell, a 52-year-old veteran of United States Walker Cup team. He was defeated by David Steele, a promising young player from the North of England who has played for England at youth level. Campbell's start was I am told two majestic woods to the front of the first green. He walked backwards up the fairway to avoid the wind and took four putts on the edge. In the whole of that match only two holes were halved, no doubt in undistinguished figures, but the finish was good and Steele won because he finished with two fours.

I came across them in the middle of a hailstorm on the 12th fairway, Campbell tall and erect as the Statue of Liberty, his ears protected from the bouncing hailstones by a fur-lined ski cap, his hands encased in fur-lined mittens and stuck into his armpits. In preparation against the weather he was probably ahead of his opponent, but Steele had a great incentive to win and with his hair in rat-tails down his neck he got down in two from a bunker at the 17th to square the match. After driving into a bunker at the last hole, he came out to 15 feet behind the stick while Campbell was taking two to clear the rough.

Conditions were so bad that at least four tees were moved forward during the day, an emergency move that can only be made in matchplay. One notorious hole was the sixth. From the back tee, the corner of the orchard became impossible to carry so that there was, in effect, no fairway to play to. Bonallack, who won the last three holes of his match against Glover, an experienced Irish player living in Lancashire, reckoned that they had the choice either of making a detour round the fifth fairway or of trying to manoeuvre the ball along the path between the heather. He won the hole in seven, a not uncommon occurrence.

Stadler, an American Walker Cup player who is solid enough to stand any amount of this weather —the local forecast is not promising—halved the third into the wind in eight in his match. Another Walker Cup player, Peter Hedges, who could on paper meet his brother on Thursday morning, had a hard match against Hadfield.

He was four up after 10, but lost the 11th and 12th to fours which he considered to be the equivalent yesterday of eagles, if not albatrosses. They halved the 14th in six and he lost count of the number of shots they played up the 15th, knowing only that he lost the hole. He came to the 18th one up and drove almost to the cross bunkers short of the green, and then played his pitch to four feet to make sure.

In such conditions one should not take any result as having much significance, but of the first seven Walker Cup men to be engaged, Campbell was the only one to lose. Even Koch, who was hard-pressed by a useful Yorkshire golfer, Leslie Walker, finished by hitting his iron shot close to the 18th to make sure. It would have been sad to have lost Koch so soon for he stands high in the United States Walker Cup hierarchy.

Outside that scene, other useful players survived. In addition to Bonallack who was out in 46 and all square, Marks, who was out in 41 and four up, won comfortably. So did Foster who has today off because of the double scratching next to him.



William Campbell, who was beaten on the eighteenth green

## Yesterday's results at Hoylake

J. P. Grace (US) beat P. J. Holt (Coventry), 6 and 4.
B. J. Winteridge (Stoneham) wo M. van Gorbig (US), scr.
J. Boston (Royal County Down) beat C. Foster (Bromborough), 3 and 2.
Dr E. R. Updegraff (US) beat H. J. Evans (Langland Bay), 5 and 3.
G. Godwin (Thorndon Park) beat A. Thompson (US), 5 and 4.
W. Paterson (Airdrie) wo B. J. S. Kissock (Bangor), scr.
P. A. Gilbert (Mullion) beat R. L. Glading (Addington Palace), 19th.
M. Wesley (Upton by Chester) beat T. R. Shingler (Blackwell), 6 and 5.
W. J. J. Ferguson (Royal Co Down) beat J. E. Behrend (Royal Liverpool), one hole.
W. J. Reid (Fulwell) beat C. D. D. Searle (South Herts), 2 holes.
P. HEDGES (Langley Park) beat S. Hadfield (North Manchester), one hole.
D. Hedges (Royal Cinque Ports) beat R. D. Polmmer (Canada), 4 and 3.
I. Quick (Frinton-on-Sea) beat W. R. Loeffler (US), one hole.
T. Bridle (Dulwich and Sydenham Hill) beat G. L. Hyde (Copthorne), 3 and 1.
P. Fisher (Brookmans Park) beat J. M. Millen (US), 3 and 3.
E. G. Bunting (Seaton Carew) wo R. W. Walmsley (Upminster), scr.
D. M. Moffat (City of Newcastle) wo B. H. G. Chapman (Pleasington), scr.
J. K. H. Howie (West Kilbride) beat A. Carman (Coventry), 6 and 5.
C. Phillips (Dulwich and Sydenham Hill) wo F. P. Redman (US), scr.
A. M. Middleton (Burnham Beeches) beat R. A. Graham (US), 2 and 1.
R. Stewart (SA) beat D. Larson (US), 5 and 3.
J. DAVIES (Royal Mid-Surrey) beat T. Patmore (Maylands), 2 and 1.
G. Marks (Trentham) beat G. Russo (Scottish Italian), 7 and 6.
N. B. Moir (Wallasey) beat D. McCarthy (Moortown), 3 and 2.
A. Smith (Walsall) beat D. Y. Smith (US), 6 and 5.
G. Kirk (US) beat J. Wood (Bolton Old), 2 and 1.
C. Stadler (US) beat D. S. Mackintosh (Royal Blackheath), 6 and 5.
N. A. Faldo (Welwyn Garden City) beat W. L. H. Jackson (Lockerbie), one hole.
T. D. Johnson (Coventry) wo T. R. Lennon (Wentworth), scr.
M. F. Bonallack (Thorpe Hall) beat J. Glover (Morecambe), 3 and 2.
R. A. Biggs (Royal Liverpool) wo N. Murphy (Richmond), scr.
G. Harvey (Craigie Hill) beat Dr J. M. Shennan (Caldy), 9 and 8.
W. B. Hogg (Royal Aberdeen) beat J. L. Adamson (Kirriemuir), 3 and 1.
W. S. Morton (Glencorse) beat P. Hodgkinson (Trentham), 2 and 1.
J. R. Hall (Filton) beat D. P. Davidson (Northumberland), 2 and 1.
R. Foster (Bradford) beat N. D. Tremayne (Wiltshire), 5 and 4.
M. J. Miller (Cawder) wo J. M. Tyrer (Preston), scr.
D. T. Steele (Dinsdale Spa) beat W. C. Campbell (US), one hole.
P. Mulcare (Woodbrook) beat J. T. Blair (US), 2 and 1.
I. J. A. Stephenson (Moortown) beat J. G. Jeormine (Harpenden), 2 and 1.
E. J. S. Garrett (Parkstone) and M. J. Pearson (Rhyl Liverpool) both scr.
E. Kerber (US) beat D. F. Swift (Bramall Park), 5 and 4.
I. Bradshaw (Eastham Lodge) beat M. Singfield (Knole Park), one hole.
G. KOCH (US) beat L. Walker (Selby), two holes.
L. G. Macnamara (Woodbrook) beat M. A. White (Australia), 3 and 2.
G. Brand (Baildon) beat G. D. Bird (Kingswood), 4 and 3.
J. M. H. Grimsdick (Moor Park) beat R. L. Timbrook (US), one hole.
J. Davis (Langley Park) beat M. A. Smith (Hawkstone Park), 6 and 5.
P. M. B. Bucher (Elte) wo R. W. Seamor (West Kent), scr.
T. Rippon (Canada) wo D. M. A. Steel (Denham), scr.
A. Thirlwell (Gosforth) beat J. D. Eller (US), 2 and 1.
N. Price (Rhodesia) beat T. J. Giles (Northamptonshire County), one hole.
A. F. Dunsmore (Bishopbriggs) beat K. H. Hodgkinson (Trentham), 4 and 2.
C. STRANGE (US) beat M. P. D. Walls (Workington), 3 and 2.
M. J. Kelly (Scarborough North Cliff) beat S. Grossman (US), 4 and 3.
A. Brodie (Balmore) beat M. E. Lewis (Henbury), 4 and 3.
I. W. Boyd (Berks) beat P. J. Davies (Royal Mid-Surrey), 8 and 6.

### Card of course

| Hole | Yds | Par | Hole | Yds | Par |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 428 | 4 | 10 | 409 | 4 |
| 2 | 369 | 4 | 11 | 200 | 3 |
| 3 | 505 | 5 | 12 | 454 | 4 |
| 4 | 195 | 3 | 13 | 157 | 3 |
| 5 | 449 | 4 | 14 | 512 | 5 |
| 6 | 423 | 4 | 15 | 460 | 4 |
| 7 | 200 | 3 | 16 | 533 | 5 |
| 8 | 479 | 5 | 17 | 418 | 4 |
| 9 | 393 | 4 | 18 | 395 | 4 |
| Out | 3,441 | 36 | In | 3,538 | 36 |

Racing

# Reaction to fillies' classic switch

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The decision taken during the winter by United Racecourses under whose umbrella Epsom shelters along with Sandown Park and Kempton Park, to switch the Oaks this year from Saturday to Friday has not gone down well with many of my acquaintances. They cannot spare the time during the week and would love to have a day out on a Saturday.

When this decision was announced it was said that they were playing to the gallery, who can race for perhaps three days in a row but probably find it a bore to linger a fourth in order to see a classic. Since then I have talked to numerous Saturday patrons and, without exception, they said that they regretted being deprived of seeing a classic on the only day available to them. There is a lot in that. This year the Coronation Cup will be the centrepiece of their programme. Good race that it invariably is, it is still not quite like seeing a classic.

There were only 12 acceptors for the Oaks after yesterday's four-day forfeit stage and they are: Anadyomene (A. Murray); Brilliantine (Piggott or G. Starkey); Harmonise (J. Mercer); Juliette Marny (L. Piggott or G. Starkey); May Hill (F. Morby); Misoptomist (A. Kimberley); Moonlight Night (G. Lewis); One Over Parr (P. Eddery); Shallow Stream (E. Eldin); Snow Tribe (F. Durr); Tebaldi, for whom no jockey has yet been engaged and Val's Girl (W. Carson). Brilliantine's presence in the line-up depends on the weather. She will not be risked if the going is firm, which does not surprise me because she has such a high round knee action.

It was on extremely soft ground that Brilliantine won the Sandwich Stakes at Ascot last autumn. As matters stand, her trainer, Jeremy Tree, is one of four trainers with two strings to his bow. The others are: Ryan Price, Peter Walwyn and Noel Murless. Our Newmarket Correspondent told me yesterday that there was not much between the favourite, Moonlight Night, and her stable companion, Shallow Stream, at the end of their gallop on the Limekilns on Saturday and that in the circumstances Shallow Stream, who stayed so well, is anything but a forlorn hope. Yet Moonlight Night is firmly embedded as favourite at 5-2.

One Over Parr, the second favourite, will be attempting to follow in the footsteps of her elder sister, Polygamy, who won the Oaks last year. It is rare for sisters or brothers to achieve such fame. The Ribot brothers, Ribocco and Ribero, were the last pair to achieve a classic double when each carried off the Irish Derby and our St Leger in successive seasons.

Nobiliary and Oak Hill, both of whom are trained in France, were the only notable absentees from the list of acceptors for the Oaks. During the weekend, it was suggested in certain quarters that Nobiliary might run in the Oaks instead of the Derby but the die is cast and she will try to beat the colts tomorrow, a feat done by only six fillies, Eleanor (1801); Blink Bonny (1857); Shotover (1882); Signorinetta (1908); Tagalie (1912), and Fifinella (1916).

Garden State was the last filly to run in the Derby, but that was in 1944. There was a time when we thought that Allez France might take her chance two years ago, but that plan was scrapped when she suffered one of her rare defeats in the Prix Lupin. Alec Head, who trains Green Dancer, the favourite for the Derby, said yesterday that his colt had had a perfect journey from France and that he would have a practice spin around Tattenham Corner this morning.

A spokesman for the William Hill organization told me during the afternoon that Green Dancer's price had lengthened slightly from 5-4 to 11-8 because of a flood of money for the second favourite Grundy, who has shortened to 9-2 from 5-1. Hobnob, my idea of the best outsider provided the going is firm, was also well backed at 33-1.

Ladbroke's reported yesterday a run on Sea Break at 16-1. They struck one bet of £16,000 to £1,000 and took a lot more money besides, so his price has come down to 14-1. No Alimony was also well backed in their offices and he is now a 33-1 chance, having opened at 40-1.

Striker, in the Laverstock Plate, is my idea of the best bet at Salisbury today. He ran well in his first and only race this season at Bath, where he divided Sergeant Bibot and Ravel in the finish for the Somerset Stakes. The Rubbing House Plate may be won by Lizzie Eustace, but she will have to look to her laurels if she is to deal with Denaneer, Broken Date and the newcomer, Blue Raffles. Lizzie Eustace ran well enough in her first and only race at Windsor to suggest that her capable young trainer, Henry Candy, ought to place her to win a race of this nature in the not too distant future.

Patrick Eddery and Peter Walwyn made a good start to the week when Fastpad collected the Metropole Challenge Cup at Folkestone yesterday. Fastpad, who ended a run of 18 losers for Eddery, got the better of Night Club entering the final furlong and was a length and a half up at the post.

Fastpad was bred by his owner, Sir Herbert Ingram, from Paddyflower, who was trained by Walwyn and won twice. Paddyflower is now in foal to English Prince, who won the Irish Derby for Walwyn last season.

Star of Bagdad was backed to make it a double for Eddery and Walwyn in the Chilham Fillies' Stakes. Eddery made full use of the Lambourn filly's stamina, sending her ahead from the start, but despite all his efforts he could not hold off Gemini Miss, who, cleverly ridden by the apprentice Alan Bond, headed the favourite in the last strides. Star of Bagdad was the only favourite to fail at the meeting.

The easiest winner was Square Halo, who flashed out of the stalls and had the Hothfield Stakes in the bag after two furlongs, eventually coming in eight lengths clear of Tuesday Blitz. This was Brian Swift's eighth success of the season, all with two-year-olds, and Square Halo was scoring her third victory.

Square Halo was the second winner for John Smith, son of the former jockey William Smith. Unlike his father, John, who is 20, has a weight problem and cannot do less than 8 st 7 lb. His future is in jumping and Swift hopes to keep a couple of hurdlers especially for him to ride.

STATE OF GOING (official): Salisbury: Good. Hamilton Park: Good to firm. Epsom: Good to firm. Ripon: Firm.

## Salisbury programme

**2.0 BISHOPSTONE PLATE (2-y-o: £345: 5f)**
5 000 Proper Toff (H. Harvey), R. Smyth, 8-11 .... T. Carr 3 4
8 0 Sheric Boy (E. Geary), R. Hannon, 8-11 ....... F. Durr 1
9 00 Sweet Saint (Mrs H. Price), H. Price, 8-11 ....... A. Murray 2
11 Williwaw (Mrs R. Owen-George), N. Vigors, 8-11 .. P. Cook 3
14 00 Fiona's Chance (Mrs B. Emmerson), P. Taylor, 8-8 A. Launchbury 5
15 Flare Square (The Queen), I. Balding, 8-8 ..... J. Mercer 6
9-4 Flare Square, 3-1 Sheric Boy, 7-2 Sweet Saint, 5-1 Proper Toff, 10-1 Fiona's Chance, 12-1 Williwaw.

**2.30 HARNHAM HANDICAP (£720: 1¼m)**
1 10-3320 Behave Too (D) (G. Cooper), G. Harwood, 4-9-13 G. Starkey 1
2 Mad Mahdi (D) (Mrs D. Meats), D. Barons, 5-9-12 M. Kettle 17
3 03010-4 Edwards Hill (C) (Mrs B. Thomson), B. Hills, 4-9-7 W. Carson 12
4 340014- Closed Circuit (W. Greenwood), F. Cundell, 5-9-7 ... P. Cook 6
5 000-302 Paper Chase (D) (T. Hammond), G. P-Hoblyn, 4-9-4 A. Murray 7
6 200-000 Promote (CD) (Lady Beaverbrook), I. Balding, 7-9-3 J. Mercer 4
7 10304-0 Makinlau (J. Oliver), D. Dale, 5-8-13 ......... B. Rouse 14
8 000 Fair Camilla (J. Manley), P. Cole, 7-8-11 .... J. Lynch 8
10 000003- Courtly Lad (S. Matthews), S. Matthews, 6-8-4 P. Perkins 11
11 00000-0 Tudoray (A. Kennedy), A. Breasley, 4-8-2 .... T. Carter 5
13 0-03141 Track Hero (Miss M. Hindley), C. Benstead, 4-8-2 A. Bond 3 15
14 241-410 Modom (Mrs H. Edwards), W. Wightman, 4-8-0 M. Thomas 10
15 203040- Teasing Wind (R. Bryant), D. H. Jones, 4-7-11 .. G. Baxter 9
16 0003-04 King Caspar (D) (Miss A. Hilditch), W. Swinson, 5-7-10 R. Fox 5 16
17 000043- Snodland (Mrs J. Stevens), A. Stevens, 5-7-10 .. E. Weaver 5 13
18 3 Winged Dagger (Mrs W. Brown), J. Old, 6-7-9 T. McKeown 2
20 21310-0 Age of Consent (D) (Miss G. Yeoman), G. Hunter, 4-7-8 D. Noble 3
11-4 Paper Chase, 9-2 Track Hero, 5-1 Behave Too, 7-1 Modom, 8-1 Edwards Hill, 12-1 Winged Dagger, Promote, Makinlau, 14-1 Fair Camilla, Closed Circuit, 20-1 others.

**3.0 MOONRAKER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £771: 1m)**
1 014-00 Persilla (Cmdr B. Grenfell), J. Tree, 9-4 ... P. Waldron 18
2 0003-1 Majoroy (A. Kennedy), A. Breasley, 9-1 ..... S. Cottle 5 12
3 00-1022 Company Sergeant (Mrs R. Francis), G. Harwood, 9-1 G. Starkey 17
7 33-4 Eastern Gift (J. Roebling), I. Balding, 8-13 J. Matthias 7 6
8 031-242 Smart Shirley (C. Caventa), R. Smyth, 8-13 .... T. Cain 3 1
9 1200-00 Tryphon (C) (A. Dembeniotis), P. Walwyn, 8-13 G. Spiller 7 2
12 102110- Mourndyke (J. Redfern), J. Holt, 8-10 ...... L. Wilkins 20
13 001-0 Sir Expedier (J. Wickins), R. Akehurst, 8-10 .. G. Baxter 4
14 041-000 Great Lad (S. Benjamin), W. Wightman, 8-9 ..... P. Eddery 8
15 300-141 Western Isle (CD) (S. Garner), R. Hannon, 8-7 .... F. Durr 7
16 0410-0 Mountain of Mourne (T. Egerton), W. Hern, 8-6 .. J. Mercer 6
17 000100- Eric Stuart (D) (J. Holt), Holt, 8-5 ........ P. Perkins 11
18 002 Psalve (D. Sasse), Sasse, 8-4 ............ E. Johnson 3
19 200000 Tudor Flame (C) (A. Stevens), Stevens, 8-2 ..... P. Cook 5
22 0000-00 Princess Vivace (Lady Clague), P. Nelson, 8-1 Ron Hutchinson 14
24 00-02 Humpty Dumpty (J. Thursby), J. Dunlop, 7-13 D. Gillespie 5 15
25 00-00 Sir Pelleas (Mrs C. Frankel), G. P-Hoblyn, 7-13 A. Murray 13
26 000-0 Red Fox (H. Blagrave), Blagrave, 7-13 .... R. Wernham 3 16
3-1 Company Sergeant, 5-1 Western Isle, 6-1 Smart Shirley, 8-1 Majoroy, Mountain of Mourne, 12-1 Eastern Gift, Psalve, Humpty Dumpty, 16-1 Persilla, Mourndyke, Tryphon, 20-1 others.

**3.30 RUBBING HOUSE PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £414: 5f)**
2 Blue Raffles (A. Steel), P. Walwyn, 8-11 ..... P. Eddery 2
3 4 Broken Date (T. Egerton), W. Hern, 8-11 ...... J. Mercer 12
5 Comtor (Exors of G. van der Ploeg), R. Hannon, 8-11 P. Perkins 14
6 0 Cricket Bat (Mrs O. Lusty), W. Marshall, 8-11 .. R. Marshall 6
8 2 Denaneer (Saba Akhtaffe), H. Price, 8-11 ..... A. Murray 10
9 Dove (Mrs R. Holland-Martin), H. Candy, 8-11 .... D. Cullen 15
10 Hayloft (J. Rowles), R. Houghton, 8-11 ......... F. Morby 16
12 4 Lizzie Eustace (J. Bishop), H. Candy, 8-11 .... P. Waldron 8
13 Melisa (Lord Carnarvon), P. Nelson, 8-11 ...... G. Baxter 5
14 Miss Kung Fu (Mrs R. Tang), D. Sasse, 8-11 B. Johnson 13
17 0 Pangiabond (Mrs J. Stevenson), P. Mugeridge, 8-11 T. Muggeridge 7 3
18 Queensbury (C. Hill), M. Dalshooks, 8-11 L. Hannigan 7 18
19 Regal Palmist (C. Hill), M. Dalshooks, 8-11 .. P. Madden 11
20 00 Sigh Baby (S. Hunt), R. Smyth, 8-11 ......... T. Cain 7
23 Spark Bird (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-11 ...... T. Durr 4
24 00 Traders Runabout (Dr G. John), R. Wilson, 8-11 ... C. Moss 9
25 Viteria (T. Baker), J. Cann, 8-11 ......... M. Kettle 17
26 Wax Fruit (A. Strothers), J. Dunlop, 8-11 Ron Hutchinson 1
7-4 Denaneer, 4-1 Lizzie Eustace, 6-1 Blue Raffles, Broken Date, 10-1 Cricket Bat, Hayloft, 12-1 Spark Bird, 16-1 Melisa, 20-1 others.

**4.0 DURNFORD HANDICAP (£655: 6f)**
1 0-00200 Roman Way (D) (T. Crawford), R. Hannon, 5-10-0 F. Durr 7
2 30004-0 Chin-Chin (Miss A. Westerdick), J. Holt, 5-9-13 Ron Hutchinson 3
3 00-404 Boundless (J. Green), G. P-Hoblyn, 6-9-0 ..... A. Murray 6
4 00-4303 Gold Tipped (D) (J. Parkman), A. Stevens, 5-8-12 R. Weaver 5 2
5 14-2223 Alezan Dore (D) (Mrs H. Fox), N. Vigors, 4-8-10 P. Cook 9
7 2044-00 Spanish Map (Mrs H. Nicholson), H. Nicholson, 4-8-8 L. Johnson 5 10
8 240-042 Far Cry (E. Holland), S. Woodman, 4-8-7 .... R. Fox 5 4
9 0-40400 The Goldstone (Mrs S. Pakenham), W. Wightman, 5-8-6 — 8
10 23-0040 Noirmont Point (D) (E. Thornton), J. Old, 7-8-5 E. Gray 7 5
11 00-0400 Mr Snaps (C. Wheatley), D. Dale, 5-7-11 ..... D. Morley 1
5-2 Alezan Dore, 11-4 Far Cry, 5-1 Gold Tipped, 7-1 Boundless, Noirmont Point, 12-1 Chin-Chin, 14-1 The Goldstone, Roman Way, 16-1 others.

**4.30 LAVERSTOCK PLATE (3-y-o: £414: 1¼m)**
2 00-00 Assam (J. Kashiyama), L. Price, 9-0 ........... A. Murray 13
8 4-40003 Bam Bam (R. Bamberg), W. Marshall, 9-0 R. Marshall 9
11 002-00 Sarpedon (P. Evans), R. Smyth, 9-0 ...... P. Eddery 1
12 00-2 Striker (H. Blagrave), Blagrave, 9-0 ......... B. Taylor 11
13 0-400 Timolin (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 ....... F. Durr 5
15 00 Aspen (R. Horton), D. Gandolfo, 8-11 ....... J. Curant 2
16 0 Cabar Feidh (Mrs C. Calver), P. Calver, 8-11 —
17 0-00 Continental (Mrs H. Nicholson), H. Nicholson, 8-11 G. Dale 7 12
18 3-02 Curtains (T. Egerton), W. Hern, 8-11 ........ J. Mercer 10
19 000-0 Daring Dolly (Lord Norrie), J. Bethell, 8-11 .... F. Morby 14
22 Hamstring (Mrs J. Olliver), G. P-Hoblyn, 8-11 R. Baker 5 7
24 000- Linder (D. Brown), E. Winter, 8-11 ...... G. Baxter 18
25 23 Lutine Belle (R. Francis), G. Harwood, 8-11 .. G. Starkey 6
26 000-04 Lytham (H. Denton), J. E. Sutcliffe, 8-11 .... G. Ramshaw 19
28 00-0 Outcry (Sir R. Waley-Cohen), G. P-Hoblyn, 8-11 .. D. Cullen 5
31 000 Smiling (J. Widmay), J. Tree, 8-11 ............ R. Sillott 16
32 Soul La Hale (Maj R. Thurman), V. Cross, 8-11 R. Wernham 5 20
34 Sweet Fairy (H. Cornell), W. Wightman, 8-11 ....... — 17
35 Textron (Mrs M. Day), Miss A. Sinclair, 8-11 .... E. Eldin 8
36 0-020 Thunder Run (Mrs V. Kennedy), E. Reavey, 8-11 ... — 3
2-1 Striker, 7-2 Curtains, 9-2 Lutine Belle, 10-1 Smiling, Lytham, Timolin, 14-1 Bam Bam, Thunder Run, 25-1 others.

### Salisbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Flare Square. 2.30 Track Hero. 3.0 Western Isle. 3.30 Lizzie Eustace. 4.0 Alezan Dore. 4.30 STRIKER is specially recommended.

## Hamilton Park programme

**7.0 SINNERS STAKES (2-y-o: £422: 6f)**
3 40 Chanda (W. Best), J. Vickers, 8-11 ........ J. Seagrave 3
5 0a0 Deon Founded (G. Draper), G. Wallace, 8-11 A. McManus 4
6 000 Falton (L. Barratt), Barratt, 8-11 ........ G. Duffield 1
9 22400 My Wellie (W. C. Watts), Watts, 8-11 ........ G. Oldroyd 9
13 343 Sound Performer (J. Cooper), K. Payne, 8-11 ...... T. Lappin 6
16 00 Glengoyne (P. Muldoon), T. Craig, 8-8 ......... K. Leason 8
17 000 Kirkwan Lady (Mrs E. Long), M. W. Easterby, 8-8 .. E. Hide 7
18 04024 Landa's Pet (G. Dawes), J. Berry, 8-8 ..... B. Connorton 9
20 332 Tubular Bells (J. Stafford), P. Haslam, 8-8 ... R. Edmondson 2
15-8 Sound Performer, 11-4 Tubular Bells, 4-1 Kirkwan Lady, 6-1 Chanda, 10-1 My Wellie, 12-1 Landa's Pet, 20-1 others.

**7.25 SPORTSWORKS HANDICAP (£799: 5f)**
1 110-333 My Chopin (D) (J. Winter), T. Fairhurst, 4-9-10 C. Fairhurst 7 2
3 0-02024 Alarm Call (CD) (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 5-9-1 .. S. Eccles 7 5
5 0000-0 Prince of Dunoon (L. Barratt), Barratt, 5-8-11 .... E. Hide 4
6 0-00402 Kernel Rose (D) (N. Angus), Angus, 5-8-2 Richard Hutchinson 1
8 20-1002 Dinsdale Lad (D) (W. Lonsdale), J. Vickers, 4-7-11 G. Oldroyd 3
6-4 My Chopin, 5-2 Alarm Call, 4-1 Kernel Rose, 6-1 Dinsdale Lad, 8-1 Prince of Dunoon.

**7.50 LLOYDS AND SCOTTISH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £805: 1m 40yd)**
1 2-00422 Darling Bob (L. Parnes), K. Payne, 9-0 ........ A. Cousins 1
2 1003-3 Heriot (A. Innes), N. Angus, 8-13 ............ E. Hide 3
3 0-00030 Sounds Good (Miss K. Allan), Denys Smith, 8-8 L. Charnock 7 2
4-6 Heriot, 15-8 Darling Bob, 6-1 Sounds Good.

**8.20 GLASGOW HERALD STAKES (£472: 1m 1f 10yd)**
1 Able Babe (D. Obank), M. Naughton, 6-10-10 Muriel Naughton 3 1
2 0000-00 Grand Attraction (C. Wallace), Wallace, 6-10-10 Lorna Richardson 3 10
3 Kaffe Klabben (A. Dickinson), V. Thompson, 6-10-10 Susan Tweedy 3 6
5 42311- Longacre (Sir M. Prescott), M. Prescott, 4-10-10 Rebecca Beaumont 3 14
6 00-0400 Machiss (Mrs. R. Fairclough), M. James, 7-10-10 Cherril McAdams 3 2
7 0301-4 Quick Result (J. Simpson), B. Wilkinson, 4-10-10 Mavis Yeoman 16
8 240000- Sarcen (A. Cooper), Herbert Jones, 4-10-10 Anne Jones 17
11 0100-00 Arras Gem (N. Stephenson), A. Smith, 4-10-7 Hilary Jack 9
12 000000- Go Baby Go (Exors of late G. van der Ploeg), S. Mellor, 4-10-7 Elaine Mellor 5

13 0 Bold Warrior (Mrs M. Clarke), J. Barry, 4-10-3 Josephine Barry 4
14 00 Legendary Isle (Mrs M. Potter), C. Bissell, 4-10-3 Nicky Lay 3 15
16 000-001 Tornado Prince (M. Tabor), N. Callaghan, 4-10-1 Susan Hogan 7
17 2402b-0 Binney (H. Gould), B. Cambidge, 4-10-0 Rosemary Maddocks 3 3
18 0 Francesca (D. Hodge), L. Docker, 5-10-0 Jane McMath 12
19 0040 Kelsoe Hill (T. Robson), V. Thompson, 4-10-0 Rosemary Lock 3 8
20 3000-00 Norus (R. Manning), K. Payne, 3-9-10 Mandy Jamieson 3 13
22 Nest Egg (Mrs S. Hansell), Denys Smith, 3-9-3 Jennie Hansell 3 11
11-4 Nest Egg, 7-2 Longacre, 5-1 Quick Result, 6-1 Tornado Prince, 8-1 Binney, 10-1 Kelsoe Hill, 12-1 Go Baby Go, Sarcen, Bold Warrior, 20-1 others.

**8.50 EVENING TIMES STAKES (3-y-o: £483: 1m 40yd)**
1 000-033 Alta (E. Boutis), R. D. Peacock, 9-0 .......... O. Gray 1
3 0000- Doctor Win (L. Marginson), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 E. Hide 3
5 00-0 Granville Court (J. Brown), N. Angus, 9-0 ..... J. Seagrave 7
10 2000-00 Darling Eve (Mrs W. MacDonald), N. Crump, 8-11 T. Lappin 4
11 0000-00 Kinvaston (G. Cantrill), B. Cambidge, 8-11 J. Skilling 3
14 Shelving (V. Thompson), Thompson, 8-11 ... P. Kelleher 2
15 State Opening (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan), M. Prescott, 8-11 G. Duffield 6
16 003040- Two Bells (R. Linsley), Denys Smith, 8-11 L. Charnock 7 8
13-8 Alta, 9-4 State Opening, 4-1 Granville Court, 6-1 Doctor Win, Two Bells, 12-1 Darling Eve, 16-1 others.

**9.20 JAMES GAMMACK CLARK HANDICAP (£421: 1m 5f)**
1 20000-0 Sweet Boronia (D. Wood), P. Haslam, 4-9-10 A. Holland 7
4 000-101 Onward Tsuhame (K. Kashiyama), P. Carr, 4-8-13 G. Duffield
5 0-00322 Esra (J. Winter), T. Fairhurst, 4-8-12 ... S. Webster 5
6 00-2412 Galah Bird (T. Park), E. Collingwood, 4-8-11 O. Gray
7 43000 Tiny Word (Mrs E. Dixon), V. Thompson, 6-8-8 P. Kelleher
8 010-000 Scottish Cavalier (E. Mangan), P. Haslam, 4-8-6 R. Edmondson
9 00-1310 Euryce Miso (H. Zeisel), K. Payne, 5-7-7 ... S. Eccles 7
11 00030-0 John McNab (Miss J. Hilton), N. Angus, 5-7-7 G. McBride 7
11-8 Onward Tsuhame, 3-1 Galah Bird, 9-2 Euryce Miso, 6-1 Esra, 10-1 Scottish Cavalier, 16-1 others.

### Hamilton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
7.0 Sound Performer. 7.25 KERNEL ROSE is specially recommended. 7.50 Heriot. 8.20 Nest Egg. 8.50 Doctor Win. 9.20 Galah Bird.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
8.20 Longacre. 8.50 State Opening.

Boxing

# A stimulating contest in prospect

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

Three British boxing champions — John Stracey (welterweight), Joey Singleton (light-welterweight) and Vernon Sollas (featherweight) —figure in supporting contests to this evening's vacant British light-heavyweight championship between Chris Finnegan and Johnny Frankham.

That parade of young talent attracts me even more to the promotion than the chance to see Finnegan and Frankham meet for the title left open after John Conteh won the world championship. But Finnegan against Frankham, a duel between two fast moving, comparatively light hitters, could rouse the crowd.

Both men appeal to London boxing spectators. Finnegan's wit, together with his courage and tactical sense against harder punchers, have brought him plenty of support during his career of 35 bouts, 28 victories, six defeats and one draw. Frankham can be considered lucky to have a title chance instead of Tim Wood, of Leicester, but then he is a crowd pleaser, too, whose dancing and feinting could sometimes make Muhammad Ali look heavy footed.

Frankham is nearly 25, six years younger than Finnegan, and has had 36 professional bouts of which he has won 26, lost nine and drawn one. He swears that, for all his old play-boy image, he has been training harder than ever before and is determined to make up for the two defeats he suffered from Finnegan when they were amateurs. He has the advantage of having boxed three times this year, whereas Finnegan has not had a bout since December 2, 1974.

The bout could be close and is likely to go the full 15 rounds. I tend to favour Finnegan because he has boxed against much tougher opposition, including two world champions, Conteh and Bob Foster, than Frankham. Finnegan is a southpaw and should, therefore, beware the fast right hand counters which Frankham can land unexpectedly. I suspect that both are past their best, but that should not stop this being a lively match.

In the supporting bouts Stracey boxes Ruben Vasquez, of Mexico, at welterweight and Sollas meets Alberto Reyes, from California. Vasquez is 29 and is described by the Latin-American pugilistic expert Eric Armit, as "a typical Mexican fighter—a tough puncher who likes to come forward and is currently rated sixth in his country. He has had 50 fights and lost his last five—three of them inside the distance".

Reyes, who was born in the Philippines, somehow won the California 9st title by out-pointing an Argentine. He has had 42 professional bouts at least and though he has lost all but one of his last seven contests, Mr Armit adds charitably: "He is an experienced campaigner who usually lasts all the way." At light-welterweight Singleton has been matched with Alan Salter, of Peckham, who has won just half of his 26 bouts.

# Scot opens his campaign and Pole closes it

Katowice, June 2.—England's rest day was Scotland's test day in the European amateur boxing championships here today. Alex Harrison led the Scottish attack, his opponent at light-middleweight being the Polish champion, Wieslaw Rudkowski. Scotland had more than a fistful of confidence in their man surviving into the second round of a tournament which could, by no lunge of the imagination, almost be termed the East European championships. He was beaten on points over the three rounds of the contest.

Yesterday Charlie Magri, aged 18, a London tailor's cutter, gave England their first victory. The flyweight defeated Pado Castravilli, of Italy, without difficulty. The Italian was warned three times by the referee for using—that is, misusing—his head.

Magri, one of Britain's best hopes for the 1976 Olympics, kept out of trouble and piled up points in each round. Magri was quicker on his feet and kept the Italian off balance with an accurate left, although he could not reach his opponent with right hooks.

Magri seemed to have recovered from a disastrous journey here, delayed by an engineers' strike in London, his team had made a long refuelling stop at Amsterdam and arrived in Warsaw too late for their connexion to Katowice.

Birmingham's Patrick Cowdell breezed through at featherweight. The referee stopped his contest against Rudolf Podlucky, of Czechoslovakia, in the third round. Cowdell had the measure of his opponent from the beginning. He started cautiously, but soon began to find the range with straight lefts. In the second round a flurry of rights and lefts drew blood from Podlucky's nose. Cowdell staggered the Czechoslovak with another left-right combination in the third before the referee came between them.

David Larmour, of Ireland, had a comfortable win at flyweight over Aleksanda Polak, of Czechoslovakia. He will now meet Magri. George Sutton, of Wales, was also victorious, taking all three rounds at flyweight against Klaus Gertenbach, of East Germany.

Brendan Dunne, of Ireland, was defeated at light-flyweight against Henryk Srednicki, of Poland. Dunne was staggered by a hard left during the opening round and took a count of eight. He resumed boxing, but the referee moved in and awarded the contest to the Pole.

George Sutton, of Wales, won all three rounds at flyweight against Klaus Gertenbach, of East Germany. He will face a harder task when he meets the European champion, Constantin Gruesco, of Romania, in the next round. Werner Schafer, of West Germany, and Pierre Meganck, of Belgium, were decisively eliminated in the featherweight series.

Jose Leroy, of France, lasted one minute and a half of the first round in his light-flyweight bout with Aleksander Tkaczeznko, of the Soviet Union. The Russian caught Leroy full in the face with a hard straight left and the Frenchman dropped to his knees. He resumed boxing, but the referee stepped in.

BANTAMWEIGHT: M. Tone (Romania) beat M. Rodriguez (Spain), pts; I. Andrejkovski (Bulgaria), knocked out S. Oung (Finland), first round; R. Jagielski (Poland) beat R. Nemeth (Hungary), pts.

WELTER: W. Bodnia (USSR), knocked out H. Sixt (West Germany), third round; J. Rybicki (Poland) beat L. Minchillo (Italy), second round.

LIGHT-MIDDLE: T. Kemel (Czechoslovakia) beat P. Mullertz (Denmark), pts; W. Rudkowski (Poland) beat A. Harrison (Scotland), pts; I. Iliev (Bulgaria), knocked out P. Payen (Belgium), first round; F. Dorfer (Austria) beat K. Kosunen (Finland), second round.

MIDDLE: B. Wittenberg (East Germany) beat I. Angelov (Bulgaria), pts; J. Kucharczyk (Poland) beat D. Vujkovic (Yugoslavia), disqualified third round.

Yachting

# Boats and events lost in strong Weymouth winds

By John Nicholls

Strong winds played havoc with the boats competing in Weymouth Olympic Week yesterday and three of the six classes on the programme were unable to race. Those that did, in the Tornado, Finn and 470 classes had tough, and for some, expensive races. Only 10 Tornados finished out of the 45 that started and the Finn race was shortened when many of the tired competitors capsized.

Several boats were reported missing, including a Flying Dutchman that capsized on her way out to the start of a race that was subsequently called off. The Dutchmen, Solings and Tempests were kept ashore during the morning, while the other classes raced, so that all the rescue boats would be available on one inshore course in the afternoon.

But it was not to be, the wind blew even harder and the difficult decision to call off the racing had to be taken. It was hard luck on the keelboats, which had to share the Dutchman course; conditions that were too tough for one were not necessarily too tough for the other and they could probably have raced in the morning.

The 470s had an absolutely magnificent race and coped well with the severity of the short, choppy seas. Philip Crebbin and Anthony Landamore, second in Sunday's fluky race, were easy winners in yesterday's blow. They led throughout the race, sailing fast and skilfully off the wind and were untroubled by their pursuers on the grinding beats to windward.

One of the three East German boats, sailed by Jorn Borowski, was second during the first round, but he gave way to the Frenchman, Jean-Louis Guyader, on the second windward leg. Then Guyader had spinnaker trouble on the reach and was in turn passed by Edward Owen and the Martin twins, Nicholas and Robert. Guyader recovered a place on each of the remaining beats and was safely back in second place by the finish.

Christopher Law had a satisfactory thrash round the course in his Finn, although he was being caught by Jonathan Webb—who beat him the previous day—towards the finish. These two men had a long lead over the rest of their fleet, which was spread around the bay by the time the race was ended after one triangular round and a windward leg.

Reginald White, crewed by John Osborn, won his second Tornado race in succession and was chased round a long and gruelling course by his 15-year-old son Robert. Ian Fraser, past champion of the class, capsized and was only one of many boats that required assistance.

TORNADOS: 1, R. White; 2, R. White; 3, I. Tremlett; 4, D. Campbell-James; 5, H. Merk (Switzerland); 6, G. Bulmore.
470: 1, P. Crebbin; 2, J. Guyader (France); 3, E. Owen; 4, N. Martin; 5, J. Borowski (EG); 6, D. Forbes.
FINN: 1, C. Law; 2, J. Webb; 3, N. Starling; 4, A. Gerr (WG); 5, G. Scott; 6, A. Turner.

### Late support for Whip It Quick

The Derby outsiders, Whip It Quick and Anne's Pretender, have come in for late support with London bookmakers. Whip It Quick has been laid to lose £20,000 by William Hill and Mecca. Both firms have cut the colt's odds from 66-1 to 50-1. Anne's Pretender (Mecca) has been laid to lose £15,000 and is now 25-1 (from 40-1).

The public at Salisbury today will witness the rare presence of a royal runner in a selling race. The Queen's newcomer, Flare Square, is in a field of six for the Bishopstone Plate, the winner of which will be auctioned publicly starting at £500. Any other horse may be claimed for £1,100.

## Wolverhampton results

**2.0 (2.5) PENKRIDGE PLATE (3-y-o: £435: 5f 192 yds)**
Pams Gleam, ch f, by Sovereign Gleam—Holdyoung (Mrs P. Sherwin), 7-8 ..... K. Lewis (25-1) 1
Rarico, b c, by Rarity—Tudor Heather (T. Corrie), 8-1 F. Morby (25-1) 2
Lady Cromwell, b f, by Great Nephew—Proud Polly (A. Clegg), 8-7 B. Raymond (5-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 High Praise, 5-1 Ballgreat (4th), 12-1 Capacity, Mad Brain, 20-1 Flying Orders, Yodeller's Dream, 25-1 Doctors Dilemma, Golden Rat, Saturnus, Saddlers Queen, Akimbo, Garuda, Dear Emma. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, £3.31; places, 56p, 56p, 13p. R. Hollinshead, at Upper Longdon. 1½l, 2l. Withdrawn (not under orders, Rule 4 does not apply): Japstik (16-1) and Trample (no market formed).

**2.30 (2.38) DEEPFIELDS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £407: 1m 1f)**
Havagiass, b f, by Shooting Chant—Finker Lass (W. Hewitt), 7-5 L. C. Parkes (20-1) 1
Christmas Comet, b c, by Pia Star—Perilla (P. Melton), 9-0 J. Mercer (11-4 fav) 2
Morandi, b c, by Royal Palm—Cavaletta (J. Carrigan), 8-13 F. Durr (5-1) 1
Ottimismo, ch f, by Never Say Die—Octavia III (R. Ward), 7-8 R. Fox (5-1) 1
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Luckshared, 12-1 Fast Mover, Song of Solomon, 16-1 Hello Sailor, Two Time Lady, 20-1 Skye, Uncle Stewy, Humley Girl, Drumadoo. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.04; places, 58p, 31p. Morandi 11p, Ottimismo 10p. R. C. Ward, at Doncaster. Sh hd.

**3.0 (3.1) CANNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £666: 7f)**
Coleus, ch c, by Crocket—Tannhausa (R. Keal), 8-5 C. Moss (8-1) 1
Sunset Value, b c, by Current Coin—Elected (J. Fielder), 7-11 I. Jenkinson (9-4 fav) 2
Cassio, ch c, by Continuation—Candle Light (W. Payne), 7-7 J. Reid (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Kalpa, 8-1 Annara, 4-1 Puck, Golden Lad, 10-1 El Basque, abray, 20-1 Black Music, The Opportunist, 16-1 Fleur de Fen, Gold Fire, Scenic, Sorbonne, Indebar. The Lubiarein. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 18p, 14p, 50p, 18p. J. Hardy, at Staunton. 2½l, 3l. Arzumbo did not run.

**3.30 (3.36) COMPTON PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £414: 5f 192yd)**
Drop of a Hat, b f, by Midsummer Night II—Nonsensical II (P. Mellon), 8-11 ..... J. Mercer (4-11) 1
Hyperion Girl, b f, by Royal Palm—Hyperion Lass (B. Peacock), 8-11 ...... G. Baxter (33-1) 2
Court of Hill, gr f, by Major Portion—Sweet Wine (C. Paxton), 8-11 G. Duffield (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-1 Maid to Order (4th), 10-1 Calm Ship, 14-1 Veiled Secret, 20-1 Pam-a-Lorie, 33-1 Put Up. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 11p; places, 10p, 19p, 28p; dual forecast, 60p. I. Balding, at Kingsclere. 2l, 2l. Withdrawn, not under orders, Nancy May (33-1). Rule 4 does not apply.

**4.0 (4.4) SHREWSBURY HANDICAP (£598: 2m 1f 162yd)**
Soco, b h, by Ribocco—Co-Optimist (Lt-Col Sir R. Verdin), 6-9-4 P. Morby (11-1) 1
Go Gracefully, ch f, by Jolly Jet—Not Suspect (D. Jeavons), 4-8-10 R. Fox (6-1) 2
Sarany, b h, by Silly Season—Sawlider (I. Balding), 6-8-3 J. Mercer (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav First Footman, 13-2 Ronson Avenue, 8-1 Ballydamus (4th), 12-1 Chadleigh, 14-1 Kingfisher Blue, Paveh Star, 16-1 Charivari, Appin, 20-1 Ashendene, Just Jolly, Hardivin, Hyssopus, Scorie, Oyster Bar. 17 ran.
TOTE: Win, 74p; places, 26p, 26p, 22p, 26p. R. Houghton, at Didcot. Sh hd, 2½l. Topping did not run.

**4.30 (4.33) PENN FIELDS PLATE (£414: 1m 4f 50yd)**
Peter Wrekin, b c, by Latino—Miss Wrekin (Mrs G. Murphy), 3-8-7 G. Starkey (1-4) 1
Daneetz, b c, by Duneed—Havering (Miss E. Grimwade), 3-7-11 G. McKay (33-1) 2
Dusky Pearl, br f, by Gulf Pearl—Dusky Evening (D. Robinson), 3-7-12 ........ G. Sexton (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-1 Vikings Defeat, 14-1 Welcome Sara (4th), 25-1 Bou Candy, Royal Bug, 33-1 Artavan, Daru, Dunnison. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 12p; places, 10½p, 84p, 13p; dual forecast, 63p. 3l, ¾l. F. Maxwell, at Lambourn. Robert de Holland and Poppy-Jill did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Coleus, Soco, £277. TREBLE: Havagiass, Drop of a Hat, Peter Wrekin, £19.50.

## Folkestone

**1.45 (1.46) HOTHFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: £496: 5f)**
Square Halo, b f, by Welsh Saint—St Mary's Square (J. Burns), 8-13 ....... J. Smith (5-4 fav) 1
Tuesday Blitz, ch c, by Whistling Wind—Hit Polina (F. Sandiford) 8-4 ........ P. Cheese (10-1) 2
Preference, ch f, by Sky Gipsy—Fearless Lady (Sir C. Glover), 8-8 .......... S. Ramshaw (13-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Dame Clara, 6-1 Grecian Alpha, 8-1 Musical Progress, 10-1 Somers Point (4th), 16-1 Phoenixville. 8 ran.
Tote: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 18p, 13p; dual forecast, 14p. B. Swift, at Epsom. 8l, 4l.

**2.15 (2.16) FAVERSHAM HANDICAP (£412: 1m 2f)**
Kebo, b c, by Being—Geisha (G. Dingwall), 3-7-12 ..... W. Carson (9-4 fav) 1

Morte D'Arthur, b c, by Blakeney—Miss Blandy (Mrs S. Arnold), 3-8-5 ..... J. Lynch (100-30) 2
Little Jessie, ch f, by Methane—Edlin (Mrs J. Bird), 4-8-2 A. Bond (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Tasane, 13-2 The Young Lion, 12-1 Poco Bueno (4th), 14-1 El Snoop, 25-1 Udeshkaya. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 21p; places, 14p, 23p, 34p; dual forecast, 71p. C. Dingwall, at Poole. ½l, 3l. King of Swing did not run.

**2.45 (2.46) METROPOLE CUP (2-y-o: £969: 6f)**
Fastpad, ch c, by Hotfoot—Paddyflower (Sir H. Ingram), 9-0 P. Eddery (7-4 fav) 1
Night Club, ch c, by Crooner—Promotion Year (R. Williamson), 9-0 ......... W. Carson (9-2) 2
Hot Symphony, b c, by Hotfoot—Glorious (R. Zeisel), 9-0 E. Johnson (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 Mammoth, 13-2 Embankment, 10-1 Pass the Port, 16-1 Silver Steel, 25-1 Assurance (4th), Speed Merchant. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 12p, 16p, 28p; dual forecast, 69p. P. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 1½l, 3l.

**3.15 (3.18) LYMINGE HANDICAP (£410: 6f)**
Messenger Boy, b c, by Bleep-Bleep—Whistle Stop (J. Fisher), 4-8-6 ...... T. Whelan (6-4 fav) 1
Verity Sam, b h, by Sammy Davis—Veritas (Mrs L. Winton), 6-7-13 ......... A. Martin (6-1) 2
Majon, gr h, by Quorum—Perpica (Mrs M. Johnson), 6-7-13 R. McLean (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Tanaria, 6-1 Argent Soleil (4th), 12-1 Russian Dandy, 25-1 Magic Note. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 19p, 19p; dual forecast, 66p. R. Robinson, at Newmarket. 2l, 2½l.

**3.45 (3.47) CHILHAM STAKES (3-y-o: £642: 1m 2f)**
Gemini Miss, b f, by My Swanee—Free Time (Mrs M. Grogan), 8-8 ......... A. Bond (11-2) 1
Star of Bagdad, b f, by Bagdad—Rest in Show (P. Goulandris), 8-11 ........ P. Eddery (11-8 fav) 2
Star Talk, b f, by Roan Rocket—Ash Lees (G. Levett), 9-4 B. Taylor (13-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-2 Willing Rose (4th), 7-1 String Along, 16-2 Albonica, 14-1 Radio Bond, Dairy Dale, 16-1 Brilliant Bear, Nyon Princess, 33-1 Glanfield, Loss in Bloom, Quadro, Slipper, Samo. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, 59p; places, 20p, 14p, 17p. A. Pitt, at Epsom. Hd, 6l.

**4.15 (4.16) WHITSTABLE HANDICAP (£609: 1m 4f)**
Outraise, br h, by Crocket—Dynamica (Mrs P. Tozer), 5-7-12 M. L. Thomas (15-10 fav) 1
Rabunzel, b c, by Tal-Desert—Radio Caroline (M. Barratt), 4-7-10 ........ A. Bond (4-1) 2

Gypsy Baron, br h, by Linacre—Dusky Evening (C. Sibley), 5-8-0 ........ B. Rouse (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Legal Fiddle, 7-1 Minigold, 12-1 Kerria, 16-1 Champagne Rosie, 20-1 Long Bowman (4th), Langdon Beck. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 12p, 18p, 52p; dual forecast, 44p. G. Harwood, at Pulborough. ½l, 1½l. The Stuart Stan did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Fastpad and Gemini Miss, £8.70. TREBLE: Kebo, Messenger Boy and Outraise, £6.05.

## Edinburgh

**7.15 (7.19) WATERLOO HANDICAP (£345: 5f)**
Will's Star, ch g, by Duncan Star—Will's Girl (L. Barratt), 7-8-1 L. Charnock (11-4 fav) 1
Fair Castle, b f, by Star Gazer—Fig Roll (Mrs J. Paton), 4-7-7 D. Nichols (16-1) 2
Carnival Sovereign, br g, by Carnival Dancer—Honey Girl (Mrs C. Shaw), 8-8-2 T. Carson (11-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Golden Victory, 7-1 Relative Ease, Whiffenretz, 8-1 Quel Message, 9-1 Daughter Of Song, 12-1 Major Falcon (4th), 16-1 G. Pension, 20-1 Inks, Jack's Ho. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 14p, 24p, 34p. L. Barratt, at Oswestry. 5l, 1l, hd. Murmur did not run.

**7.40 (7.42) GALLIPOLI PLATE (2-y-o: £345: 5f)**
Autumn Glow, b c, by Pongee—September Fire (J. Winter), 8-9 S. Webster (3-1) 1
Randy Baby, br c, by Burglar—Quonilda (C. Nuttall), 9-0 R. Edmondson (5-4 fav) 2
Future Forest, ch c, by Continuation—Sylvan Wood (P. Cameron) 9-0 ......... J. Seagrave (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Vital Stasis (4th), 8-1 Royal Duchess, 10-1 Singapore Fling, 12-1 The Brothers, 12-1 Matsui, 20-1 Vanzetta, Villaflora. ran.
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 17p, 17p, 28p; dual forecast, 45p. T. Fairhurst, at Middleham. ½l, hd.

### Chance to win again

Lady Beaverbrook's Promote, the winner by a head of the Harnham Handicap at Salisbury in 1973, could win the corresponding event with 4lb more in the saddle. Promote was also involved in a close finish to the race two years ago when beaten a head by Cantab. The seven-year-old has moved since last season from Scobie Breasley's stable to Ian Balding. Breasley represented this time by Tudor

## Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 5, St Louis Cardinals 1; San Diego Padres 4, New York Mets 0; Philadelphia Phillies 5, Houston Astros 4; Atlanta Braves 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 2; Chicago Cubs 7, Los Angeles Dodgers 2; San Francisco Giants 13, Montreal Expos 5.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 8, Chicago White Sox 1; Chicago White Sox 3, Detroit Tigers 3; Kansas City Royals 15, Milwaukee Brewers 6; Kansas City Royals 11, Milwaukee Brewers 5; Oakland Athletics 6, Cleveland Indians 5; California Angels 1, Baltimore Orioles 0; Boston Red Sox 11, Minnesota Twins 9; New York Yankees 8, Texas Rangers 4.

## Badminton

JAKARTA: Uber Cup: Indonesia beat Malaysia 7—0.

## Golf

ATLANTA: 271, H. Irwin, 66, 69, 68, 68; 273, T. Watson, 71, 71, 65, 66; 276, C. Coody, 71, 68, 67, 70; 277, J. Miller, 68, 71, 68, 70; J. Nicklaus, 68, 73, 67, 69; M. Barber, 71, 66, 73, 69; 279, J. Dent, 70, 69, 69, 72; J. Colbert, 70, 74, 68, 67; 280, J. Schlee, 71, 74, 67, 68; G. Gilbert, 73, 65, 70, 70; W. Casper, 66, 75, 70, 71; 282, K. Zarley, 73, 71, 67, 71; L. Trevino, 69, 76, 67, 70; L. Thomson, 68, 75, 67, 72; J. McGee, 72, 73, 70, 67. Foreign scores: 283, P. Oosterhuis (GB), 77, 64, 75, 67; 284, B. Crampton (Australia), 75, 70, 72, 69; 287, G. Player (South Africa), 73, 71, 71, 72; D. Graham (Australia), 73, 71, 73, 72; 292, H. Cole (South Africa), 73, 72, 72, 75; 296, J. Lister (New Zealand), 72, 73, 74, 77.

## Show jumping

BARCELONA: Coca-Cola Trophy: 1, Light (P. D'Inzeo, Italy), no faults, 45.6sec; 2, Grand Seaghor (F. Caldiera, Portugal), 0, 47sec; 3, Gato Montes (J. Corveru, Spain), 0, 47.3sec. British placings: 10, Intercambio (K. Pritchard), 4, 37.3sec. Colonel Kirkpatrick Trophy: 1, Acorn (L. A. Alvarez, Spain), no faults, 84.8sec; 2, Citana (F. Caldeira, Portugal), 0, 92sec; 3, Chopin (F. Lobo, Portugal), 0, 93.8sec. British placing: equal 4, Plooman (S. Ward), retired, Torchlight (K. Pritchard, GB), and Tuxedo (A. Dawes, GB), failed to qualify.

## Table tennis

QUEBEC: Canadian open championships: Men's singles, final round: S. Bengtsson (Sweden) beat K. Johansson (Sweden), 21—11, 21—14, 19—21, 24—22. Women's singles, final round: Kim Soon Ok (South Korea) beat Chung Hyun Sook (South Korea), 19-21, 17—21, 21—19, 21—15, 23—21. Team (men): Sweden beat Yugoslavia 3—1. Team (women): South Korea beat Sweden 3—0.

## Motor racing

MOUNT POCONO (Pennsylvania): Formula 5000: 1, B. Redman (GB), Lola T332 Chevrolet; 2, A. Unser (US), Lola T400 Chevrolet; 3, J. Oliver (GB), Shadow; 4, E. Wietzes (Canada), Lola T400 Chevrolet; 5, J. Wodner (US), Lola T400 Chevrolet; 6, B. Unser (US), Eagle Chevrolet; 7, E. J. Swanson (US), Lola Chevrolet; 8, E. Nores (US), Lola T332; 9, J. Kari (US), Lola T332; 10, J. Gunn (US), Lola T332.

Skiing

# FIS adopt two new rules for competitions

San Francisco, June 2.—The 30th International Ski Federation congress ended here last night after delegates from 35 nations voted to return to the western hemisphere for their next meeting in 1977. The resort city of Bariloche, Argentina, was awarded the 31st congress, which will be held a few months before the 1978 world ski championships.

Earlier in the congress the FIS had awarded the 1978 Alpine skiing events to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, and the Nordic skiing to Lahti, Finland. The Federation also adopted the new International Olympic Committee amateur eligibility rule that permits increased payments to athletes through each national federation.

The FIS outlawed slick plastic racing suits in the interests of competitor safety. Officials were re-elected.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

### OPERA AND BALLET

...NT GARDEN 240 1911 THE ROYAL OPERA Tonight & Fri. 7 La Forza del destino. Tomor. & Sat. 7.30 Il barbiere di Siviglia. Cond: Atherton. Thur. & 7.30 Madama Butterfly. Seats available except tomorrow.

...DEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA ...il August 6 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Tomorrow, & Sun. at 5.15 Yevgeny Onyegin (Tchaikovsky) Thurs. & Sat. at 5.30 The Cunning Little Vixen (Janacek). Tkts. £11.90 & £10.80. June 5 tkts. unsold at 10 a.m. previous day offered at 2 for price of 1. Box Office: Glyndebourne, Lewes (Ringmer 812411) Ibbs & Tillett, 124 Wigmore St. 935 1010.

THE ROYAL BALLET AT BATTERSEA PARK. 240 1911 ... & tomor. 7.30. Mon. next 7.30: Swan Lake. Thur. 1.30; Thur. & Fri. 7.30; Sat. 7.30: Concerto, Giselle. Seats except Thur. mat., Sat. eve. & mat. Bkgs. day of perf. 01- 066 until 6 p.m. then at Park.

LONDON. 405 0072. Until June ... Now booking. EKATHRINA ...ECHANSKAYA with TROCKA... GLOGNIA BALLET CO. the ...ale ballet company. ...G. 1: Opens tnt. 7.30, then ... & Mon. 8.0, Fri. 5.0, Sat. ... 2: Opens tmr. 8.0, then Fri. Sat. 5.0.

...'S WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery ...C.1. 837 1672. Until Saturday. THE TOKYO BALLET ...30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. Tonight: ...phides, Paquita, The Ocean & ...rls, Le Palais de Cristal. Tomor. ... Orient, Occident, Concerto. ... Fri. & Sat.: The Nutcracker.

...'S WELLS THEATRE. 837 1672. ...RLANDS DANS THEATRE ...9-28. 4 Progs. 11 New Ballets.

### CONCERTS

... ELIZABETH HALL. Tonight ...BARTHOLDY TRIO. Trios by ...oven (Archduke), Ravel, Mendelssohn.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL June 6th-23rd ...now: Festival Office, Aldeburgh, Suffolk IP15 5AX. Tel. (072-...35.

### THEATRES

... THEATRE. 836 7611 ...30. Mat. Thurs. Sat. 3.0 ... SIMMONS returns in triumph ...RMIONE GINGOLD "Fabulous" ...D. Mir. JOSS ACKLAND ...ful performance". Observer. A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC "that ravishes the senses, ...sed with genius". Guardian.

... 836 3878. Red. price prevs. ...Evgs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Opens June 16 at 7 ...BENCH DANIEL MASSEY ...E GAY LORD QUEX with SIAN PHILLIPS ...cted by JOHN GIELGUD

... 836 6404 ...y public demand of RSC in Stoppard's award-winning TRAVESTIES "A CHAMPAGNE COCKTAIL" ...Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. ...y 12). Recorded booking inf. 836 5332.

...ADORS. 836 1171. Mon.-Th. ... 8.15. Sats. 6.30, 8.45. ...heatre AND DINNER £5 London's Hit Comedy ...RE GOES THE BRIDE ...rice ticket plus 3 course set ...a delightful nearby restaurant ...coffee, service and VAT ALL ...D. £5 per head. Prices without ...r £2.50, £2.00 & £1.00.

...ADORS. Also late-night revue ...p.m. to 12.15. (All seats £1). ...HINGE & BRACKET ...Y GLORIOUS MINUTES

... 437 2663. Evenings 8.0 ...urs. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. ...ALEC GUINNESS ...MILY & A FORTUNE

...atre Club. 836 3334. Great ...St. (adj. Leics. Sq. Underground). Temp. Mmbshp. avail. ...s. Tue. to Sun. at 8. Kings ...atre Production. ...NEDY'S CHILDREN "...is fantastic."—Observer. ...t End theatre playing Sunday.

... 743 5050. Lumiere & Son ...TE MEN DANCING. by David ...Tue.-Sun. 8.00 p.m.

...GE THEATRE. 836 6056 ...L HIT OF THE SEASON E.R. ...DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS. ...GLE, Norman BEATON in THE BLACK MIKADO ...C ENTERTAINMENT. S. Exp. ...Thurs. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.

... 2243 86333. Tonight ...at 7.0. June 5 at 2.0 ...O DE BERGERAC: June 4 ...at 2.0 AN ENEMY ...EOPLE.

... 2578. Eves. 8. Sats. ...& 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3. ...HAYLEY MILLS ...LEIGH LAWSON ...TOUCH OF SPRING ...ected by Allan Davis ...JOYOUS COMEDY. Ev. News

... 930 8216. Red. Pr. Prevs. ...Opens Thur. at 7. ...Sats. 5.30 & 8.15 ...RODERICK COOK ...JAMIE ROSS ...OH COWARD! ...musical comedy revue ...s and music by Noel Coward.

...LANE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30 ...Weds. & Sats. 2.30 MICHAEL CRAWFORD in BILLY A NEW MUSICAL "...CRAWFORD A WHOPPING WONDERFUL STAGE STAR." ...the World. "HE AND HIS ...A TREAT." S. Express.

... 836 8243 ...8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0 ALIVE ON STAGE OH! CALCUTTA! 1,500 PERFORMANCES ...AKINGLY BEAUTIFUL. S. Tel ...ITY IS STUNNING.—D. Tel.

... YORK'S 836 5122. Eve. 8. ...8.30. Mat. (Thur. 3 from June 12). MALCOLM McDOWELL RONALD FRASER ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE by JOE ORTON

... 836 2238. Evenings 8.0 ...8.30. Thurs. 2.45 red prices SLEUTH "BEST THRILLER EVER" ...imes. 6th GREAT YEAR.

... 836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP ...& 8.30. Red. price Wed 3.0 ROBERT STEPHENS in MURDERER ANTHONY SHAFFER ...BRILLIANT & EXCITING".

...HEATRE. 437 1592 "PLAY OF THE YEAR ...ing Standard Drama Award RONALD PICKUP in THE NORMAN CONQUESTS ...Y ALAN AYCKBOURN ...TOGETHER Tnt. & Fri. 8.15. ...R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN. ...8.15. Sat. 5.30: TABLE ...Thur. 8.15. Sat. 8.30.

...ICH. 858 7755. CHARADES ...Thur. 8.0. A JOURNEY ...NDON: Thur., Fri. 8.0, Sat. ...8.0 THE BORAGE PIGEON.

...EAD TH. CLUB. 722 9301 ...at 8. THE DEATH OF A ...MAN by Alfred Fagon.

...KET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45 ...Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. JOHN CLEMENTS ...onald Millar/C. P. Snow's CASE IN QUESTION "...ellent evening's entertainment ...n enthralling story." ...d Hobson. Sunday Times.

...JESTY'S. 930 6606 ...turday 8.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.0 ...St. 6.0 & 8.40. Now Booking HAIR

...HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226-... CHOCOLATE CAKE by Nicolas ...8.00 Dinner (opt.) 7.0.

...ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 ...Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 ROCKY HORROR SHOW MUSICAL OF THE YEAR ...ndard DRAMA AWARD. 73.

... 437 3686. Evenings 8.0. ...30. Th., Sat. 6.0 & 8.30. PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO ...BERT—Evg. Stand. Award MUSICAL OF THE YEAR ...Play & Players Award MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

... 629 3036 & 493 2031. ...gs 8.15, Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 ...RTELAW, Barbara FERRIS ...d Dinsdale LANDEN in ALPHABETICAL ORDER ...chael Frayn's Comedy is a ...tiful experience."—E. Stan.

... 248 7656. Food 248 2835. ...8.0. Mat. Thurs., Sat. 5.0 ...Bernard Shaw's DOCTOR'S DILEMMA LAST TWO WEEKS ...m. June 19 Shakespeare's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR ...Dinner menu, wine & best theatre seat for £4.95.

... THE NATIONAL THEATRE ...7616). Tonight at 7.30: ...Henrik Ibsen's JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN ...7.30, Thursday 2.15 & 7.30: HEARTBREAK HOUSE ...7.30, Sat. 2.15 & 7.30: NO MAN'S LAND ...Monday at 7.30: HAPPY DAYS ...seats held for sale day of performance from 10 a.m.

...AIR, Regent's Pk. 01-486 2431 ...Auditorium opening delayed. ...TAMING OF THE SHREW plays ...Round House until July 5: ...SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM ...pens July 16.

...PACE. 580 4970. Temp. m'ship ...8.0 (ex. Mon.) MEASURE FOR MEASURE. Shakespeare/Marowitz. "A fascinating exercise in tampering". Tel.

... 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0. ...Fri., Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

### THEATRES

PALLADIUM. 437 7373 Evgs. 7.30. Wed. Sat. 2.45 TOMMY STEELE ... MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL HANS ANDERSEN "SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE SPLENDID SONGS. IT'S WONDERFUL." D. Exp. SEATS AVAIL. THEATRE & AGENTS.

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Last week. Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. MIRIAM KARLIN in DIARY OF A MADAME "UNFORGETTABLY TOUCHING, AS WELL AS FUNNY."—D. Tel.

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Comm. June 10 Evenings 7.45. Sat. 5.45 & 8.45 GODSPELL "IS MAGNIFICENT." Sunday Times. Special late night perf. Fri. 10.45.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Weds. at 3. JIMMY JEWEL ALFRED MARKS in NEIL SIMON'S THE SUNSHINE BOYS "Audience rocking in their chairs."—D. Exp. "A laugh a minute."—D. Tel. "Continuous laughter."—E. Std.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681 Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.0 JAMES STEWART in HARVEY "Heartwarming Triumph."—E. News. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30 Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 10TH MONTH OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564 Opens Ton't 7. Subs. Mon.-Fri. at 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats Wed & Thur 2.30 Jeremy Irons Zoe Wanamaker THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 JOE ORTON FESTIVAL Opens Ton't 7. Subs 8. Sats 5 & 8.30 JILL BENNETT PHILIP STONE LOOT

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Eve. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45 & Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 23RD YEAR WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN

SAVOY. 01-836 8888 Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 "ALASTAIR SIM at his best."—Tel. RON MOODY DANDY NICHOLS CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE Directed by IAN McKELLAN

SHAFTESBURY. 01-836 6596 Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Mat. Fri. 3.0. (Reduced 75p-£1.50). Sat. 5.30, 8.30 WEST SIDE STORY "Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitement."—S. Tel. "A definite winner . . . I strongly recommend it."—F. Times. "Miracle." Gdn. "Brilliant." S. Tel.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394 Prev. tnt. 7.30. All seats 70p Opens tomorrow 7.0. Subs 7.30 SUSAN HAMPSHIRE in AS YOU LIKE IT

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30 Doris HARE Leo FRANKLYN Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS NO SEX PLEASE— WE'RE BRITISH Directed by ALLAN DAVIS LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGHTER HIT

TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Evgs. 8.15 ECHOES FROM A CONCRETE CANYON. by John Wilson Haire. Wed.-Sat. 1.15 p.m. Thurs.-Sat. 10.15 p.m. HOMAGE TO BEAN SOUP by David Lan.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tues. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.40. MILLICENT MARTIN, AMANDA BARRIE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR "BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR". Evening Standard Award '73.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 (No perfs. Mon.) Tues., Fri. 8.0 Wed., Th., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45 MAX BYGRAVES "SWINGALONGAMAX" New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr, Bobby Crush, Denise Keane & Happy & Full Co.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765 Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat. 6.15 & 8.45 PAUL RAYMOND presents THE CONFESSIONS OF A SEX STAR SNATCH 69 FANTASTIC, HILARIOUS, EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

WIMBLEDON. 01-946 5211 ACTORS COMPANY SEASON. Opens June 9 at 7. Subs. 7.30. THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA.

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents LET'S GET LAID featuring JOHN INMAN— "ARE YOU BEING SERVED?" Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Evenings at 8 Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Weds. 3 PAUL SCOFIELD as Prospero "SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited Season) THE TEMPEST Last weeks. Must close July 12.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 Wkds. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15 final perfs. ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD by Tom Stoppard.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363 THE HOGARTH PUPPETS Sats. 2.30 & 8.15 (wkdys for schools).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15. Dining and Dancing At 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS and at 11 p.m. DAILEY AND WAYNE

### CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2. Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.45, 8.00. 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A). Progs. 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Maria Callas in Pasolini's MEDEA (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.45, 6.0, 8.30.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.00.

CASINO. 437 6877. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A). Progs. at 1.45, 3.20, 5.40 and 8.5.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Charles Bronson in BREAKOUT (AA). THE LORDS OF FLATBUSH (AA). Cont. Progs. Dly. 12.50, 4.10, 7.30. Breakout, 2.25, 5.45, 9.05.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 Last 2 days. STAVISKY (A) at 2.05 4.10, 6.20, 8.35. Phone bkgs.

GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hil. 727 5750. Fassbinder's BITTER TEARS OF PETRA VON KANT (X) 2.20, 5.35, 9 & VIETNAM JOURNEY (U), 1.15, 4.25, 7.45. WUSA (A) 11.15 p.m.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See! Hear! Feel! TOMMY (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.30, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late Show Fri./Sat. 11.15. All seats bkble.

MINERVA. in Knightsbridge 235 4225-6. Robert Redford, Mia Farrow in "THE GREAT GATSBY" (A).

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn in SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. All seats bookable.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). PAPER TIGER (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 1.00, 3.45, 6.00, 8.15.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) Streisand & Caan FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 2.45, 8.00. All seats bkble.

ODEON, ST MARTIN'S LANE (836 0691/1811). Claude Lelouch's AND NOW MY LOVE (Toute Une Vie) (A). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.00, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. All seats bkble.

PARIS PULLMAN. Sth Ken. 373 5898 Zanussi ILLUMINATION (AA) Progs. 4.40, 6.40, 8.45.

PLAZA 1 & 2. Lower Regent St. (formally Paramount & Universal). All seats bookable THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Daily including Sundays. PLAZA 1 Progs. 2.45, 7.30. PLAZA 2 Progs. 2.15, 7.15.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181 The Sensation of London EMMANUELLE (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late shows 11.45. Fri. & Sats. Seats bkble—Lic'd bar.

SCENE 2. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.30. Lte Show 12.05 (inc. Sun.) YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA) Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45, 12.05.

SCENE 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470 THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.00, 5.20, 8.40.

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## THE ARTS

# Rostropovich ventures to conduct Strauss in Vienna



Attila Hörbiger with Reri Grist (right) and Edith Leyrer as Ida

Vienna enjoys its anniversaries. This year comes the turn of Johann Strauss II, and his curling moustache beneath an equally jauntily curling hat seems to emerge from every other poster in the centre of town. The original Horowitz drawing, in which the eyes are mocking and knowing, is there in the admirably designed exhibition at the Rathaus in honour of the composer's 150th birthday. There is Strauss in the public parks, Strauss in the suburban squares in the early evening just as the Heurigen are beginning to open. Strauss six days a week at the Raimundtheater where the boys and girls in the chorus of *Eine Nacht in Venedig* smile at the audience as they used to in British pantomime years ago.

Each of the major concerts of this year's Vienna festival has a Strauss composition, usually a waltz, and on Sunday week Karl Böhm and the Vienna Philharmonic devote the greater part of their programme to him. Claudio Abbado and the same orchestra showed themselves a little less anniversary-conscious on the first day, but they did keep within the city walls, which is a very reasonable place to be on a May morning. The two hours were filled with a fresh, vibrant, account of Schubert's First Symphony; Friedrich Gulda was in his purest and most limpid form in the Mozart K595 concerto, a marvellous performance; Elisabeth Soderström showed another aspect of the city in Berg's *Funf Altenberglieder*.

The obligatory Strauss piece was the "Seid umschlungen, Millionen" waltz after which the audience decided to settle for a very late lunch. Abbado came back to the rostrum and the orchestra played the *Fledermaus* overture as well as I ever hope to hear it. To 1 per cent of the listeners it was the best possible end to the concert. The remaining 99 per cent were well aware that the evening was to begin as the morning had finished, but with a slight difference. *Fledermaus* was the operetta chosen to open the lyric side of the festival at the Theater an der Wien six hours later, but with the Vienna Symphony under Mstislav Rostropovich.

Abbado had thrown down the gauntlet in the deftest possible manner. He was there at the Theater an der Wien and he must have looked back on his morning's work with satisfaction: the Russian never approached the Italian's magic. Rostropovich may deserve praise for daring to conduct before the most critical *Fledermaus* public in the world and in the very house where the operetta had its première 101 years ago. But courage and foolhardiness sometimes have no gap between them. Rostropovich was preparing Strauss's work before he left Russia, but either there was no time or no inclination to go for the Viennese sound. The tempi were pulled hither and thither, yet rarely in the right direction; the orchestra was never sufficiently relaxed to reveal the sheer wit and zest of the score on the first night.

Other heads were also dangerously close to the block. Some of the audience made it clear from the beginning that they considered *Fledermaus* strictly a Viennese family affair in which foreign intervention was unnecessary. And they had a point. It is already in the Staatsoper repertory and a new *Fledermaus* is being prepared by the Volksoper for Strauss's birthday in October. The Theater an der Wien could have been fielding one *Bat* too many before play had even started.

Michael Kehlmann, producer and co-adapter, went out of his way to exacerbate his critics by making sure that his *Fledermaus* was as international as possible. Orlofsky was equipped with a Russian-speaking Tartar manservant; Alfred's words, music and sexual prowess took him everywhere from London to Warsaw—so much for his provincial success in Teplitz; Rosalinde was turned into a British wife thoroughly bored with middle-European spa society.

Elisabeth Harwood, the Rosalinde, was the main person to suffer from these eccentricities. She was packaged as carefully as a Sachertorte, but a combination of a forced and improbable characterization and a couple of unbecoming dresses stifled all the gaiety English audiences know Miss Harwood possesses. She started well enough, despite having to wring her hands and cry "Oh, what a day!", but the struggle was unequal and led only to speculation on the Rosalinde she might have been in the hands of a sympathetic director.

Mr Kehlmann's other error was to mix singers and actors. There is a Viennese operetta tradition of bringing on the comic for an Act III spot, which may well have stemmed from Strauss's Frosch, but the turn needs controlling. The Theater an der Wien went for the veteran actor Attila Hörbiger who was persuaded to play his first Frosch, and he creamed off most of the praise allocated by the press. But the more distinguished the Frosch the longer the last act is likely to be, and this *Fledermaus* clocked up 3¾ hours. Frosch does not have to sing, Orlofsky does. Blanche whitish-grey and solid, of Baden Aubry from the Burgtheater looked a sexy princeling in black leather thighboots; the legs were there and the voice was not.

Now for the credit side. Much of this *Fledermaus* looked ravishing. Gottfried Neumann-Spallart had absorbed the nineteenth-century architecture, to the south of Vienna where the action is supposedly set. Spa society is substantial but more than a shade boring. The enormous palms and potted plants which dominated the winter garden at Villa Orlofsky invited flirtation, and the Vienna Festival carried on the joke by having their post-*Fledermaus* party at the Palmenhaus in the Burggarten. "Dui-du" was turned into a chorus of euphoria to bring in New Year's morning before the clock strikes six: too many producers forget that the source of *Fledermaus* was Meilhac's and Halevy's play *Le Reveillon*.

There were two first-rate performances from Waldemar Kmentt and Reri Grist, both of whom know how to act and dance. Kmentt's Eisenstein is a middle-aged bounder who will be off to a party at the first drop of an invitation: no male menopause for him. He does a handstand of delight, much to Rosalinde's amazement, at the prospect of Orlofsky's ball, and cartwheels to the *Fledermaus* waltz. There should not be much difficulty in getting a part in Tom Stoppard's *Jumpers*, or *Akrobaten* as it is here.

Reri Grist, who was so good in this same house two years ago in *L'elisir*, took the vocal honours of the evening with a deliciously played Adele on the make. "Mein Herr Marquis" was the first number to set the house alight and thereafter Miss Grist did not put a note wrong. Wieslaw Ochman's Alfred, cleanly sung, was rarely without a glass or a bottle in his hand and underlined the fact that most of the characters in *Fledermaus* are at least half-cut for a good deal of the time. White wine for some, slivovitz for others, champagne when available, although it does leave a nasty hangover in quantity. "Verfluchter Champagner" as Frank, the ever-admirable Karl Donch, comments as he covers his *fideles Gefangnis* in another cloud of Havana smoke. And Alka Seltzer had not even been invented.

**John Higgins**

# Cheerful wake for Gerry Raffles

## Joan Littlewood
Blackheath

### Jeremy Kingston

Earlier this year Gerry Raffles died in France. His name may not have meant much to the audiences who trooped out to Stratford East Theatre Workshop in the 1950s and 1960s and, less often, the 1970s. A name on the programme credits with the cleaners and Mrs Parham at the Long Bar. General Manager: Gerald C. Raffles. But to anyone who had worked for Theatre Workshop, written for it, rewritten for it (endlessly), acted, re-acted, sung, danced, knocked over scenery or thrown down in fury what passed for the script in a Joan Littlewood production . . . to anybody in and around Theatre Workshop these past 30 years he was her absolutely essential other half. When they were invited to play in Paris and lacked the full fare for the sets he humped the two pillars of Volpone on to the boat as his personal luggage.

He was remembered on Sunday by two or three hundred who had known him. We sat on mats and cushions in a striped marquee set up in the garden of his Blackheath house. Players whose careers began at Stratford years ago, tasting honey, guarding hostages, greeted those who had known the Living Newspaper days of Munich and Madrid. Dark suits and club ties, jeans and patchwork, breasts sturdy as those on the figurehead collection downhill on the Cutty Sark.

Jazz played for us. Harry Corbett welcomed us. Avis Bunnage sang to us ("In her clogs, in her shawl"). Ewan McColl and many others sang. Gerry was remembered. The tribute had been meticulously rehearsed: in the Littlewood tradition, until minutes before the performance.

But true to the same tradition the singers and speakers stepped forward informally, gave place to each other smiling. And after about an hour, with a sonnet and a trumpet voluntary, it was over.

For a long while afterwards the two or three hundred ate meat and cheese, talked of shows current, to come, and long ago, drank the wine that descended a perilous route from first-floor kitchen door, across a catwalk and down a fire escape into the buttercups. "Do you remember . . .?" "Do you remember . . .?" An accidental death; a life of full design.

## Rick Wakeman
Empire Pool

## Donovan
Drury Lane

### Philip Norman

Rick Wakeman is the latest arrival among rock music's self-appointed virtuosi. A living legend at 26, for his keyboard-playing in The Strawbs and Yes, he now applies his considerable wealth to presenting his solo music with theatricals that have become progressively more outlandish and expensive. His third album is entitled "The Myths And Legends of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table". What more apt way to stage it than at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on ice?

A merry joke? It would be if one could be certain that it was meant as a joke. Humour in the rock world is a finite commodity, as a rule extending merely to examples of great self-indulgence or great waste. The sight of the blue ice-rink, and an island in the centre of it packed with the New World Symphony Orchestra, the English Rock Ensemble, the Nottingham Festival Vocal Group and much other orchestral hardware, all bespoke a motive anything but light-hearted; while the presence of the disc-jockey Tommy Vance added a ludicrous, but not intrinsically humorous touch.

"Ladies and gentlemen", said the ever-witty Vance. "You are now in Camelot." That, as it turned out, was a little hard to believe since Wakeman, in the centre of his stockade, spent some time telling jokes about beer and Jews and being drunk, and then said he would begin with a number called "Katherine Howard". It was clear that we were not in the noble past, but in a superstar's woolly-minded, undisciplined present.

When, finally, the Arthurian section did begin, there was a certain foolish charm in the sight of the skaters—pasteboard knights, ladies in see-through gowns and horses moving backwards—for all of whom it must have been a welcome break in the wait for the panto season. But there was little enough of that. No doubt existed where the true spectacle lay. It lay with the blond youth in his Messianic robe, striking the same electric note an astonishing number of times.

It is 10 years since Donovan was launched, with carefully tailored rags and tatters and harmonica, as the British Bob Dylan. At Drury Lane on Sunday he returned from his latter obscurity, seated Buddha-like on a dais to offer a resumé of what he calls his "wee" songs. Tortuously rhymed on the same pair of nagging chords, they are, indeed, rather wee. The audience was invited to sing and to clap along. For those disinclined to sing or clap, that is seldom an ideal form of entertainment.

## A Child of Our Time
Colston Hall, Bristol / Radio 3

### William Mann

Sir William Glock ended his first Bach Festival on Sunday evening with an apt tribute to his predecessor, Sir Michael Tippett, a performance of Tippett's oratorio *A Child of Our Time*. The composer was there to take a bow, looking hardly more aged than at the first performance 31 years ago.

Nor has the music lost its power and relevance; it has, if anything, become more passionately beautiful, at least in this vitally projected interpretation by Colin Davis (who has recently recorded it, I was glad to read in the programme-book). *A Child of Our Time* is basically a reflective work but Mr Davis also makes the most of its dramatic elements, the big choruses—especially the double chorus of aggression answered by bewildered questioning—the imaginatively prepared and arranged black soul hymns (their choice remains a stroke of genius), moulded with inspiring energy, and the bold orchestral colours.

Tippett's sinuous counterpoint by now holds no terrors for the BBC Chorus, whose sopranos are in particularly strong form. There was a fluff or two from the BBC Symphony Orchestra, but also much that sounded splendid, notably from high violins, heavy brass and, very typical of this score, the two flutes and cor anglais. Of the soloists, Jill Gomez and Robert Tear were outstanding in expression and purity of tone. John Shirley-Quirk, though sensitive in his solos, seemed rather lightweight of voice for what is surely a basso cantante part; Helen Watts's rich contralto is ideal for this proto-Sosostris music, but in the hall her voice sounded out of focus now and then.

The first half of the concert was devoted to Mozart and was conducted by John Eliot Gardiner. Heinz Holliger played the oboe concerto with dumbfounding brilliance and poetry. A small section of the BBC Chorus found further employment in the first chorus from *King Thamos*, preceded by the orchestral interlude that properly follows it. Would there had been time for all the fascinating music Mozart composed for this otherwise forgotten play.

## RPO/Kempe
Festival Hall

### Alan Blyth

Kempe has told us that he may well follow a self-imposed abstinence where Richard Strauss is concerned when he takes over the BBC Symphony next season, so we may come to look back on such authoritative and convincing accounts as he gave of *Also Sprach Zarathustra* at the Festival Hall on Sunday with our memories tinged with regret. However that may be, this particular reading seemed singular in two respects. Never have I heard the "Von der Wissenschaft" section done with quite such a controlled pianissimo from the strings or with the lower woodwind entries appearing so clearly, like the grumblings of the older members of the academic world portrayed therein.

The other revelation came in the exhilaration of the section that leads into the "Tanzlied". So magnificent and heroic was that anticipatory music that the Viennese waltz, when it came, seemed a more banal resolution than usual. Whether that was Kempe's intention it is hard to say, but as this apotheosis of the waltz kings came into its own, balance was restored and the final section, the mellow epilogue, was full of the unaccountable nostalgia that makes Strauss so beloved by susceptible souls.

As a whole the interpretation confirmed this marvellous valedictory season Kempe has been enjoying with the Royal Philharmonic, who followed his taut, deliberately undemonstrative reading with some of its most noble playing, the trumpets, oboes and violins, led by Erich Gruenberg's immaculate, ardent impersonation of Zarathustra in three-four, deserving particular mention.

In the rest of the concert Kempe gave us perhaps a foretaste of what his BBC programmes may be like. Prokofiev has not usually been his territory, but that did not prevent his giving a thoroughly idiomatic account of the *Love for Three Oranges* suite, which had enough bravura for one to wish the whole teasing opera were in the offing. All the quixotic, quirky characters of that strange score came vividly before the eyes.

Zara Nelsova was the welcome visitor in Elgar's Cello Concerto. Within tempi that were moderate (against the slow ones so often heard nowadays) she allowed the music plenty of feeling without letting it cloy. Her technique was virtually faultless and she managed the agitated semiquavers of the Scherzo with as telling articulation as could be wished. Elgar was served with the minimum of fuss.


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**GIRL FRIDAY/SEC** required for young diversified company dealing with everything from health farms to wine. Age 19 plus.—Contact Annie Pallister Agency, 01-589 9225.

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**P.A./SECRETARY** in Advertising. Lots of administration. £2,500 plus.—Jaygar Careers, 730 5148.

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Rodney Dodson on 405 0654.

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To £2,200

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ART

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN THE HISTORY OF ART in the Department of *Fine Art.* Applicants with special knowledge of any aspect of the history of the Fine Arts in the West will be considered.

Salary within the range £2,118-£4,896 (under review) plus threshold.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 4/3/A. applications to be returned as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### University of Oxford and St. Cross College

DEPARTMENTS OF FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND THE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

It is proposed to appoint a LECTURER in Forest Economics to take post as early as possible in the academic year 1975-76. The lecturer will have responsibilities to the three departments named above and will be elected to a non-stipendiary official fellowship at St. Cross College. The lecturer will be required to teach in the Joint Honour School of Agricultural and Forest Sciences and in the M.Sc. in Forestry and its Relation to Land Management, and to conduct and supervise research in the economics of forest land, resources development and industry.

The stipend will be according to age on the scale £2,118 p.a. (at age 24 or under) to £5,356 p.a. (at age 42 or over) plus threshold payment of £229 p.a. The lecturer will be required to pay contributions to a superannuation scheme as prescribed by the statutes and decrees of the University.

Further particulars can be obtained from, and applications including curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 30 August, 1975 to: The Professor of Forest Science, Department of Forestry, Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3RB.

### University of the West Indies

TRINIDAD

Applications are invited for the post of (a) LECTURER or (b) ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. Applicants should possess a good Honours degree and postgraduate training in Electrical Engineering and should preferably have had a minimum of four years in industry or postgraduate experience. A higher degree in Electrical Engineering, relevant teaching experience and interest in Electronics is essential. Design experience will be welcome. Salary scales: (a) TT$13,200-TT$20,904 p.a. (b) TT$10,716-TT$11,748 p.a. (£1 sterling equals TT$4.80). Unfurnished accommodation will be let by the University at a *rental* of 10 per cent of salary. If however, the staff member provides his own accommodation he will be paid a housing allowance of 20 per cent of his pensionable salary. Detailed applications (six copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad. Further particulars for this post will be sent to all applicants.

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified women for the post of RESIDENT ASSISTANT DOMESTIC BURSAR (Housekeeping). There are three Halls catering for 450 students of both sexes. Knowledge of nursing an advantage.

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Applications (with names and addresses of two referees) to be sent to the Secretary, Northcote House, Queen's Drive, Exeter, EX4 4QJ, as soon as possible. Please quote reference 6069 in all correspondence.

### *The University of Lancaster*

GRADUATE ASSISTANT IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Graduate Assistant in Archaeology, in the Department of Classics and Archaeology. Applicants should have experience in archaeological draughtsmanship.

Salary will be on the scale £1,809-£1,947 with U.S.S. The post will be initially for two or three years.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L.882/A) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 21st June, 1975.

### University of Nottingham

LECTURER IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Statistics. Preference will be given to candidates with interests in the area of Applied Statistics. Salary will be on a scale rising to £4,896 per annum plus threshold payments, but the appointment will be made initially within the first three points of the scale—£2,118, £2,247, £2,412 plus threshold payments.

Further details and forms of application, returnable not later than 16th June, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham. Ref. No. 455.

### University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF LAW LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Faculty of Law from 1 October, 1975, or *as soon as possible thereafter.*

Salary on scale £2,118—£4,896, plus threshold payments and superannuation benefits (salary scale under review).

Further particulars from The Administrative Assistant, Faculty of Law, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT, to whom applications naming three referees should be sent by 16th June 1975. Please quote ref. FL-1.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### University of Western Australia

PERTH

Applications are invited for appointment to a

CHAIR

in the

Department of Commerce

within the Faculty of Economics and Commerce. This Chair, which has become vacant through the death of Professor A. M. Brown, is one of three Chairs in the Department of Commerce, the others being in Accounting and Marketing. The University wishes to make an appointment in the fields of Management or Organisation Studies, but applications from candidates with special interests in other areas of Commerce or Business Administration will be considered. The Department consists of two major sections: Accounting and Finance, and Organisation and Management. The full-time establishment of the Department is: 3 Professors, 12 Senior Lecturers/Lecturers and 8 Senior Tutors/Tutors. Further information on the activities of the Department may be obtained from Dr R. M. C. Lourens, Head of the Department in the University.

The Salary for a Professor is $A22,750 p.a. Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme.

Applications, in duplicate, stating full personal particulars, qualifications, experience and the names and addresses of three referees should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009 by 28th July, 1975.

Further particulars and application procedure may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

### University of Nairobi—Kenya

Applications are invited for the posts of PROFESSOR, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR and LECTURER in the Department of SURVEYING and PHOTOGRAMMETRY. Applicants for the senior posts should have a PhD or equivalent in Land Surveying, Photogrammetry or Geodesy, considerable experience in teaching and research and should be capable of directing and coordinating research in the department. For the lectureship post applicants should either have a further degree and two years experience in teaching or professional practice or a degree or diploma with at least five years professional experience. Salary scales: Professor K£3,600 to K£4,320 pa. Associate Professor K£3,036 to K£3,564 pa. Lecturer K£1,800 to K£3,560 pa. (K£1=£1.11 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £2,124 to £3,354 pa (sterling) for married appointees or £1,038 to £1,986 pa (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. FSSU. Family passages; various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be sent by airmail not later than 8 July 1975 to the Registrar, University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

### University of the West Indies—Trinidad

Applications are invited for the post of (a) LECTURER or (b) ASSISTANT LECTURER IN BOTANY in the Department of Biological Sciences. Preference will be given to candidates with interests in Ecology and/or Plant Taxonomy but consideration will also be given to candidates with interests in any of the major specialisations in Botany. The appointee will be expected to participate in the teaching programme in Botany at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in the faculties of Agriculture and Natural Sciences, and to supervise postgraduate research. *He* will be expected to assume duties by October 1, 1975 or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary scales: (a) TT$13,200—TT$20,904 p.a. (b) TT$10,716—TT$11,748 p.a. (£1 sterling—TT$4.80). Unfurnished accommodation will be let by the University at a *rental of 10 per cent of salary.* If however, the staff member provides his own accommodation, he will be paid a housing allowance of 20 per cent of his pensionable salary. Detailed applications (six copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad. Further particulars for this post will be sent to all applicants.

### University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the posts of ACADEMIC PLANNER AND FACILITIES PLANNER in the PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT, office of the Vice-Chancellor. Applicants should have a degree and some experience in the fields of academic or facilities planning in universities or other institutions requiring considerable planning skills. The appointees will assist the Vice-Chancellor in establishing and up-dating the University's Development Plan. Salary scale: K5,600 to K6,800 p.a. (£1 sterling equals K1.50). The British Expatriates Supplementation Scheme is unlikely to apply to these posts. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation and medical aid schemes; regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (two copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by air mail not later than 9 July, 1975, to the Registrar, University of Zambia, P.O. Box 2379, Lusaka, Zambia. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to the Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

### The *University* of Lancaster

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant *tenable for two years from 1 October, 1975.* The Assistant will work on the influence of invertebrate herbivores on the outcome of competition between plants.

Salary will be on the scale £1,809 to £1,947 plus threshold, together with U.S.S.

Applications (three copies) should be made by 31 July, 1975, to the Establishment Officer, University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, from whom further details may be obtained (quoting reference L.885C).

### *University of Cambridge*

UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC

Applications are invited for the above post tenable from 1 October, 1975 or as may be arranged. Further details may be obtained from The Secretary, Faculty of Music, Downing Place, Cambridge CB2 3EL, to whom applications (10 copies) must be sent so as to arrive by 4 July 1975.

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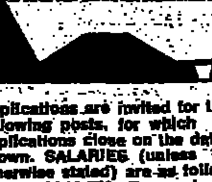
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University of Western Australia
Perth

### LECTURER

in the area of

### BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE IN MEDICINE

Applications for appointment on the staff of the Department of Psychiatry are invited from graduates with experience in either clinical and medical psychology or medical sociology. The appointment will be made in one of these two areas.

The appointee will be expected to participate in the teaching of behavioural science to preclinical medical students and will be a fully established member of the Department of Psychiatry with access to clinical material in his particular area and the opportunity to carry out research. He may be required to contribute to the teaching of clinical medical students and postgraduate students of psychiatry from time to time. Applicants should have experience of teaching and research in one of these two areas, preferably in a university medical school. A higher degree or doctoral level would be a definite advantage.

12 June, 1975.

University of New South Wales

### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

Faculty of Military Studies
Royal Military College,
Duntroon, Canberra

To work on studies of magnetic materials under Professor G. V. H. Wilson and Dr D. H. Chaplin. The main projects are studies of critical phenomena in ferromagnets with temperature modulation techniques and studies of hyperfine interactions using CW and pulsed NMR, angular correlations and nuclear orientation at temperatures to 5mK. Appropriate PhD required. Experience in rare earth magnetism desirable.

Salary: $A10,050-$A12,900.

20 June, 1975.

University of Sydney

### LECTURER IN LINGUISTICS

This appointment is in the newly established Department of Linguistics and the appointee will work under the direction of the Professor-elect of Linguistics, Professor M. A. K. Halliday who will be taking up his appointment in January, 1976. Candidates should have a broad range of interests within linguistics and be capable of teaching a variety of different branches of the subject, but preference will be given to candidates with a research interest in some aspect of language and society.

11 June, 1975.

### LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Department offers both general and specialist courses in Economic Statistics within the Faculty of Economics.

Applicants should have had good training in statistics with special experience in one or more of the following fields: Operations Research, Econometrics, Demography.

30 June, 1975.

### LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN FINE ARTS

Applications are sought from art historians with a special interest in 20th Century Art. Applicants should possess an honours degree in the history of art. A knowledge of the history and theory of film, though not essential, would be an advantage. The successful candidate will assist in teaching both undergraduate and postgraduate students in 20th Century Art.

29 August, 1975.

Monash University
Melbourne

### POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

Department of Pathology & Immunology

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned Fellowship, *to work with Professor R. C.* Nairn on immunological projects, particularly in relation to disease. The Department is currently studying variations in lymphocyte activity against living tissues including cancer. All facilities and equipment are available for the programme. The research contemplated is a team effort involving a number of highly qualified experienced staff.

30 June, 1975.

University of Queensland

### SENIOR LECTURER (CLINICAL) IN COMMUNITY PRACTICE

Department of Social and Preventive Medicine

An applicant should preferably have had some experience in primary care medicine. He should have some knowledge of research methods and would be required to have an ongoing interest in initiating research projects into various aspects of the delivery of primary health care.

*The salary for a Senior* Lecturer (Clinical) is $A18,733-$A21,288 per annum, which includes a clinical loading of $A2,333.

1 July, 1975.

University of Adelaide

### SENIOR LECTURER IN PAEDIATRICS

from persons who have a medical qualification registrable in the State of South Australia, an appropriate higher qualification, suitable clinical experience and a good research background. Salary plus a medical loading.

5 September, 1975.

### LECTURERS (2) IN COMMERCE

From persons who hold a good first degree and who have demonstrated research ability. Applicants for one of the posts should have special interest and competence in marketing or organization theory; preference will be given to those with subsidiary interests in quantitative methods, accounting or business finance. The other post is for a candidate with special interest in *some area* of accounting.

27 June, 1975.

### SENIOR LECTURER IN ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY

A medical qualification registrable in South Australia is desirable. The Department of Anatomy and Histology teaches University students of Medicine, Dentistry and Science, and in addition Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy students of the South Australian Institute of Technology. Research fields are cell biology, experimental embryology, neuroendocrinology, reproductive biology, and clinical anatomy. Persons with an interest in gross and clinical anatomy (medical graduates) are especially invited to apply. Salary plus a medical loading.

27 June, 1975.

### SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW

To commence duty in 1975 or as soon as possible. Applications will be welcomed from persons with experience and qualifications in any appropriate field.

30 June, 1975.

### LECTURERS (2) IN LAW

From 1 January 1976. Applications will be welcomed from persons with experience and qualifications in any appropriate field.

30 June, 1975.

cket

# struggle for survival efore the decision go back to the fire

hn Woodcock

*'S: Surrey, with eight innings wickets in hand, Middlesex by 55 runs.*

the bowlers can have to play cricket at Lord's lay, and even they will have w regrets when, soon after ck, the umpires decided it ining hard enough to get o the fire. There had by een only an hour and a 's play.

n't remember a nastier on for cricket, or a nastier g *for getting to* a ground. d so hard on an uncovered that it was 3.30 before who finished with six for Jackman had the chance *ish off the Middlesex* which took them 20 min- ocock, at second slip, held catch, which was so good made us think it must be

a lead of 17 Surrey had enjoyable overs batting Messrs Horton and Meyer ook pity on them. Except Howarth was *hitting* Lamb r leg side fours in one was a struggle for sur- Skinner played on, shaping sive stroke but only half through with it, and was run out by Edrich. turned Edmonds away to dwicket, who was Feather- fielding *in* direct line Howarth at short leg. It could be that Edrich, as he made off on a single, had not seen Featherstone, or forgotten that he was there. Anyway, by the time he saw the danger and sent Howarth back, the damage was done. Edrich left no one in any doubt that he blamed himself. He went across to Howarth, no doubt to say so.

SURREY: First Innings, 149 (63.4 overs) (G. R. J. Roope 65; T. M. Lamb 6 for 49).

Second Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Edrich, not out | 12 |
| L. E. Skinner, b Lamb | 0 |
| G. P. Howarth, run out | 21 |
| Younis Ahmed, not out | 2 |
| Extras (b 3) | 3 |
| Total (2 wkts) | 38 |

G. R. J. Roope, D. R. Owen-Thomas, R. D. Jackman, Intikhab Alam, A. R. Butcher, G. G. Arnold, P. I. Pocock to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—36.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| M. J. Smith, lbw, b Arnold | 14 |
| R. O. Butcher, c Roope, b Arnold | 15 |
| *J. M. Brearley, c Pocock, b Jackman | 5 |
| N. G. Featherstone, c Edrich, b Butcher | 22 |
| C. T. Radley, lbw, b Arnold | 12 |
| G. D. Barlow, c Roope, b Butcher | 16 |
| †J. T. Murray, b Arnold | 1 |
| P. H. Edmonds, c Pocock, b Arnold | 25 |
| F. J. Titmus, not out | 8 |
| T. M. Lamb, c Skinner, b Jackman | 0 |
| M. W. W. Selvey, b Arnold | 1 |
| Extras (b 7, l-b 1, n-b 1) | 9 |
| Total (50 overs) | 132 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—30, 3—47, 4—74, 5—80, 6—86, 7—106, 8—128, 9—129, 10—132.

BOWLING: Arnold, 20—7—42—6; Jackman, 15—4—34—2; Roope, 1—0—2—0; Butcher, 10—2—29—2; Pocock, 4—1—16—0.

Bonus points: Middlesex 4, Surrey 4.

Umpires: H. Horton and B. J. Meyer.



Edmonds pulls Arnold to leg at Lord's yesterday.

# Treatment for Denness on troublesome knee injury

Snow storms at Buxton and Colchester and widespread rain disrupted yesterday's first-class cricket programme round the country. No play at all was possible between Derbyshire and Lancashire at Buxton and Yorkshire and Leicestershire at Bradford. Only 135 minutes cricket took place at Colchester, starting in mid-afternoon, where a knee injury brought problems for Michael Denness, the Kent captain, who is due to lead England on Saturday in the world cup competition for the Prudential trophy.

Denness had hobbled through all but the first three overs affected by knee ligament trouble, which developed while he was fielding on Sunday. He made light of the *handicap in completing 50 to* follow on his 171 at Chesterfield in his last championship innings. Asif helped him in a stand already worth 55. There are 42 of the 100 overs still at Kent's disposal. Kent finished 170 runs behind Essex with six wickets standing.

Denness shrugged aside any suggestion that his knee trouble might interfere with him leading England in the world cup for the Prudential trophy competition, which starts on Saturday. He expects it *to* clear up with a couple of day's treatment.

**Worcester**

Ormrod's success since being *converted to an opening batsman for* Worcestershire, continued when he reached 95 not out in the champions' reply to Gloucestershire's 304.

Worcestershire, who lost three hours and a half because of afternoon rain, made 204 for three and Ormrod, with 10 boundaries in nearly *four* hours batting, had set up an impressive set of statistics.

A partnership of 115 with Wilkinson (49) was his third century start in four championship matches and at the end of the day his aggregate for seven innings (two not out) as an opener had reached 265. Ormrod had just one moment of luck when he was dropped at 40 off Brown's bowling.

**Northampton**

Majid Khan hit a fine unbeaten 56 with seven boundaries to save Glamorgan from a second innings collapse. Glamorgan were 208 behind on the first innings and lost three wickets for 35, all to Dye, in nine overs at a personal cost of 18 runs. Ellis supported Majid in a fourth-wicket stand of 61 before Sarfraz removed Ellis. Rain brought an early close.

*Northamptonshire* scored 297 *for* nine declared, dominated by a third-wicket stand of 176 from Steele (126 not out) and Mushtaq (92). Steele batted 326 minutes and hit 13 *fours, while Mushtaq's* stay of 207 minutes included a six and nine fours.

**Oxford**

Trevor Glover, the Oxford University captain, had made an unbeaten 142 out of 274 for five against MCC when rain stopped *play for the day 45 minutes before* tea. Glover's first century of the season included a six and 13 fours, and he gave one stumping chance during his stay of four hours and a quarter.

**Taunton**

Somerset crushed the East *Africans* preparing for the world cup by 168 runs in a 60-over match. After a slow start on a greenish pitch Somerset totalled 263 for six. After luncheon Richards *raced to* 50 *in* 30 minutes and ended with 76 in 10 overs, a remarkable innings containing five sixes and six fours.

When East Africa batted the wind rose to near gale force, necessitating the removal of the bails. Walusimbi and Frasat produced a spirited start of 58 in 18 overs but soon after Cartwright broke the opening stand the innings disintegrated.

# mpshire hurrying too ch for their own good

i Gibson

*MOUTH: Nottingham- ith four second innings in hand, lead Hampshire uns.*

who live in offices tell as a lovely May. Hardly f rain, and all that tempt- shine just outside the lazing. For myself I con- watch cricket shivering in coat. The sun shone for he time at Bournemouth , but the wind howled, tscreens fell down (the e I have seen this happen on) and even the Hamp- wd, buoyant with confi- d success, had retreated nts and bars in the chill ening.

gan 40 minutes late, be- rain, and ended five early, because of bad ottinghamshire achieved 43 on the first innings, ven points to five. On they had scored 253, but e were 73—1, with in. Richards was out to ball of the day, and , Hampshire always be *hurrying a little* too bey are a good side, they y are a good side, and r calamitous experiences ad of last season they pect, that the best thing to get a match over and h as quickly as possible, they are the likelier side , But they did bat a little and Nottinghamshire did dy well in their second o set them a fair proposi- g.

t not suggest, however, mpshire's low score was or even principally, their Nottinghamshire bowled and held some good they looked a more solid e field than I have seen some time, even though without Stead, who had cracked by Roberts on Hampshire also suf- m injury: Jesty had to and was unable to bowl. suffering, I heard him from "a strain on the of the lower abdomen". *our* modern professional Tom Goddard would "Oy dun me gut." h gave the bowlers some the rain, though not all . I inspected it at tea a colleague. It looked like any other second-day pitch to me, but my friend brought out prongs and cocktail sticks and conducted scientific tests upon it. *I should explain that he is a* member of the TCCB Pitches Committee. We were hoping, vainly, to raise a shout from the Hampshire announcer, Bill Shepherd ("Boys, will you please keep off the square?").

Birch took six wickets for Nottinghamshire, by far the best performance of his short career. He is a Nottingham boy, who will be 20 this month. He started in first class cricket last year and bowls right arm medium pace. Most of *the time he was bowling into the* fierce wind. He will bowl better for worse figures, but he surely has the makings of a cricketer.

When Nottinghamshire went in *again*, Harris *played* Roberts soundly and courageously. The batsmen got out at the other end. Rice and Randall made a good stand for the fourth wicket, in poor light. Although they were both out before the end, they gave Nottinghamshire some hope, and it is pleasing to see a Nottinghamshire side in a hopeful mood.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 253 for 8 (M. J. Harris 83, H. C. Latchman 50).

Second Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| M. J. Harris, c Stephenson, b Herman | 12 |
| B. Hassan, c Stephenson b Herman | 12 |
| *M. J. Smedley, l-b-w, b Herman | 9 |
| D. W. Randall, l-b-w, b Roberts | 38 |
| C. E. B. Rice, c Stephenson, b Rice | 53 |
| P. D. Johnson, not out | 17 |
| R. A. White, c Gilliat, b Herman | 6 |
| H. C. Latchman, not out | 0 |
| Extras (l-b 1, n-b 6) | 7 |
| Total (6 wkts) | 154 |

B. Stead, J. D. Birch, P. J. Hacker to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—28, 3—47, 4—117, 5—143, 6—154.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| B. A. Richards, c Harris, b Birch | 55 |
| C. G. Greenidge, l-b-w, b Hacker | 4 |
| D. R. Turner, b Rice | 59 |
| *R. M. C. Gilliat, c Birch, b Hacker | 31 |
| P. J. Sainsbury, c Harris, b Birch | 25 |
| J. M. Rice, b Birch | 19 |
| T. E. Jesty, l-b-w, b Birch | 2 |
| M. N. S. Taylor, c Smedley, b Birch | 10 |
| †G. R. Stephenson, c White, b Birch | 10 |
| R. S. Herman, l-b-w, b Rice | 0 |
| A. M. E. Roberts, not out | 0 |
| Extras (l-b 1, w 2, n-b 10) | 13 |
| Total (62.2 overs) | 210 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—77, 3—132, 4—144, 5—173, 6—179, 7—188, 8—208, 9—210, 10—210.

BOWLING: Rice, 19—4—52—2; Hacker, 15—1—60—2; Birch, 16.2—3—64—6; White, 11—2—21—0; *Latchman*, 1—1—0—0.

Bonus points: Hampshire 5, Nottinghamshire 7.

Umpires: G. D. L. Evans and A. G. T. Whitehead.

# Australians' net practice is washed out

Torrential rain at Lord's washed out the scheduled Australian net practice yesterday.

Ian Chappell's side are planning to play practice matches between themselves on London grounds on *Wednesday and Thursday in place* of the abortive fixtures with Gloucestershire.

The touring team's first match *in* the *Prudential world cup is* against Pakistan at Headingley on Saturday and they will travel up on Friday after a reception for the competing nations at Lord's.

# Game against W Indians off

Northamptonshire's one-day game with the West Indians at Northampton tomorrow has been cancelled. Some of the West Indians are needed for Benson and Hedges Cup games and there are injury problems, too.

Northamptonshire's secretary, Kenneth Turner, said: "We are sorry that our public cannot see *the West Indies, but we still* have a one-day game with Sri Lanka on Thursday."

Sir Garfield Sobers, the former Nottinghamshire captain, *is* due to return to Trent Bridge on Thursday in a West Indies party for a 60-over match against Nottinghamshire.

# sex have best of cold unfriendly day

Marson

*S: Sussex, with eight innings wickets in hand, rickshire by 213 runs.*

could be said to have est of a cold, unfriendly rday. *They picked up* our bonus points to go mum batting points, and ir second innings sitting of 135 runs. In an hour nutes' batting before the ssex lost their opening day and Parsons, to the ling of Hemmings and while taking the score

kshire made 51 from 27 Saturday for the loss of and Kallicharran, with t out 27, Smith three. weather was still with e start yesterday, with ds hustled by a boister- -westerly. Spencer and th the wind at his back) hat was to be chiefly a m attack—into the wind. ked in his off breaks— nst this Warwickshire *lowly forward*. After hour an announcement to the effect that Amiss 50. That was news to rhaps to Amiss, too, for y wind had been *playing* h numbers on the score-

had made 64 when he ped by Graves in the the left arm fast-medium of Marshall. Amiss did many more, but by the good, excellently judged was ended *his partner*, d Kanhai, who followed been taken, too. Smith, sweep Greig, was caught uare leg. He and Amiss for the third wicket in The rain came to send ers scurrying for the 50 minutes before

owlers discovered some he pitch after luncheon re was an immediate r Greig, who had Kanhai in the fifth over of the . Soon afterwards Amiss was bowled by Marshall. His was the fifth wicket to fall, at 138. Murray and Hemmings collected a bonus point and put together 44 runs before Snow took his first wicket, that of Murray.

Hemmings also fell to Snow, Hoadley making a good catch at short leg. Hoadley, a young man of 19, hails from Uckfield cricket club and he came into Sussex's XI to fill a gap left by the injured and infirm. He had waited in the wings on Saturday and Sunday while Greig and Snow made merry, and was no doubt looking for the opportunity to make his mark. It was a happy moment, then, when he threw out Rouse.

Rouse showed patience in making 28 in 85 minutes, and with Bourne unable to bat—he twisted his ankle fielding on Sunday—Warwickshire's innings was wound up at 235 for 9 from 98.5 overs.

SUSSEX: First Innings, 370 for 8 (A. E. W. Parsons 62, A. W. Greig 226, J. A. Snow 62).

Second Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| J. R. T. Barclay, c Amiss, b Lewington | 26 |
| A. E. W. Parsons, st Murray, b Hemmings | 20 |
| M. J. J. Faber, not out | 18 |
| P. J. Graves, not out | 12 |
| Extras (b 1, l-b 1, n-b 3) | 5 |
| Total (2 wkts) | 79 |

*A. W. Greig, S. J. Hoadley, †A. W. Mansell, J. A. Snow, C. E. Waller, J. Spencer, R. P. T. Marshall to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—51, 2—53.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. Jameson, c Mansell, b Spencer | 3 |
| D. L. Amiss, b Marshall | 73 |
| A. I. Kallicharran, l-b-w, b Spencer | 15 |
| M. J. K. Smith, c Snow, b Greig | 27 |
| R. B. Kanhai, l-b-w, b Greig | 4 |
| †D. L. Murray, c Mansell, b Snow | 33 |
| E. E. Hemmings, c Hoadley, b Snow | 19 |
| S. J. Rouse, run out | 28 |
| P. J. Lewington, c Mansell, b Greig | 17 |
| *D. J. Brown, not out | 2 |
| Extras (b 2, l-b 3, n-b 9) | 14 |
| Total (9 wkts, 98.5 overs) | 235 |

W. A. Bourne (injured) did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—43, 3—118, 4—130, 5—138, 6—181, 7—190, 8—231, 9—235.

BOWLING: Snow, 26—6—77—2; Spencer, 16—3—35—2; Marshall, 20.5—5—37—1; Waller, 3—2—1—0; Greig, 33—11—77—3.

Bonus points: Sussex 8, Warwickshire 5.

Umpires: D. J. Constant and P. Rochford.

## 's cricket

Derbyshire v Lancashire .30 or 6.0).
ER: Essex v Kent (11.0 to 0).
OUTH: Hampshire v Notting- (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
Middlesex v Surrey (11.0 to
PTON: Northamptonshire v (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
Sussex v Warwickshire .30 or 6.0).

WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Gloucestershire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Leicestershire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

OTHER MATCH
OXFORD: Oxford University v MCC (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

SECOND XI COMPETITION
LUTTERWORTH: Leicestershire II v Warwickshire II.

MINOR COUNTIES
WROXETER: Shropshire v Somerset II.

## Northants v Glamorgan

AT NORTHAMPTON

GLAMORGAN: First Innings, 89 (41.3 overs) (R. H. M. Cottam 4 for 32, Sarfraz Nawaz 5 for 37).

Second Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Jones, b Dye | 22 |
| A. L. Jones, c Sharp, b Dye | 8 |
| R. C. Davis, l-b-w, b Dye | 1 |
| *Majid Khan, not out | 56 |
| G. P. Ellis, c Steele, b Sarfraz | 9 |
| D. A. Francis, not out | 0 |
| Total (4 wkts) | 96 |

J. W. Solanky, G. P. Ellis, †E. W. Jones, M. A. Nash, A. E. Cordle, G. D. Armstrong to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—22, 3—35, 4—96.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| R. T. Virgin, c E. Jones, b Nash | 11 |
| W. Larkins, l-b-w, b Armstrong | 2 |
| D. S. Steele, not out | 126 |
| Mushtaq Mohammad, c Francis, b Ellis | 92 |
| G. Cook, c Francis, b Cordle | 0 |
| A. Tait, c sub, b Cordle | 6 |
| †G. Sharp, l-b-w, b Cordle | 18 |
| Sarfraz Nawaz, c Davis, b Nash | 0 |
| R. M. H. Cottam, l-b-w, b Nash | 0 |
| B. S. Bedi, c and b Cordle | 25 |
| Extras (b 4, l-b 4, n-b 9) | 17 |
| Total (9 wkts dec, 114.3 overs) | 297 |

J. C. J. Dye did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—28, 3—204, 4—207, 5—213, 6—257, 7—264, 8—264, 9—297.

BOWLING: Armstrong, 13—1—21—1; Nash, 26—7—80—3; Cordle, 33.3—10—65—4; Solanky, 13—2—33—0; Davis, 10—3—37—0; Ellis, 17—7—44—1.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 7, Glamorgan 2.

Umpires: P. B. Wight and R. Aspinall.

## Worcester v Gloucester

AT WORCESTER

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 304 (D. R. Shepherd 59, A. S. Brown 78).

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. Ormrod, not out | 95 |
| K. W. Wilkinson, c Shepherd, b Knight | 49 |
| E. J. O. Hemsley, c Brassington, b Davey | 13 |
| J. M. Parker, run out | 35 |
| †H. G. Wilcock, not out | 1 |
| Extras (b 4, l-b 5, n-b 2) | 11 |
| Total (3 wkts, 75 overs) | 204 |

B. L. D'Oliveira, T. J. Yardley, J. D. Inchmore, *N. Gifford, B. M. Brain, A. P. Pridgeon to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—115, 2—135, 3—201.

Bonus points (to date): Worcestershire 6, Gloucestershire 5.

Umpires: J. G. Langridge and R. Julian.

## Essex v Kent

AT COLCHESTER

ESSEX: First Innings, 302 for 9 (B. R. Hardie 58, G. A. Gooch 100, B. E. A. Edmeades 65).

KENT: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| B. W. Luckhurst, c East, b Lever | 10 |
| G. W. Johnson, Hardie, b East | 17 |
| A. G. E. Ealham, c Smith, b Turner | 0 |
| R. A. Woolmer, c East, b Acfield | 32 |
| *M. H. Denness, not out | 50 |
| Asif Iqbal, not out | 28 |
| Extras (n-b 3, l-b 2) | 5 |
| Total (4 wkts, 58 overs) | 132 |

†A. P. E. Knott, J. N. Shepherd, R. W. Hills, D. L. Underwood, J. N. Graham to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—29, 3—34, 4—77.

Bonus points (to date): Essex 5, Kent 4.

Umpires: A. Jepson and R. E. Barnard.

## Somerset v E Africa

AT TAUNTON

Somerset beat East Africa by 168 runs.

SOMERSET

| | |
|---|---|
| †D. J. S. Taylor, c and b Zulfiqar | 73 |
| B. C. Rose, b Frasat Ali | 40 |
| P. W. Denning, c Frasat Ali, b Zulfiqar | 21 |
| I. V. A. Richards, c Sethi, b Zulfiqar | 76 |
| P. A. Slocombe, lbw, b Zulfiqar | 3 |
| I. T. Botham, c and b Walusimbi | 17 |
| *D. B. Close, not out | 9 |
| G. I. Burgess, not out | [illegible] |
| Extras (b 6, l-b 5, n-b 3) | 14 |
| Total (6 wkts, 60 overs) | 263 |

T. W. Cartwright, H. R. Moseley, A. A. Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—69, 2—118, 3—159, 4—204, 5—237, 6—244.

BOWLING: Pringle, 12—4—17—0; Frasat Ali, 12—3—39—1; Nana, 7—1—52—0; Sethi, 9—1—38—0; Zulfiqar, 12—0—52—4; Mehmood, 3—0—32—0; Walusimbi, 4—0—34—1; Harilal, 1—0—5—0.

EAST AFRICA

| | |
|---|---|
| Sam Walusimbi, l-b-w, b Cartwright | 23 |
| Frasat Ali, run out | 34 |
| R. Sethi, c Moseley, b Rose | 1 |
| Jawahir Shah, run out | 2 |
| *Harilal R. Shah, b Botham | 1 |
| Mahmood, c and b Richards | 10 |
| Zulfiqaar Ali, c Denning, b Rose | 5 |
| †H. McCleod, b Rose | 0 |
| P. G. Nana, not out | 4 |
| D. Pringle, b Jones | 0 |
| Shiraz Sumar, absent ill | 0 |
| Extras (l-b 13, w 1, n-b 1) | 15 |
| Total (41.4 overs) | 95 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—62, 3—71, 4—74, 5—74, 6—87, 7—87, 8—94, 9—95.

BOWLING: Jones, 4.4—1—6—1; Moseley, 4—0—20—0; Burgess, 10—5—15—0; Cartwright, 7—2—14—1; Rose, 6—3—7—3; Botham, 6—2—10—1; Richards, 4—1—8—1.

Umpires: V. Hazel and L. East.

## Oxford v MCC

AT OXFORD

MCC: First Innings, 298 for 8 dec (W. E. Russell 58, J. K. S. Fawcett 53 not out; K. Siviter 4 for 51).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| *T. R. Glover, not out | 142 |
| A. Mitra, c Emburey, b Tilchener-Barrett | 22 |
| G. Pathmanathan, c Ross, b Tilchener-Barrett | 17 |
| V. J. Marks, c Clark, b Emburey | 57 |
| M. F. D. Lloyd, c and b Taylor | 0 |
| J. Pickup, b Emburey | 27 |
| A. R. Wingfield-Digby, not out | 18 |
| Extras (b 5, n-b 6) | 11 |
| Total (5 wkts) | 274 |

†P. B. Fisher, D. Brettell, N. D. Botton, K. Siviter to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, 2—69, 3—141, 4—146, 5—228.

Umpires: K. A. Beaumont and S. J. Noble.

## Minor Counties

NORWICH: Cheshire, 143 for 6 dec v Somerset II. Match drawn.

## Other match

EASTBOURNE (Saffrons): New Zealanders, 161 for 8 (E. K. Gillott, 4 for 60); London-New Zealand Club, 119. New Zealand won by 42 runs.

## Bedser manager

Alec Bedser, chairman of the selectors, has been appointed England's manager for the World Cup series, which begins on Saturday.

Rugby Union

# Australians in for shock, says Burgess

Townsville, June 2.—England's rugby coach, John Burgess, believes the Australians are in for a shock when they tour the British Isles later this year.

Burgess claimed during England training here today that Australia were placing too much emphasis on *the physical aspects* of the game. "Not enough attention is being paid to technique", he said. "Physical tactics are all right to *win a game or two, but they won't* work when they are on tour."

Burgess went on: "When we started the tour we had the right blend of experience, but injuries hit us at the wrong time. At any rate, I think a lot of the team are going home better players."

The English team manager, Alec Lewis, said that generally the tour arrangements had been a success. "But I certainly would have preferred to play the Tests on the sixth and eighth games of the tour," he said. "It would give the team more chance to build up understanding for the vital last match."

Mr Lewis said it was obvious the Australians had developed considerably, thanks to their new training programme. "They are a much better side than the one which toured England two years ago."

England play their final match here tomorrow, against a Queensland country team. Andy Purcell, the Queensland coach, believes his *side will give a good account of* themselves. "But the English are the finest mauling forwards I have ever seen," he said. "We must avoid mauls at all costs. The country *team will* have to set strong patterns of defence to counteract the English attack."

Squires, who was to have led England tomorrow, has withdrawn because of a groin injury and been replaced by Morley. Wordsworth also withdrew after training today. He has hamstring trouble. Old takes his place.

QUEENSLAND COUNTRY XV: D. Crankhorne; D. Thompson, B. McLaughlin, J. Holmes, D. Arnitt; B. McDonald, B. Kennon; I. Tomlinson, P. McVeigh, G. McVeigh, P. McLennan, W. McLaughlom, R. Sofwood, M. Offner, F. McKeown.

ENGLAND XV: P. Butler; A. Morley, J. Janion, P. Preece, D. Wyatt; A. Old, I. Orum; P. Blakeway, J. Raphael, B. Nelmes, R. Wilkinson, N. Mantell, D. Rollitt, P. Dixon, S. Callum.—Reuter.

## French beat Leopards

East London, June 2.—The French rugby team today beat the Leopards 34—9 in the second game of their South African tour.—Agence France Presse.

# Pious platitudes no use in tackling problem of violence on the field

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The sight of 16 forwards flinging *punches* in all directions, the modern result of flagrantly violent play by individuals, is no prettier a *sight* than the incident that sparks off the general mayhem, but it is becoming more common. What happened in Brisbane—undoubtedly triggered off by Australia's intimidatory opening approach—was a disgrace to the Rugby Union game and the sort of thing which, if allowed to continue, will encourage parents to point their children towards different sports.

As I suggested yesterday, the International Board must grasp this nettle firmly and swiftly. The game at the highest level, where it attracts the greatest publicity, cannot be allowed to degenerate into a brawl. Pious platitudes from the top will not do. Unions have to ensure that their international teams are *not* coached and encouraged to behave like animals.

This is one lesson to come out of the English visit to Australia, where *in all other* respects the welcome and the hospitality were of the warmest sort. Another is that England made a fundamental mistake in believing that a short *tour is the right occasion for the* blooding of so many young players. Injuries or no injuries, there simply is not time within the framework of a tight and *testing schedule of matches.*

The England team, genially yet firmly managed by Alec Lewis, was of course the victim of injuries to an unprecedented extent—*and to key players at* that. The early loss of Cotton was a grievous blow—though Nelmes flew out to do a strong and versatile job as replacement—as was *the loss of* Neary *and Bennett* later in the tour. The modest and handsome Neary is not one of the world's extroverts but he has an articulate concept of the game, he was respected by *his* players, and there seems no reason why this extremely consistent performer should not retain the captaincy for several seasons to come.

The early departure of Smith was a sad one, too, for he has the skill, the physical presence and the personality to bring authority to England's midfield play. When Preece was injured *in* the New South Wales match at a time when he looked to be back to his sharpest form, England had nothing to spare in the centre. However, Janion, who flew out with Nelmes and Orum in the first batch of reinforcements, did not let the side down, and Maxwell—until he in turn was injured—made the utmost of his chances.

*In retrospect—though some of* the choices were surprising enough at the outset—the most serious mistakes the selectors made were to set off without a really *seasoned scrum half, without the* best lineout jumper in the country, Ralston, and without sufficiently experienced cover on a flank. Webster, Page, Weston or *Gifford would have been better* first selections than Kingston or Ashton on the score of technique, experience and physical presence. So might Steve Smith, the most rounded of English scrum halves a couple of years back, but not the same *performer* last season.

When Neary was injured, the management had to send for Dixon. I thought he should have played in the Brisbane international, whatever the risk at such short notice, with Uttley remaining at lock. But I certainly must admit that Wilkinson and Beaumont did England proud, and *no one* could have budgeted for the sorry loss of Burton.

While applauding the original selection of Hignell at full back, I was not over enthusiastic about *the choice of* Butler. *However,* Butler had a good and effective tour. This is a subject I shall hope to enlarge on tomorrow, together with some thoughts on the *undoubted* plusses that have emerged from what was basically, in spite of all the setbacks and the nasty taste left by the early violence of the Brisbane international, a very happy tour.



Tony Neary, who should retain the England captaincy.

# Scots put emphasis on rucking in training

Napier, June 2.—The Scotland Ruby Union team went straight into training when they arrived here today. After going direct from Napier Airport to McLean Park, the stage of Wednesday's game against Hawkes Bay, the team had a half-hour team talk followed by two hours practice, with the emphasis on rucking.

The coach, Bill Dickinson, put the party through his usual warm-up routine but, during the rucking period, three forwards stood in front-row formation with the other five from Wednesday's team and the reserves forming a ruck behind them.

This method of rucking practice is used by New Zealand coaches, but the Scots were running in much slower and higher than New Zealand teams. The full back, Irvine, who is playing on the wing against Hawkes Bay, left practice early to have treatment on a slight *leg injury* he sustained in Saturday's game against Canterbury.

Others who did not train fully today were McHarg, Renwick, Telfer and Tommes, who were all recovering from knocks received in the Canterbury game.—Reuter.

Cycling

# Johansson increases overall lead

Bernt Johansson, of Sweden, increased his overall lead in the Milk Race when he won yesterday's eighth stage, 72 miles from Sheffield to Lincoln, by a wheel from Britain's Bill Nickson. Accompanied by an American, Jim Ochowicz, the trio broke away *thanks to the attacking riding of* the Swede, five miles from the finish.

They finished 15 seconds ahead of a small group and 19 seconds in front of the main field to give Johansson an advantage of 42 seconds over the former leader, Vladimir Vondracek, of Czechoslovakia.

Nickson gained half a minute on everyone except the Swedish leader and remains seventh overall. Edwards, another top British rider, had a disastrous stage. He punctured after 10 miles and a slow wheel change cost him 14 minutes and a drop from ninth to fortieth overall.

Another member of the A team, Hayton, crashed about six miles out and lost time, but Waugh helped to keep the British in the team race by finishing sixth. The Czechoslovaks still lead the team section, and the British A team are second six seconds down.

EIGHTH STAGE: 1. B. Johansson (Sweden), 2hr 34min 26sec; 2. W. Nickson (GB A), same time; 3. J. Ochowicz (US), same time; 4. J. Marcussen (Denmark), 2hr 34min 41sec; 5. L. Fagerlund (Sweden), same time; 6. J. Waugh (GB A), same time; 7. H. Rasmussen (Denmark), 2hr 34min 45sec; 8. D. Broadbent (GB B), same time; 9. J. Poslusny (Czechoslovakia), same time; 10. T. Zawarda (Poland), same time.

STAGE TEAM: 1. Sweden, 7hr 43min 29sec; 2. Denmark, 7hr 44min 1sec; 3. Great Britain A, 7hr 44min 7sec; equal 4. Czechoslovakia and Poland, 7hr 44min 15sec; 6. Great Britain B, 7hr 45min 15sec.

OVERALL: 1. Johansson, 28hr 31min 36sec; 2. V. Vondracek (Czechoslovakia), 28hr 32min 18sec; 3. S. Kelly (Ireland), 28hr 32min 36sec; 4. T. Filipsson (Sweden), 28hr 32min 54sec; 5. W. Matusiak (Poland), 28hr 32min 47sec; 6. J. Trybala (Poland), 28hr 32min 48sec; 7. Nickson, 28hr 33min 13sec; 8. Waugh, 28hr 33min 48sec; 9. J. Dvorak (Czechoslovakia), 28hr 34min 11sec; 10. J. Jorgensen (Denmark), 28hr 34min 14sec.

OVERALL TEAM: 1. Czechoslovakia, 85hr 25min 29sec; 2. GB A, 85hr 25min 35sec; 3. Poland, 85hr 25min 36sec; 4. Sweden, 85hr 25min 45sec; 5. Denmark, 85hr 30min 5sec; 6. United States, 85hr 35min 51sec.

Points classification: 1. W. Nickson (GB A), 79 pts; 2. P. Edwards (GB A), 72 pts; 3. B. Johansson (Sweden), 59 pts.

HOT SPOT CLASSIFICATION: 1. H. Rasmussen (Denmark), 18 pts; 2. B. Johansson (Sweden), 10 pts; 3. M. Neel (US), 8 pts.

COMBINED CLASSIFICATION: 1. B. Johansson (Sweden), 13 pts; 2. W. Nickson (GB A), 20 pts; 3. J. Dvorak (Czechoslovakia), 34 pts.

ORTA: Tour of Italy, stage 16, 120 miles from Arenzano: 1. F. Fabbri; 2. V. Lualdi; 3. A. Polo (Spain), all 4hr 56min 7sec. Overall: 1. F. Bertoglio, 81:40:12; 2. F. Galdos (Spain), 81:42:12; 3. F. Gimondi; 4. G. Baronchelli, both 81:43:12; 5. J. G. Perlillo, 81:44:22; 6. R. de Vlaeminck (Belgium), 81:44:58.

Rallying

# Clark increases lead over other Escorts

Roger Clark had increased his lead to 1 minute 35 seconds as the 100 surviving cars in the Scottish Rally reached Aviemore last night. Clark, five times winner of the event, had kept his works Ford Escort ahead of the field over the rugged forestry stages of the central Highlands yesterday. Two other identical Escorts, driven by Russell Brookes and Ireland's Billy Coleman, *occupied second and* third places, respectively.

STAGE 33: Overall position: 1. R. Clark and J. Porter, Ford Escort, 2hr 56min 19sec; 2. R. Brookes and J. Brown, Ford Escort, 2:57:54; 3. W. Coleman and D. O'Sullivan, Ford Escort 2:59:01; 4. T. Pond and M. Broad, Opel Ascona, 2:59:16; 5. N. Rocker and R. Channon, Ford Escort, 3:0:10; 6. T. Makinen (Finland) and H. Liddon Ford Escort, 3:0:51.

Athletics

# Six A N Others selected by Britain

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

*Filbert Bayi, perhaps the most* popular champion in international athletics, may soon be back in London, racing at the Crystal Palace national sports centre on June 11 over 1,000 metres. The occasion is the match between Borough Road College "past and present" and the AAA. The meeting director is Alan Pascoe.

Yesterday Pascoe told me: "I invited Bayi to come last weekend and he was keen to run over this distance. Now we have to contact the Tanzanian embassy in Stockholm as Bayi's European *competitions are being organized* there. Bayi may be returning via London at that time and that is why we have invited him."

The field for the 1,000 metres already includes Michael Boit and John Kipkurgat of Kenya, Andrew Carter (having his first important race of the season) and Frank Clement of Britain. Boit holds the Commonwealth 1,000 metres record of 2min 16.4sec and Kipkurgat was the impressive winner of the Commonwealth Games 800 metres in 1974. Beating the 1,000 metres world record of 2min 13.9sec, held *by the American Rick Wohlhuter*, could be within the powers of Bayi who has shown good basic speed over 800 metres.

The British team to meet East Germany in Dresden on June 21 and 22 was announced yesterday apart from six entries for that versatile character, A. N. Other. The selectors have brought back Ian Stewart to the 1,500 metres together with Adrian Weatherhead, a 31-year-old from Midlothian who ran his fastest mile of 3min 57.6sec at Crystal Palace last Saturday. Weatherhead beat both Clement and Steven Ovett who is concerned that he may be facing a recurrence of the glandular fever which kept him out of action for four months last year.

The men's team also includes Pascoe in the 110 and 400 metres *hurdles*, Geoffrey Capes *in the* shot put and Angus McKenzie and Michael Butterfield, the only Britons to clear 7ft in the high jump. David Black returns to the *team in the 5,000 metres after a* fast two miles last Saturday but his partner in this event has yet to be decided.

The women's team, which will be competing against Romania as well as East Germany, has the powerful combination of Donna Murray and Verona Elder at 400 *metres*. Running with Joan Allison in the 1,500 metres will be Hilary Hollick, who was better known as an 800 metres specialist until a well judged 1,500 metres victory last weekend.

## The selected British team

**Men**

100 METRES: D. Roberts (Cardiff), C. Monk (*Leics Coriniuans*). 200 METRES: C. Monk, A. Bennett (Birchfield). 400 METRES: G. Cohen (Wolverhampton and Bilston), R. Jenkins (Edinburgh AC). 800 METRES: A. Settle (Sale), A. N. Other. 1,500 METRES: I. Stewart (Birchfield), A. (Smallheath), A. N. Other. 10,000 Weatherhead (Edinburgh). 5,000 METRES: D. Black METRES: B. Plain (Cardiff), B. Ford (Aldershot, Farnham and District). 110M HURDLES: B. Price (Cardiff), A. Pascoe (Polytechnic). 400M HURDLES: A. Pascoe, B. Hartley (Liverpool). 3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE: J. Davies (Thames Valley), C. Thomas (Thames Valley). 4 x 100 METRES RELAY: From: C. Monk, D. Roberts, A. Bennett, S. Green (Kent), A. Cornaby (Reading), L. Piggott (Garscube), A. N. Other. 4 x 400 METRES RELAY: From: G. Cohen, R. Jenkins, P. Hoffman (Edinburgh), A. Pascoe, B. Hartley, A. N. Other. HIGH JUMP: M. Butterfield (Cardiff), A. McKenzie (Loughborough College). POLE VAULT: M. Bull (*Wolverhampton and Bilston*), J. Gutteridge (Windsor, Slough and Eton). LONG JUMP: G. Hignett (Stratford), R. Mitchell (Royal Navy). TRIPLE JUMP: A. Moore (Birchfield), D. Johnson (Sheffield). SHOT: G. Capes (*Enfield*), M. Winch (Brighton and Hove). DISCUS: B. Tancred (Wolverhampton and Bilston), J. Hillier (Hillingdon). HAMMER: C. Black (Edinburgh), *P. Dickenson (Hillingdon)*. JAVELIN: B. Roberts (Southgate), D. Travis (Surrey AC).

**Women**

100 METRES: A. Lynch (*Mitcham*), A. N. Other. 200 METRES: A. Lynch, H. Golden (Edinburgh S). 400 METRES: D. Murray (Southampton and Eastleigh), V. Elder (Wolverhampton and Bilston). 800 METRES: L. Kiernan (Havering), M. Coomber (*Cambridge H*). 1,500 METRES: H. Hollick (Sale), J. Allison (Cambridge H).

100 METRES HURDLES: S. Colyear (Stretford), L. Boothe (Mitcham). 4 x 100 METRES RELAY: From: A. Lynch, H. Golden, S. Colyear, S. *Lannaman* (*Solihull*), *G. Taylor* (*Essex Ladies*), A. N. Other. 4 x 400 METRES RELAY: From: D. Murray, V. Elder, R. Kennedy (Notts), J. Roscoe (Stretford), L. Barnes (Cambridge H), A. N. Other.

HIGH JUMP: B. Lawton (Aldershot, *Farnham and District*), V. Harrison (Liverpool). LONG JUMP: M. Nimmo (Maryhill), S. Reeve (Birchfield). SHOT: B. Bedford (Mitcham), J. Kerr (Mitcham). DISCUS: J. Thompson (Bracknell), M. Ritchie (Edinburgh). JAVELIN: T. Sanderson (*Wolverhampton and Bilston*), P. Carter (Havering).

Tennis

# Ramirez changes tactics and surprises Orantes

Rome, June 2.—Raul Ramirez, of Mexico, today won the $16,000 *(about 6,400)* men's *singles title* at the Italian international tennis championships after a thrilling three-set win over the Spaniard, Manuel Orantes. *In a match where* practically every point was bitterly fought for, Ramirez won 7—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Orantes, the fourth seed and *winner here in 1972, experienced* a lot of bad luck and always battled bravely, but his nerves seemed to give after Ramirez got on top in the first set and the *ruthless Mexican sixth seed never* let him off the hook.

Ramirez, who beat the Swedish top seed, Bjorn Borg, and the Romanian third seed, Ilie Nastase, played *brilliantly* at the net, served many aces and was incredibly fast around the court.

As in his matches against both Borg and Nastase, the 21-year-old Ramirez started by holding back and Orantes, who was in good form, led 4—1 in the first set. The Spaniard looked well on top and *Ramirez's uncanny knack of* breaking up his opponent's game did not seem to be affecting him. Orantes, 26, looked glorious. He served powerfully and dominated the net with some beautiful volleys. His ground strokes were also wonderful to watch, especially a backhand down the line which repeatedly beat Ramirez.

At this stage, Ramirez was completely dominated and had not found the range of his service, *which became so crucial later on.* He served two double faults early in the set. But the Mexican began to turn the tables in the fourth game when he took his service after trailing 0—3. He said afterwards that he realized he could not pass Orantes from the back of the court and so made a positive decision to move on to the attack.

This change of tactics had *immediate* effect. He broke Orante's service and drew level 4—4. Both players held their services up to 6—6, and the Mexican won the tie-breaker 7—3. *From this* moment Ramirez was on top. He was practically invincible at the net and the Spaniard was forced into errors.

The two men held *their services* up to 5—5 in the *second* set but it was Ramirez who broke service to win the set 7—5.

Susan Barker and Glynis Coles *reached the doubles finals. They* beat the Americans, Janet Newberry and Sharon Walsh, 6—1, 6—3 in the semi-final.

MEN'S SINGLES final: R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat M. Orantes (Spain), 7—6, 7—5, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final round: Miss C. Evert (US) and Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss P. Teeguarden (US) and Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—1; Miss S. Barker and Miss G. Coles (GB) beat Miss J. Newberry and Miss Sharon Walsh (US), 6—1, 6—3.—Reuter.

Results yesterday in the tennis tournament at Chichester, sponsored by Rothmans, were:

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: F. Van der Merwe (SA) beat P. Pospisil (Canada), 6—2, 6—4; M. Cornish beat S. Wright (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; *J. B. Howarth beat J. Hunt* (Australia), 6—4, 6—1; T. Rocavert (Australia) beat R. Bevan, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; R. Green beat S. Puny (Israel), 6—1, 6—4; C. Wells beat W. Blocher (US), 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; J. Mills (NZ) beat P. McCarthy (Australia), 5—7, 6—1, 6—2; D. Collings (Australia) beat M. Fife (US), 6—4, 6—0; C. Lewis (NZ) beat P. Siviter, 7—6, 6—3; S. Meer (Pakistan) beat R. Russell (Jamaica), 6—7, 6—4, 9—7; C. Mukerjea (India) beat G. Halder (Canada), 7—5, 6—3; S. Warboys beat A. Elkins (US), 6—4, 6—4; L. Turville (US) beat D. Dimmer (Canada), 6—4, 6—2; G. Silberman (SA) beat G. Oliver (NZ), 4—6, 6—3, 6—0; J. Holladay (US) beat A. Amritraj (India), 6—0, 6—2.

*SECOND ROUND*: G. Braun (Australia), beat D. Davis (Jamaica), 6—3, 6—4; R. Drysdale beat A. Krieger (US), 6—3, 6—1; M. Edmondson (Australia) beat G. Rokela (NZ), 6—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Football

# Hooliganism 'at home in British Isles'

Budapest, June 2.—Sandor Barcs, Hungarian vice-president of Uefa, complained bitterly today about British football rowdies and urged organizers to take tough countermeasures. Last Wednesday's Bayern Munich-Leeds United game was *the seventh in which he had witnessed* "the ravages of hell".

Mr Barcs said in an *interview*: "A few thousand hooligans must not be permitted to ruin *enjoyment of sports for hundreds of* millions of well meaning fans. If the team is beaten destruction and violence seem to be the medicine, and if it wins jubilation is also *vented in wrecking things and* fighting.

"What is peculiar is that this manifestation is at home in the British Isles, and especially in England, which had been called the country of good sportsmanship and a country where people are skilful in the art of losing."

He said the *offenders* were mostly teenagers arriving for the games "in a state of intoxication".—A.P.

*TOUR MATCHES*: Wellington 1, Sheffield United 2; Abalahya 1, Norwich City 0 (at Nairobi); PSSI Pantama 0, Manchester United 0 (at Jakarta); Auckland 1, Rangers 3.

# American to defend her British title

Carol Semple, of the *United* States, defends her British women's amateur golf title at St Andrews from June 10 to 14. There is an entry of 157. Two *rounds* of stroke-play will be played before the top 64 qualifiers meet in match-play.

In the field are Cynthia Hill, last year's American *amateur* champion, Sandra McCaw, the Australian title holder, and Beverley Huke, the English close champion.

# The French see everyone as losers if Britain leaves the EEC

Paris

Europe could certainly survive the ordeal of Britain's withdrawal from the EEC, but no one hopes she will withdraw, according to M Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, who told me in an interview that the reasons for the French decision in 1969 that Britain should enter the Community were as valid as ever.

"Britain is a very great European country", M Sauvagnargues said, "and the French approach to the Community is that it should be open to all European countries that share our values, culture and civilization. The contribution of Britain to the progressive emergence of Europe as a political force is an essential element.

"The withdrawal of Britain would be an impoverishment of the Europe we are to create. But Britain must be willing to play the game, to support a European policy—that is to say, a policy under which Europe will be able to make its voice distinctly heard in world affairs, not in any spirit of confrontation but in full harmony with those to whom we are bound by natural ties."

The minister pointed out that Britain's *renegotiation* had placed her partners in a difficult situation, and it could be said that they had shown much good will. The problem was crucial because the other European countries were entitled to ask themselves whether this exercise of renegotiation would not bring into question the very foundations of the Community.

"We went to the limit of what was possible", M Sauvagnargues said, "in the light of the obvious fact that it served no purpose to keep Britain in a grouping that would no longer have been a community."

Substantial sacrifices had been ugreed by Britain's partners. "We ended up with a situation which was the only right one. 'Here', we said, 'is what we can do for the British Government, and it goes very far; but it is up to the British people to take their decision.

"I have said on several occasions that in this great debate the question was not so much whether there had been an improvement in the conditions of Britain's membership—an improvement which has to a substantial extent come about. The question is rather what would be the consequences of withdrawal for the British economy and British foreign policy."

The decision was Britain's alone, the minister said, and her European partners did not intend to influence it. "The very fact that the decision is taken freely, and by the very unusual method of a referendum, is a positive factor in the sense that



M Jean Sauvagnargues: "The withdrawal of Britain would be an impoverishment of the Europe we are trying to create".

it will be an irrefutable decision of the whole British people."

M Sauvagnargues said the French view of Europe was that far from being what some people in Britain were calling "a coercive system of quasi-federal character", it was in danger of falling apart. The reasons behind this were external factors like the energy crisis and world inflation, but the danger was aggravated by the uncertainty of Britain's position.

He did not think Britain's economic difficulties might prove a drag on the Community's development. "The insular reaction of saying that things are going badly and will only get worse in a vast economic organization is absurd. It conflicts with the fact that all countries are directly affected by the disorders of the world economy, disorders which Britain can certainly not overcome so well alone as in a broader framework.

"For a variety of reasons these economic phenomena are particularly acute in Britain. She is lagging behind, and by withdrawing from the Community would run the risk of making things worse, with a British economy in the throes of unbridled inflation and a nucleus of European countries beginning to control inflation without falling into recession or unemployment."

Reminded that one reason why the French Government had concluded that Britain *should join the Community* was that it would be better balanced, the minister said: "I don't think one should see the Community in terms of balance. This arises from a centuries-old, ingrained reflex of British policy in seeking to establish a European balance of power. It no longer makes sense. The problem today is not of European but of world balance of power, and the aim should be a Europe making her presence felt as part of that world balance."

Europe, he added, must emerge as an autonomous centre of decision, but this did not mean a centre opposed to the United States. "This is a point on which our British friends are still caught up in old dialectical attitudes, saying that a European Europe is necessarily an Anti-American *Europe. Now, I think the* Americans are beginning to appreciate that it is in their interest not to let it appear to the world that they are responsible for all decisions taken by western Europe.

He turned to the question of sovereignty: "What do the anti-Europeans in Britain fear—that Britain, sovereign for centuries, would dissolve like a lump of sugar in the Community? This idea is absurd.

"Neither the objective of economic and monetary union nor that of political union is planned to destroy the member states. Economic and monetary union would mean that one could not do just what one liked, but the idea is to arrive at a common policy which goes beyond inter-governmental cooperation but which is decided in common and in complete sovereignty."

Political union was not inspired by abstract constitutional thinking, but was a progressive move towards the improvement of European decision-making procedure on world problems. "We will not have a common foreign policy for a while yet, but on certain major problems *we can adopt a common attitude.*"

**Charles Hargrove**

# The Italians are not dazzled by their economic miracle

Italians could understandably be dazzled by their own current performance. They can find any number of foreign experts *to testify to another miracle* which allegedly has brought them out of their economic crisis; President Ford is arriving in Rome today without so much as touching down in London or Paris or Bonn; and while Britain prepares to choose whether to stay in or leave the European Community, the Italians are preparing to vote in regional elections on June 15 at the end of the first five years of nationwide regionalism, a system theoretically valid for other nation-states with growing internal differences and possibly as an ultimate model for the Community as a whole.

But, as realistic people, the Italians are not dazzled at all. Too much has been happening which offsets the sense of a new wellbeing: too many strikes, too much aggravation of the confusion in institutional life, too much crime, too much corruption, too much scepticism about official abilities, or even will, to deal with political violence, and too much suspicion that their political masters may still not have grasped the extent of changes in the country.

Many people who go to the polls on June 15 would happily leave present political methods behind if the political apparatus were not so rusted into the life of the country that it cannot be easily modified with the slender leverage of the voting slips.

The real extent of economic recovery is an electoral issue, and so the exact situation is somewhat oppressed by name-calling. The Communists accuse Signor Emilio Colombo, the Minister of the Treasury, of "irresponsible" optimism, a charge which he quickly rejected. To some extent, there is a genuine difference in interpreting the figures. It is clear that *the balance of payments* is markedly improved by comparison with last year. The commercial deficit has now been wiped out except for oil (which is a big exception) and some repayments are being made of foreign debts. Industrial production in April had fallen by 14 per cent in comparison with April of last year. Unemployment is rising and an unspecified number of small firms have had to close because of the restrictions applied at the height of the crisis last year.

The problem is what to do next. The Italian public as a whole showed great good sense in dealing with rising prices and what looked like the looming bankruptcy of their country. They spent less, accepting in many cases a lower standard of living. This reaction, and the government's restrictions, brought the first turn in the situation earlier than was expected. Agreement on short time in industry was at least a palliative to the problem of employment. A warm winter cut the use of domestic fuels.



**Signor Giovanni Agnelli: a fascinating change has been the new degree of understanding with the communists**

Increased industrial production would once again upset the commercial balance because of the need to import raw materials. Greater spending power would undo the partial check on prices, and the economic world has before it an autumn which promises to be difficult for labour relations because of the important collective contracts which have to be renegotiated. Fundamentally, the familiar old problems are still there. So far the unions have shown remarkable understanding of the country's still delicate economic state, and one of the most fascinating changes in the past few months has been provided by the degree of understanding between Signor Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of the Confederation of Industry, and Signor Luciano Lama, the Communist head of the largest trade union confederation.

This unexpected development is variously interpreted. Some say that at last the forces that really count in the process of producing goods have come nearer than ever before, seeking their own terms between themselves and excluding the nonproductive elements in public life including the politicians. Some politicians feel that Sgr Agnelli was too easy towards the unions. One politician to speak with real satisfaction of him lately is Sgr Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, who seemed happily surprised that Sgr Agnelli should have called at a recent private meeting for consensus, meaning an agreement between the industrialists and the unions, as the key to future economic planning.

Hardly anyone, however, speaks well of the politicians, that is usually the case, but now the feeling is stronger. The increase is in part a result of the country's success in extricating itself for the time being from the worst and most immediate dangers which last year appeared to be threatening its future.

Repeatedly one hears, not without pride, that the country made a great effort but that its energies cannot be properly expressed and maintained by the traditional way of conducting politics.

This is felt all the more because both the need and the opportunities are great. President Ford's visit must symbolize the strategic importance of Italy now that Greece and Turkey are scarcely participants in the western military alliance. The country now requires its inner renewal, in terms of social and institutional reform so long denied it, or its frustrations will grow still stronger.

One of Italy's best commentators, Sgr Alberto Ronchey, explained the renewed political violence here as in part a reaction to the fact that Italy was "an anomalous democracy", one in which the same parties were constantly in government and the same parties constantly in opposition, with no way of changing things except by force. There is also the suggestion that terrorism was not effectively handled because it served conservative political interests.

The anomaly is likely to continue, which points to the need for a more vigorous public life at the regional level, and believers in the regional experiment are hoping that the elections on June 15 will bring about a fresh appraisal of a system that has brought its disappointments in the first five years but potentially still has a great deal to offer.

**Peter Nichols**

# A chance for diplomacy now the shooting has nearly stopped

Here is the good news: today there are no wars going on in the world, a most unusual concurrence in human history. One must keep one's fingers crossed, of course, because some kind of fighting may start again at any time.

Indeed, it certainly will, because despite the ending of the war in Vietnam we are not yet at that promised time when the lion shall lie down with the lamb.

The chance of war breaking out in the Middle East this year is probably about evens, there could well be trouble in Northern Ireland or Cyprus, and there must be a question mark over the stability of Yugoslavia after President Tito steps down. The prospects in Southern Africa, where the African guerrillas are gearing themselves up for action in Rhodesia, are far from hopeful.

Nevertheless, the absence of any serious war—there is still rumbling fighting going on in Oman—raises the question whether the world is entering a new diplomatic period, when fighting finds less favour as a way of securing political ends.

The explanation for this state of affairs is partly a coincidence of timing, no doubt, but it is also a reflection of rather different preoccupations of the world community which can be dated from the early seventies.

In the post war period, international relations were dominated by security and ideology. It was a period of polarization between east and west, when confrontation was the watchword. The Soviet Union campaigned to change the world in its own image—and some elements in Moscow still cling to that hard line. But the United States, while upholding the principle of democracy, is unlikely to go all the way these days to vindicate it.

At the same time, paradoxically as it seems, that was a period of economic stability. The international monetary system worked well, trade expanded and economic growth, at least in the developed countries, was taken for granted. The rich grew richer, but the poor were mainly concerned with the struggles and birth pangs of decolonization.

Security does not count for so much in western minds nowadays. There is recurrent trouble over Berlin, there is oppression in many parts of eastern Europe, but the West accepts the situation. As for ideology, we may still believe in some of the old ideas, but it is very hard to persuade people to pay for them, as the effort to organize international sanctions against Rhodesia has shown.

Within the more secure framework that exists between the super-powers, the economic position has greatly deteriorated. The postwar trading and payments system has not broken down, but it is in serious disarray. Most important, many countries who had no direct part in shaping these economic arrangements are now demanding radical changes.

The coming decade looks more and more like being characterized by the economic struggle. The rise in oil prices showed the way for the rest of the developing world. The producers of other raw materials may not be able to emulate the oil exporting countries, but they certainly admire them. It was not just the increase in revenue which the oil producers secured: it was that, for the first time, the third world demonstrated they could get the better of the white, capitalist, "imperialist" group of countries.

The Algerians are in the vanguard of this struggle, demanding that what was done for oil must be matched across the board. They are totally opposed to step-by-step improvements to improve the existing system. They want to replace it by a "new world economic order", and seek to mobilize the group of 77, the developing countries as a whole, behind them.

Their case is that under the old system, institutions like the International Monetary Fund were conceived by the West in its own interest. The power of control, in their view, must be in a fundamental way shifted towards the Third World.

This struggle may not lead to war in the old sense. It will be about prices, access to resources, and markets. It will be a bitter struggle which, as the Law of the Sea Conference is demonstrating, risks leading to a free-for-all. Questions of security and ideology have not disappeared altogether but they seem less immediate.

It depends, of course, how one defines war. In the Middle East it is probably more realistic to suppose that Israel and the Arabs have never been at peace. Their relations have been continuously hostile and wars are marked by a sudden surge of violence from the "normal" level of conflict. This latter condition may be the new norm for mankind.

**David Spanier**
Diplomatic correspondent




The new economic power—the Shah of Iran (far right) at the recent Opec meeting where he reestablished friendly relations with Iraq.

**Bernard Levin**

# Why leave the lifeboat for a sea full of sharks?

When all is said and done (and by the infinite mercy of God that will be the day after tomorrow), we shall still have to decide on what grounds we should decide how to vote, before we actually do decide, let alone before we vote. That is not just hairsplitting, either; there is no necessary connexion between different elements in the debate, and it is perfectly possible for a voter to believe that while Britain's continued *membership of the EEC will* result in butter being more expensive it will also improve our national security, so that before he or she can come to a decision on whether to vote Yes or No a decision would have to be taken on whether the price of butter is more important than national security. And a very large number of such balances will have to be struck in the minds of many voters, the idea that in the referendum, as opposed to a general election, only one conflict of argument would have to be resolved has proved illusory.

For my part, I find it easy to consider the economic and political arguments separately and as far as the first are concerned I have never wavered from the view (I find, somewhat to my astonishment, that I first expressed it in print nearly 15 years ago) that the economic disadvantages of being out are even more significant than the economic advantage of being in. It is possible for a rational voter to say No on many grounds; but something approaching lunacy is now required to say No on the ground that we will be better off economically if we leave. The will that will instantly be raised against our products (full-scale lunacy is needed to believe that Britain, after her behaviour in leaving, would be permitted to negotiate any kind of economic treaty, let alone a free-trade agreement, with the EEC) will be high enough to ensure economic disaster even if the very fact of a No vote does not precipitate one on the morrow of its being recorded. We shall be trying to buy cheap food and raw materials from people unwilling to sell them, and seeking soft markets for our goods among people unwilling to buy them; thus, our quaint belief that the world owes us a living will be punctured from both sides simultaneously, and if a more effective way of ruining ourselves economically can be devised, I can only say that it certainly has not been so far.

Nor does that exhaust the powerful negative arguments for a Yes. Is it not extraordinary that exactly three-quarters of the way through the twentieth century otherwise intelligent people can still be maintaining that a country as poor in natural resources and as dependent on external associations as this one can survive, let alone thrive, on its own? Everywhere in the world nations no less proud of their national identity than Britain are forming associations with others, or regretting their failure to do so. These associations operate on many different levels and for a variety of reasons: The Organization of African Unity is not the same sort of thing as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and Nato is markedly different from Carifta. But the members of all of them recognize the same truth; that even if we are reluctant to conclude that strength lies only in unity, we are really unable to deny that weakness resides in isolationism. Is this a moment for Britain not merely to refuse to associate for a common good but to break such an association already entered into? Is this a world in which those who insist on cultivating their own gardens can grow anything but a fine crop of dragon's teeth? Is Britain so strong that she can strike away the sustaining hands of her European partners, and so selfish that she can snatch away her own?

As for the negative arguments of a purely domestic political nature, they have presented themselves during the campaign in a sufficiently stark manner to be noticed by even the most absent-minded. It is possible to believe that this will be a better country to live in if the counsels of people like Mr Benn prevail, but it is impossible to believe that if Thursday's answer is No the fortunes of Mr Benn will not be immediately, powerfully and perhaps irresistibly advanced. If you want them to be thus advanced, by all means vote No; if you do not, vote Yes, as I shall. (Of course, it is possible to argue that success for Mr Benn and his policies would be disastrous but that for Britain to stay in the EEC would be even more disastrous, but in that case the disaster accruing from our continued membership would surely have to be a good deal greater than even the most fanatical, imaginative, and unbridled opponent of that membership—Mr Benn himself, for instance—has yet suggested.)

There is *not*, as it happens, a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune; that is the historicist fallacy, and you will get what for if Sir Karl Popper catches you holding it. Nevertheless, the logical proposition "if *p* then *q*" is perfectly permissible even within the Popperian rules, and it seems to me that the chances of Britain surviving in anything like economic health outside the EEC are very few indeed. Perhaps you feel that Britain ought not to survive in economic health, or indeed at all, and that the destruction of such little prosperity as we shall shortly have available for destruction would be an admirable step in the right direction—the right direction being the transformation of this country into a passable replica of present-day Bulgaria. There are people who want that, and although, of course, it does not follow that Britain's leaving the EEC will enable them to achieve their end, still it is certainly not a coincidence that they are in favour of Britain's leaving *and* of Britain's being reduced to such a condition. Again, you may think the risk of that happening, or the certainty of it being made, by however little, more likely, is less important than the price of butter; but in that case you must think the price of butter quite exceptionally important.

We live a world largely in different to our problems, and increasingly reluctant to put itself out to help us solve them. In the EEC, we are one of a group of nations bound together for their mutual advantage. Each of them, no doubt, will seek its own advantage before that of the others; but are we to believe that Britain will be better off outside that situation than within? If the practice of the member states of the EEC is "as first fellow-members we ought we not to face the plain fact that the third proposition is "and outsiders nowhere"? Of course, it is possible to think that when the rest of the EEC are pursuing economic policies which, however complex within the organization, are at any rate simple in their uniform economic hostility to Britain, it will be possible for Britain to find nations elsewhere which will, for purely altruistic reasons, extend the hand of friendship and adjust their own economic policies so that they sacrifice part of their own economic well-being to increase Britain's. It is possible to believe as much, and it is possible to believe that pigs fly; but would we not do well to face the fact that the two propositions are of a roughly equal likelihood?

These, as I said then would be at the outset, are all negative arguments, though they are none the worse for that; to say that it is foolish in the extreme for a man to leap from a barely leak-proof and fairly well-equipped lifeboat hundreds of miles from land into a shark-infested sea is no less negative a proposition, but it ought to commend itself to everybody, except perhaps the sharks. But there are arguments in favour of Britain's remaining in the EEC which are *unambiguously* positive, too, and my own preferences among those arguments I shall record tomorrow, before on Thursday I have the opportunity to go out and vote for them.

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# The Times Diary

## Sing a song of Jenny and Adrian

I was surprised by the high number of entries for my Cocktail Circuit Song Contest, inspired by my visit to a publisher's party for Sammy Cahn, the song writer. And I was gratified by the number of people who wrote to tell me how much they had enjoyed competing.

Some cheerfully disobeyed the rules. Two readers sent me musical settings for the lyric I had written to inspire you, and one of them—Pat Evans of the Leeds College of Music—was sternly critical. "As you rightly discern, lyric writing is a subtle art", he wrote. "A good half of it has something to do with music." My lyric was so unwieldy that Evans "had to go into my release section modulating in the regulation manner to the subdominant, eight bars too early. . . . All hope of a balanced tune in length was to be abandoned." Sorry.

Those who entered the contest proper—in which they had to compose a song based on any one of a set of remarks I overheard at the Cahn party—revealed a sentimental streak surprising among readers of this stern newspaper. I suppose the titles I offered had something to do with this. Two of them—*I'm just about to go* and *At the far end of the room*—had hints of a wistful quality which competitors were quick to exploit. David Bernstein of London thought the girl at the far end of the room was a former lover:

That's the drink she always
chooses,
That's the way she holds her glass,
The cigarette she refuses
And the slight turn of head as
men pass.

That had the Cahn quality. On the other hand, Roger Woddis's version of *I'm just about to go* had the genuine Woddis quality, ending:

If we got between the covers
We might end up as lovers,
We could even watch "The
Bruvvers."
And my flat's not far away.

For Joyce Lake of West Wickham the love object at the far end of the room was the Diarist from *The Times* and she wondered how to approach me—with gardening chat, perhaps:

So much we have in common,
Fennel could make us friends,
But the end of the room is too
far to go
To talk of gardening trends.

Some assumed that *When did you last see Adrian?* and *Is he back with Jenny again?* were part of the same title, and this produced some witty accounts of the couple's life together. The effort by Jenny Cole of Tadworth (the original Jenny, perhaps?) had something of the texture of an Iris Murdoch novel:

When did you last see Adrian?
Is he back with Jenny again?
Or isn't he elsewhere, savourin'
The delights of that rather plain
Amelia Grant, who's waverin'
Between him and Roger again?

Not many contestants attempted *Where is Sammy?, probably because there is not* much that Sammy rhymes with. Those that did try it, almost unanimously landed the poor man with hands that were clammy.

*They should put food in both the rooms* was the least likely of the titles I offered, and it produced some of the zaniest entries. A. R. Blainey of Wandsworth managed to turn it into a love song:

They should put food in both the
rooms
To keep my mind off you.

*We keep meeting at publishers' parties* provided scope for some bookish jokes and some outlandish rhymes for publishers' names. Robert Witcher of Winchester wondered:

Tell me, underneath your cover
Would I find my ideal lover
If I ever curled up all alone, with
you?

Eric Hiscock of *The Bookseller* produced a startling rhyme as his protagonists

Staggered about on
The floor at Hodder and
Stoughton,

while Michael Jacob of Billingshurst, Sussex, rhymed Cape with rape and Gollancz with romance.

Some contestants tried to get all the titles into one song—ingenious but clearly restricting. The best of these came from I. Goodwin of St John's Wood who described Adrian as

*This sexy Celt*
From Weidenfeld

I finally award the £5 prize to Sidney Butterworth of London for a song which, while not as funny as some of the others, cleverly uses the Gray's Inn Road theme. It starts off as though it could be a lament for the departure of *The Times* from Blackfriars but develops into a plausible lament for a lost lover, thus:

How are things in the Gray's Inn
Road?
I suppose you're still up there.
What is so hot that we hadn't got?
Don't tell me it's now a la mode.
Darling I ask you, please simply
be fair,
Wasn't it sweeter in Printing
House Square?
Tell me, I pray, when you next
make a move,
Where it will be and I'll send you
my love.

Verse:

The night I came home and found
you had gone
I ought to have wept, but instead
I smiled, 'cos I knew that whoever
the one
You had chosen to lie with in bed
Could not make you other than
what you are now—
A girl who makes anywhere
Paradise Row.
All the same, darling, I do have
one doubt,
So could I please ask in a nice
way about . . .
How are things . . . etc, etc.

## Cutting

Is the British sword after all mightier than the pens that signed the Declaration of Independence? A Pennsylvania Congressman suspects it is. Representative Joseph Gaydos has lamented to the House of Representatives that 1,000 replicas of the sword worn by George Washington, offered by the Bicentennial Society as an official souvenir, are being made in England. "Of all places", he protested, "Land of the 1776 enemy, and by the renowned London cutlery firm of Wilkinson Ltd".

His anger was not relieved by the Bicentennial Society's explanation that Washington's sword was made in London.

Gaydos did not doubt that the swords, at $925 each, would be grabbed up quickly by collectors. But he wondered why cutlers in the United States could not have been recruited

## Discriminating

Enough words are now being written in the national newspapers each day on the referendum to meet E. M. Forster's minimum requirement of 50,000 words before a short story becomes a novel. This emerged from a survey by my reporter of yesterday's newspaper coverage. His survey also seemed to confirm claims by the "No" campaign that there is press discrimination against them.

In all, 1,050½ column inches, about 52,225 words, were devoted to the subject. Of these, 489¾in were devoted to pro-marketeering, 325¼in to anti-marketeering and 235¼in to "neutral" marketeering.

*The Times* was well ahead of the rest with 226in. The pro-marketeers had 144in, compared with only 49in coverage of the antis, and 33in "neutral". Since March 18, when the referendum campaign started, *The Times* has carried 5,183¾ins of which 2,097¼in were devoted to the pro-EEC cause, 1,531¼in to the anti and 1,554¼in neutral.

Three national newspapers on the day devoted more space to the anti cause—*Daily Express*, the *Financial Times* and the *Morning Star*. *The Guardian* devoted 107¾in of its 190in to coverage of neutral events and divided the rest almost exactly between the two sides. Fair enough.




Readers of the *Express*, who were allowed only 56in yesterday on the referendum, had the consolation of an "Express EEC" which turned out to be an "Express Eye Contest". Lavish prizes were promised to the person who could match nine sets of eyes of beautiful women in the EEC countries to their owners.

Readers of the *Daily Mail*, who could enjoy 127in on the referendum, read how Paul McCartney and Benny Hill will be voting on June 5.

*Criticism of pro-Marketeers' lavish spending is making them defensive. "Writers for Europe", a random group of literati ranging from Stephen Spender to Neil Sherrin, gathered in the National Liberal Club to drink champagne yesterday morning. They hastened to tell the press that Professor Hugh Thomas, the chairman, had bought it all himself. "Anyway", he added, "we hoped it would all have gone before you got here."*

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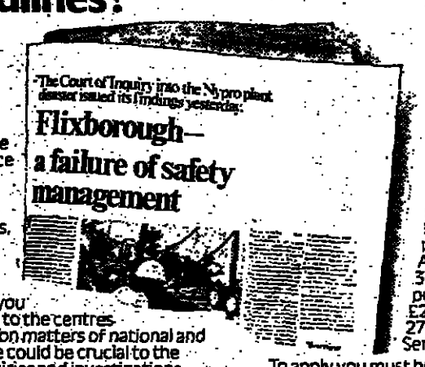
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For full details of these and other openings and an application form (to be returned by 25 June 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote A(2)619/7

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INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

## Research Fellowship in Australian/Southeast Asian Relations

Applications are invited from suitably qualified permanent residents of Australia and Southeast Asia for a RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP in AUSTRALIAN/SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies for 1976. Preference would be given to individuals who would be in a position to complete their proposed research projects in the stipulated period of the Fellowship. The Fellowship would be of twelve months' duration commencing from 1 January 1976.

The research can be in any appropriate area of Australia/Southeast Asian Relations, but should be of publishable quality.

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Application forms are obtainable from the Executive Secretary, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10, Republic of Singapore.

Closing date: 15 July 1975.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY CHARITABLE FUND

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Applications are invited from Gunner Officers, under 55 years of age, preferably with a C.I.S. qualification.

Further particulars available on application to The Secretary, Royal Artillery Charitable Fund, Artillery House, Connaught Barracks, Woolwich, SE18 6SL.



**Behind the scenes**

# Trade with the Middle East: how the European nations are coping in their efforts to recycle the petrodollars



Paris

## Sales drive to cut deficit

More than 30,000m francs: that is the extent of France's deficit with the oil-producing countries in the Arab world (Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai) and Iran in 1974. This fact, alone, explains the many visits made to this region by French ministers, notably M Chirac, who has earned himself the sobriquet of "French industry's travelling salesman".

The increase in oil prices did not really make its effects felt until 1974, when imports from the Arab oil-producing countries and Iran rose by 200 per cent in money terms (from 13,700m francs in 1973 to 41,700m). During the same period, France's exports to these countries rose by 77 per cent, from 6,400m francs to 11,400m, a considerable improvement in itself, but far from enough to offset the higher cost of hydrocarbon imports.

In 1974, France had a trade deficit with all the countries in this region except Algeria. There were particularly spectacular shortfalls with Saudi Arabia (13,900m francs) and Iran (4,900m francs), although France is making a breakthrough in Iraq, having become its largest supplier in 1975 after almost trebling exports last year to 1,027m francs against 373m in 1973.

France also improved its position in Iran, where it has become the fifth largest supplier with sales of more than 1,200m francs. The former Persian Empire is the biggest market for French goods in the Middle East, apart from Algeria and Libya (arms sales).

The "big contracts" signed in 1974 have not yet affected the trade figures, at least not significantly. Most of them were negotiated by representatives of industry, but a "political helping hand" was provided by visits to most of these countries by M Chirac, M d'Ornano and M Ségard. According to what was said by these ministers at the time of their visits, orders expected by French industry can be estimated to be worth more than 70,000m francs.

This figure must be treated with caution, however, since it relates to hopes rather than certainties, estimates rather than firm prices. Most of the contracts are for turnkey factory building projects or, in some cases, for projects involving production also, and payments will be phased over several years.

The contracts with Iran are estimated at 35,000m francs and those due to be concluded this year are worth 10,000m. The largest projects include: the Underground system at Teheran (5,000m francs), sales of turbotrains, two Concordes (with an option for a third), a factory to build Renault 58, an iron and steel plant (1,500m francs), 2,000 hospital beds, several tens of thousands of housing units and hundreds of kilometres of roads and 6,000m to 7,000m francs' worth of farm produce.

Finally, there is an agreement in principle for the construction of five nuclear power stations. A declaration of intent covering two of them has been signed.

In the case of Iraq, the figure of 15,000m francs is being put forward. Projects include the construction of two car assembly plants, a petrochemical complex (3,500m francs), an aluminium plant, a military hospital and a dam (2,500m francs).

In management, 20,000m francs is the estimate being mooted for the value of orders from Algeria. Already in late 1974 and early 1975, contracts have been signed worth 3,000m francs (railway equipment, telecommunications equipment, ammonia plants, cement works). Major projects under discussion include the building of an iron and steel complex with production capacity for 10 million to 12 million tons in western Algeria, another for a car manufacturing plant in Oran (100,000 units a year) and another for an engine-building factory (120,000 units a year).

Jean-Michel Quatrepoint
*Le Monde*

London

## Better trend continues

Figures indicate that British business interests were slower than some others to achieve a full share of the great Opec spending spree of the past 12 months and more. The figures may be misleading, however, in the sense that the British Government has been unwilling, or British companies unable, to obtain any spectacular share of the arms equipment, or reequipment, contracts in the Middle East. With the rate of military expenditure in the region now apparently lower, the British share of trade with the oil-producing countries seemed markedly stronger in the second half of 1974 than for the year as a whole. This improved trend has continued into 1975.

Iran has overtaken Israel as the biggest market for British goods in the area as a whole. Britain is second only to the Soviet Union as a supplier of imports to Iraq. This trade is evidence of the importance of government-to-government negotiations as an umbrella for the sales efforts of businessmen. The sharp upturn of British exports to Iran followed the establishment in 1972 of the Iran-British Joint Ministerial Commission and was further helped by a £150m barter arrangement for oil, negotiated by Mr Peter Walker in 1973, and the £500m trade agreement signed by his successor, Mr Peter Shore, in January. Trade with Saudi Arabia could be assisted by similar machinery.

The oil-rich countries seem to see Britain primarily as a source for light machinery, transport equipment and cars. More than half British exports to the area as a whole lie in these ranges, in contrast to the heavy industrial goods and chemicals which, say, Japan is selling. Last year Iran alone bought £45m worth of cars and spare parts from Britain.

Here, the removal of British Leyland from the Arab boycott list may help further. The company has ended its operations in Israel and will achieve a major breakthrough with a £5m-plus assembly plant for Land-Rovers, south of Cairo. This seal of Arab respectability could help the company's sales effort in markets like Kuwait. There is preliminary talk of a further assembly plant, perhaps in Lebanon.

Apart from exports, however, the main impact has been in the direction of participating in the rapid industrial development which the oil-producers are seeking to achieve in their domestic economies. One such prominent example is in the field of aluminium smelting. Alba's production facility in Bahrein, owned by Wimpey, John Brown (Engineering), the mining finance house, Selection Trust and others, came on stream in 1971. In May the same construction company, British Smelter Constructors, obtained a contract that could be worth £200m to build a further smelter in Dubai, where companies like Costain and Taylor Woodrow have already had the contracts for the £91m dry dock and a £56m trade exhibition complex.

Costain's, the constructors, are evidence of another kind of cooperation. For Lonrho, the trading company which is developing increasingly close Middle East links, now has a 20 per cent stake in the company, while Kuwait and other Arab interests will shortly have up to a 27 per cent stake in Lonrho itself.

Hugh Stephenson
*The Times*

Bonn

## Exports rise 73 per cent

"Oil billions make our jobs safer" was the headline carried by a recent information sheet published by the West German Ministry for Economic Cooperation. The ministry, however, was not referring to the oil-producing countries' spectacular investments in Germany but to the growing volume of orders from them.

Last year, exports by German industry to the Opec states rose by no less than 73 per cent, or DM4,300m, to reach DM10,200m. Their share in total German exports rose from 3.3 per cent in 1973 to 4.5 per cent last year. Almost half of German crude oil imports from the Opec countries were covered in 1974 by exports to the same countries, while in the last quarter of the year this proportion rose to two thirds.

Trade with the Arab countries has developed even more dramatically. Exports more than doubled, rising from DM3,600m in 1973 to DM7,300m last year. Their share in total exports from West Germany rose from 2 per cent in 1973 to 3.3 per cent last year.

The largest buyer of German goods in this area was Algeria, with DM1,200m, compared with DM800m in 1973. Next came Libya, with DM1,000m (DM600m), and Iraq, with DM900m (DM100m). Exports to Saudi Arabia (up from DM333.6m to DM735.0m), Syria (from DM204.0m to DM455.8m), and Kuwait (from DM186.1m to DM410.5m) more than doubled.

This year, deliveries to these states have helped to prevent a collapse in German foreign trade, primarily because orders from these countries are largely independent of the state of the world's economy. The oil revenues continue to flow in.

Although trade with the Arab states is flourishing, investment has been insignificant. It, too, has been growing but is not keeping pace with the trade in goods. For this reason, German industry has repeatedly been accused in these countries of being willing to buy but not prepared to commit itself by investing. The proportion of foreign investment to exports in the Federal Republic is, on the whole, lower than in the comparable industrial nations.

In the statistics of German foreign investment, the oil-producing countries still appear low down on the list. No oil state features among the top 10 countries. Although numerous delegations have visited these areas recently to investigate the possibilities of greater investment, no spectacular results have yet been achieved.

One result of the increased prosperity of some of these countries, from the point of view of German development aid, has been that the Arab oil states no longer receive any capital aid, and have to pay for the technical aid, in the form of assistance from German experts, which they receive. Apart from this, Herr Egon Bahr, the Development Aid Minister, is relying on his idea of three-cornered cooperation. He hopes to persuade the Arab oil-producing countries to carry out projects in the developing countries in partnership with West Germany. For such projects, the oil countries would mainly be expected to provide the money and Germany the technology. But no cooperation of this kind has been put into practice yet.

Hans-Jürgen Mahnke
*Die Welt*

Rome

## Organization is lacking

One of the most important problems occupying the minds of Italian businessmen is that of relations with the Arab countries whose rapid development, caused by a continual inflow of petrodollars, has led to a soaring increase in average incomes and purchasing power. Italy's machinery for promoting a positive economic and commercial policy has become inadequate to meet the new demands of international trade.

Italy's penetration of Arab markets is still slight and, considering its potential, much more could be accomplished. Exports to this particular area of the Middle East represented only 6 to 7 per cent of the total for 1974, the reason being that, in contrast with other countries, Italy is not properly organized for the development of commercial and technological exchange.

For example, West Germany has set up full-scale commercial delegations staffed by about 20 officials in several Arab countries including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Italy's own contacts have been maintained mostly through consular officials. This represents a serious handicap and is preventing it from holding its own in the face of the other industrial nations' sales drive. ANCE (Associazione Nazionale dei Costruttori Edili—the National Builders' Association), which did particularly well in the Arab countries where interesting opportunities, possibly extending over 10 to 15 years, have been opened up for the building industry. The major potential projects in these countries are in road-building, harbour works and building; for instance, Italian firms could be awarded a contract to build 100,000 houses in Saudi Arabia over a five-year period.

An important agreement was ratified last June between the IRI (Institute for the Reconstruction of Industry) and Iran for a large iron and steel complex involving the development of the whole area of Bandar Abbas, including the building of industrial plant and civil engineering works. Planned investment is more than 2,000,000m lire which means that it is one of the largest operations of the postwar era. Furthermore, the IRI, foreseeing a considerable increase in the role to be played by native executives in the developing countries, has set up special advanced training courses geared to increased commercial and industrial involvement in these areas.

Even private industry is seeking contracts in the Middle East with flattering success. One example is SIR (Società Italiana per Resine) which has won a contract to build desalination plants against stiff American competition.

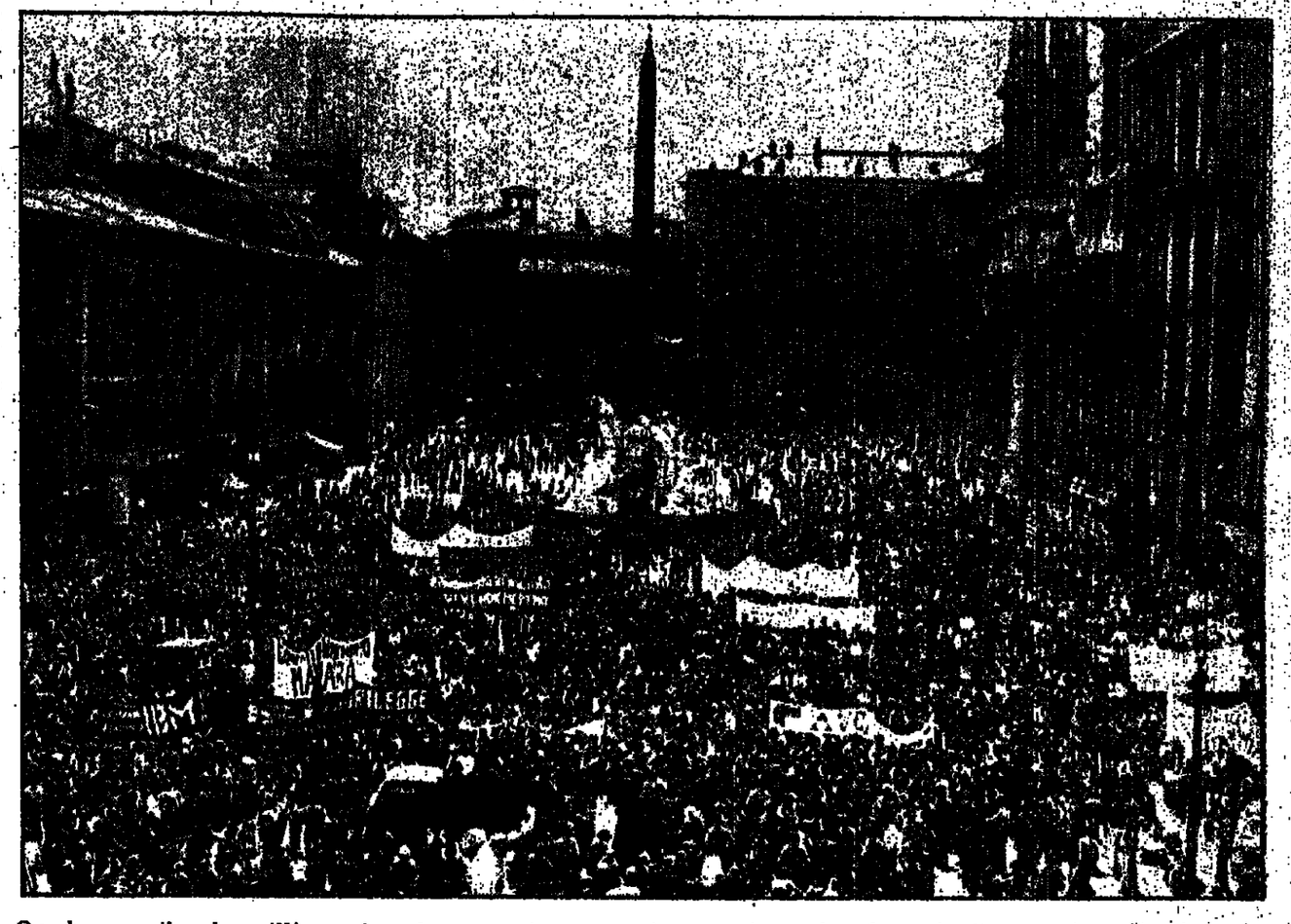
At the same time, the Arab countries are looking with increasing interest towards Italy, as witness Iran's rapidly developing relations with Italian companies and the presence of the first official Saudi Arabian delegation at the Milan Trade Fair. It seems that the best business deals were concluded with just this delegation. Arab countries are above all interested in Italian engineering products, means of transport and spares. Italian engineering is held in very high regard.

Renzo Villare
*La Stampa*



Rome

# Times are tight, but better than they were



One-hour strikes by millions of workers and demonstrations, such as the above in Rome, were the response in Italy earlier this year to political violence.

The three Italian trade union confederations collected approximately 65,000m lire (about £45m) in union dues in 1974. The Socialist-Communist CGIL's share was 30,000m lire; the CISL, which has Christian Democrat roots, received 25,000m lire; and the UIL, in which Social Democrats, Republicans and Socialists all coexist, received 10,000m lire.

The total of 65,000m lire may seem a large amount, but the unions consider it insufficient in face of "the enormous costs of organization which, because of inflation, will continue to increase in the immediate future".

In addition to the existing structures there will be the cost of the zonal councils (bodies which include the various different trades and which are being formed in order to "bring trade unions out of the factories" and involve them in the problems of society) as well as the cost of the trade union regional organization which has come into existence with the creation of the regions.

The short-term target of the three confederations (over the next two years) is to raise the contribution to 1 per cent of members' wages. Since the average today is approximately 0.5 per cent of pay, this should mean a rise in the total to some 130,000m lire.

The present financial position of the Italian trade unions is radically different from what it was a few years ago. Even if their budgets are tight and are made to balance with difficulty, the weaker unions have much less of a struggle now to pay outstanding debts and meet arrears of salary.

The improvement in the finances of the trade union movement is due to two main factors: the delegated system of collecting dues and the considerable increase in membership. It was not easy to get the employers to accept the role of contribution collectors on behalf of the unions. The first attempts to do this go back 10 years or more. It was also necessary to overcome the reluctance of a number of unions which in the "cold war" period were frightened of the quite widespread discrimination that the bosses would be in a position to practise if they know the trade union and political persuasion of individual employees.

Today the delegated system is almost universal and the danger of political discrimination overcome. The unions fix the amount of the contribution and the worker authorizes his firm to deduct this from his pay packet, at the same time stating to which confederation (CGIL, CISL or UIL) the contribution should be paid.

By raising the contribution to 1 per cent of salary the unions seek also to resolve the problem of equalizing the dues paid by their membership; there are at present wide discrepancies (the CGIL speaks of the "dues jungle"), with an agricultural labourer paying 12,000 to 20,000 lire a year and a local government clerk paying only 3,000 to 4,000 lire.

The rise in membership has been sharp in recent years; at the end of 1974 the CGIL's official figure was 3,827,175, an increase of 55.4 per cent compared with 1968. The CISL states that its membership is 2,472,000 "the same number of members as the CGIL had in 1968"—or an increase of one million over the figure for 1969. The UIL states that it has passed the million mark for the first time in its history—the official figure is 1,050,000, compared with 800,000 for 1969.

The Italian trade union movement has no strike fund. There are some who maintain that there is no justification for such a fund, since "striking must entail a conscious sacrifice". There is, however, another aspect; if there were a strike fund it would act in the end—for obvious budgetary reasons—as a brake on strikes.

The Italian unions make no financial or industrial investments. That the CISL owns an ore carrier, the Esperia, and a 150-bed hotel in Puglia is a little-known exception to this rule. It is also not widely known that the CGIL and the UIL are shareholders in Unipol, the Italian insurance company whose German directors are in Hamburg.

On the other hand the Italian unions have substantial property assets in the form of their offices, a number of which they own. The CGIL owns nearly 20 per cent of its offices, the CISL nearly 50 per cent and the UIL 20 per cent. The three confederations also spend a great deal on their executive training schools. All have central schools, which are attended by thousands of activists and branch managers.

Sergio Bevecchi
*La Stampa*

Bonn

## Reluctance to open books

The German trade unions have for years been asking the employers to have "glass pockets" and have complained of the alleged concealment of the true profit situation, but they are extremely unwilling to open their books to the public. Extraordinary things are to be found in these books.

The trade unions are uncommunicative in their financial publicity, according to Herr Kurt Hirche who, as former head of the trade unions' liaison office in Bonn, is one of the few experts with inside knowledge of this sector. After lengthy researches into the assets of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) he finally arrived at the impressive figure of DM1,434m for the end of 1970. By now this sum will probably have risen to more than DM1,800m.

Even these figures give a completely inadequate picture of the real wealth of the employees' organizations because the DM1,800m includes, for instance, the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft (Social Economy Bank) at only its nominal capital value of DM460m. The bank's shares are not quoted on the stock exchange, but bankers estimate the true value of this, the trade unions' own bank, to be at least DM1,500m. The bank alone is thus worth almost as much as Herr Hirche's figure for the trade unions' total assets.

But the empire of the DGB wage disputers also includes more than 100 companies in Germany and abroad, with 40,000 employees and an aggregate balance sheet total of about DM60,000m.

These companies build flats, distil *Schnapps* and fill hair-spray aerosols, produce detergents, chocolate and matches, sell holidays and insurance policies.

The biggest companies, after the Bank Für Gemeinwirtschaft, are the Neue Heimat building group which, with a turnover, according to the latest information, of just under DM5,000m and a quarter of a million dwellings under its management, is Germany's largest house-owner, the chain of Cooperative supermarkets, the insurance company Volksfürsorge, the Gutenberg book club and the building society Beamtenheimstättenwerk. Nobody has yet calculated accurately the true value of the trade unions' assets.

This huge financial fund was built up principally from members' dues which because of the low incidence of strikes in the Federal Republic, were paid out again in the form of assistance to members taking industrial action, only on a small scale. The largest individual trade union, IG Metall (the metal-workers' union), for example, has been involved only in two industrial disputes in the years 1971-1973. Together, these two disputes cost it DM80m, but in the same period IG Metall received more than DM650m in union dues.

In 1973 (later figures are not available) the 16 individual trade unions federated in the DGB banked about DM625m in dues. According to the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft (the Institute of German Industry) 80 to 85 per cent of this is paid out in the form of expenditure on such items as salaries, educational courses and the trade union press. The rest, more than DM100m finds its way into the reserves or into the industrial investments.

From 1971 to 1973 IG Metall alone was able to transfer almost DM68m to its reserves. This brought the total nominal value of the unions' assets (investments in companies not being valued at their true worth) to DM658.8m—although this represents only a modest DM267.93 a member.

Heinz Bluthmann
*Die Welt*


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# The standard of living in Haiti is improving slowly



continued from page 1

Yet Jamaica takes itself seriously in the world. The Prime Minister, Mr Michael Manley, is a politician of the highest calibre, who is striving to raise Jamaica's income through new deals on sugar and bauxite, with considerable success.

Perhaps the rapidity of economic development has imposed its own strains. For despite the grand international plans for restructuring the economy, the local inequalities obstinately remain, exacerbated by the hostility between blacks and those of lighter colour. Guns are prized possessions, and shoot-outs not uncommon, even among political rivals.

In Haiti, the poverty and injustice may be worse, and crime may be dealt with more harshly. Yet while social welfare is obviously rudimentary, the general conduct of people seems to be far more civilized. There is begging on a large scale, certainly, but no one is in fear of his pocket being picked in the Iron Market, the grand bazaar of Port-au-Prince.

Perhaps the explanation is that Haiti, first independent in 1804, has not tried to become a modern society on the western model. Where poverty is so general and illiteracy at 80 per cent, there is not much expectation of material improvement, and the temptations are less.

The standard of living in Haiti is improving, but slowly. The legal minimum wage is only $1.30 a day. However, American and other foreign aid is now coming in after a period of estrangement. Britain, France, Italy and Germany are beginning to export and tender for various construction projects.

The dollar, not the gourde, is the favoured local currency. In this sense, Haiti is run as an off-shore island for the pleasure-seekers of Florida, like Havana in the days of Batista. Liners from Miami put in two or three times a week bearing rich tourists who gamble, watch voodoo shows, buy paintings and sprinkle money around.

It may not be the best way of developing a country, but it has its advantages. It is as if Haiti was reaping the benefits of being an American protectorate, like Puwuii or Puerto Rico, without going through the serious apprenticeship of statehood.



President Jean - Claude Duvalier

Voodoo, which is the folk religion of Haiti, has the virtue of giving people a sense of "otherness" in their lives, by making the supernatural more vivid than the harsh realities of here-and-now.

The *loa*, or gods of voodoo, which include Roman Catholic saints who have been transmuted from the French colonial period into African ritual, serve as protectors and guides. They are summoned up in dance, to take possession of the devotees, who in their trance-like state assume some of the magical qualities of the *loa*. Voodoo is a reality to Haitians, though it is displayed to tourists only in a commercialized form.

The spirit of Haiti is revealed, with marvellous intensity, in its painting. It is full of allusions to voodoo and expresses, by literal and symbolic images, the Haitian sense of the unity of visible and spiritual in a single reality. Will this vision remain intact, one wonders, when economic progress really begins to make itself felt.

**David Spanier**
*The Times*


Le Monde
LA STAMPA
THE TIMES
DIE WELT

# Europa

EUROPE

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## VIEWPOINT

### Stefano Reggiani

It was the British who thought of it that fine spring morning in 1984—a referendum on what Europe should be called. It had become clear, over the years and in previous referenda, that many citizens objected to the 'old' name, and some were even allergic to it, so that just to mention "Europe" brought them out in spots.

Moreover, we had come to realize that not even the politicians all used the name with the same meaning. "If the name 'Europe' will not do, and is a divisive factor", the English thought, delving into their great philosophical tradition (see, for example, William Ockham) "it must be that the name is wrong. Let us have a referendum and change it."

This proposal, in those balmy days of 1984 was received with great approval by the other states in Europe. The French representatives declared that, right from the days of General de Gaulle, the name "Europe" had been an obstacle in the way of a political order on the grand scale, a design for a multinational society lifted from the realms of economics into the world of politics. The name "Gaul", taken from the records of antiquity, and sounding not unlike the General's name, seemed to the French a good choice to give our continent a name of substance.

The Germans, after a long session of Parliament, finished by admitting that names have a bearing on political geography, and that continuing disagreements and conflicting interests in Europe undoubtedly owed their persistence to the unhappy choice of name, derived from a mythical personage of doubtful reputation—a woman who rode the seas astride a bull whose name was Jove.

And the Italians? Their whole history is founded on the use and export of names; so they agreed with enthusiasm and gratitude. It was said in the Roman clubs that "Europe" as a name was a phonetic failure. Though it was spelt the same, or almost the same way, by most countries, the way it was pronounced varied alarmingly from one country to the next. At least there should be unity over the name of the continent, the Italians declared.

It is indeed true that the nature of a problem can best be discovered from a distance. Everyone remembers the game of chess played in the old Europe by the member states during the sixties and seventies—the referenda with their "noes" and "yeses" and "don't knows", the compromises, the truces, the peaces, but also the terrible food wars (the wine lake and the butter mountain).

The proposal of the English in 1984 at once created a different atmosphere, a fever of unification not only at government level, but among social groups and individual citizens. The Mafia in Sicily, of all things, suggested that the continent should be called "Cosa Nostra" in order to strengthen the bonds of affection and the essential conspiracy of silence among its members. A group of German Christian Democrats suggested the name "Bavaria", in order to redeem the ecumenical memories of the Munich area—the cradle of other historical, though regrettable, attempts at unification.

Would it not have been as well to stop there, simply choosing names? Instead, the tiny republic of San Marino wanted to get to the bottom of the problem, which the English had handled with laudable discretion. San Marino declared: "The voters in the referendum must not be made only to suggest a new name; they should also be free to decide that no name at all is necessary. Are we sure that there still is a Europe? Are we sure that in the past the historians have not been deceiving us?"

Out of fairness it was decided to accept San Marino's proposal, and this time the scope of the vote was broadened—to choose a new name, or no name at all.

We all know how the vote went, and what political recriminations and impassioned arguments followed: and it is difficult now to give a final opinion on that vote. But one thing can be said: it is not so bad here in Asia, after all.


Le Monde
LA STAMPA
THE TIMES
DIE WELT

# L'Europa

EUROPE

An economic monthly published in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy Vol II No 9 June 1975


**David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and brother of the Vice-President of the United States, forecasts a rise in interest rates, discusses some of his bank's difficulties and explains why it has opened a branch in the Soviet Union**

## Waiting for recovery



**You recently opened a branch in Moscow. Did Mr David Rockefeller, 1, Karl Marx Avenue", seem like the right kind of address for you?**

I am happy with our presence in Moscow. Our business with the Russians is profitable and I think that we can help many American and European clients there who need our services.

**What is your reply to those who criticize the allocation of large sums of money for investment in the Soviet Union at a time when the United States is notoriously short of capital to meet its own requirements in the years to come?**

The advances made in the Soviet Union represent a small proportion of domestic lending. In my opinion, moreover, an international bank cannot take it upon itself to restrict all its lending to one country.

It is in the interests of our country to promote trade and investment everywhere in the world, including the communist countries. What is more, the Europeans—and the French in particular—have been doing this for longer than us and on a greater scale.

**Will the bank be able to continue financing the deficits of oil importation?**

Recycling, which has been of much concern to us, may soon appear to be a transitory problem. The necessity of circulating the surplus of petrodollars will decrease with the new equilibrium in the energy sector and in commercial exchange.

One of the more lasting results will be the transfer of incomes and economic power from consumers to the oil producers. If the capital being transferred is invested productively, the results should be positive for the consumers as well as the producers.

**Do you think the trust investments of petrodollars in the United States may become dangerous?**

Investments in stocks, bonds, and real estate, as well as direct investments in industrial concerns, will greatly increase over the next years and, in my opinion, any initiative to impose new restrictions or barriers to these investments should be discouraged.

Our nation and our industries have reaped important benefits from the free movement of capital. There is no reason to impose special restrictions on investments by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. The need for capital for industry throughout the world is such that the petrodollars should be welcomed almost anywhere.

**Will the banks be able to keep recycling short-term capital into middle and long-term for long?**

The banks cannot continue indefinitely to take short-term money and lend it out for long periods of time. We hope this problem is being alleviated to some extent as countries in the Middle East agree to place funds at longer maturity as they become more familiar with the recycling process.

**Do you think Britain will stay or not in the European Economic Community?**

I believe Britain would benefit if it stayed in the EEC and I hope it does not pull out. However, I do not think it would be disastrous if it does leave the EEC.

**The announcement of President Ford's economic programme drew harsh criticism from the experts of Chase Econometrics, which is a member of your group. Do you share their opinion? And does not the mere fact of taking up a position constitute a problem for you at a time when your brother is Vice-President of the United States?**

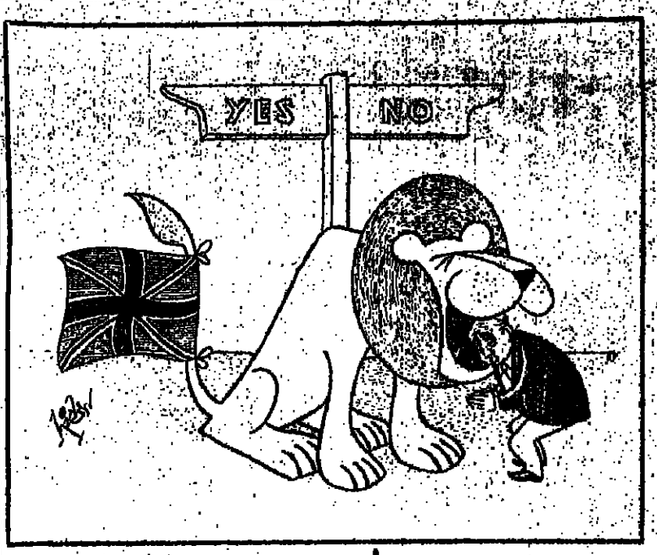
The answer to your first question is no: I did not agree with them at the time and I have not changed my mind. The answer to the second is "yes": such expressions of opinion do create problems for me. I should point out, however, that observations made by Chase Econometrics, which is a subsidiary of the Chase Manhattan Bank, do not represent the opinion of the bank's management. I for my part consider the programme to be an excellent one in general.

**To what extent do the employees in your group enjoy freedom of expression?**

They have complete freedom of expression on matters of fact. But in principle we do not wish them to commit the group by expressing debatable personal opinions.

There is nevertheless no lack of respected economists who support the line taken by the Chase Econometrics experts. Milton Friedman, for instance, is openly asserting that the vast United States budget deficit which, it is being predicted, could reach $80,000m; could set off

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## On the contrary

Dans deux jours, des millions de Britanniques voteront contre l'Europe. Des ménagères, des jeunes, des ouvriers, des sympatisants du Parti communiste et du Front national d'extrême droite. Un certain nombre des retraités militaires, des nostalgiques de l'Empire. Une poignée d'industriels, menacés par la crise. Des dissidents politiques et économiques. Auront-ils la majorité des voix?

Les sondages les plus récents suggèrent que la plupart des électeurs suivront les conseils du gouvernement britannique et se prononceront en faveur du Marché commun. Mais l'expérience démontre le danger d'un revirement de dernière minute.

En Norvège il y a trois ans, la presque totalité des forces vives—ou orthodoxes—de la nation appuyait la politique européenne du gouvernement. Même les syndicats s'y ralliaient. Cependant, petit à petit, un cartel des "Non" s'est constitué comme un mouvement de résistance nationale, presque clandestine. Il s'agissait des paysans, des pêcheurs, des pauvres, des vieux, des étudiants, des extrêmes à gauche et à droite. Cela faisait "rétro", un poujadisme nordique, un puritanisme du petit. Mais ce sont les "Non" qui l'ont emporté aux urnes.

En sera-t-il ainsi en Grande-Bretagne? Pour beaucoup de Britanniques, les Norvégiens sont leurs semblables, leurs frères, hypocrites ou pas.

Rassurons-nous. Le Royaume-Uni n'est pas la Norvège et ne le deviendra pas. Malgré les efforts de tous ceux qui voient dans le référendum un moyen de renoncer à la fois à l'économie mixte, aux contraintes de la concurrence internationale et aux splendeurs et misères de la démocratie parlementaire. C'est là le véritable enjeu, dont l'Europe n'est qu'un prétexte.

**Pangloss**

## Haiti after Papa Doc

Haiti is becoming internationally respectable again. Not, of course, in its life-style: the bordellos of Port-au-Prince, known colloquially as *maisons de commerce*, ply as colourful a trade as ever; there are places where a man may take his family or his mistress to lunch with equal propriety and there are the usual dubious operators behind the gambling.

Nevertheless, the first thing a visitor to Port-au-Prince must do these days is to discard all his preconceived ideas which a familiarity with Graham Greene's novel *The Comedians* has surely instilled.

There is no one to compare with Mr Greene for conveying the atmosphere of the sleazy, sordid side of life, redeeming it with deep moral questioning, and wrapping up the result like a thriller. *The Comedians* is a masterpiece, but it was written a decade ago.

Papa Doc is dead and gone and in his place sits the rotund and pleasure-seeking person of his son, Jean-Claude Duvalier. Pres'dent for life, and known irreverently as "Baby Doc". His larger-than-life portrait, wearing a white dress tie, is displayed in one of the public squares, ringed with lightbulbs, over the legend "idol of the Haitian people".

As there is no voting for the office of President, that claim is not verifiable. But it is clear that the young President has restored a measure of relaxation and ease to Haitian daily life which was sorely needed.



The dreaded Tontons Macoutes, the police force with their dark glasses and Gestapo methods, are no more, absorbed into the general militia. Not that one sees a single soldier in Port-au-Prince, apart from guards lounging around the Presidential Palace.

The easy-going life of Port-au-Prince, where you can walk anywhere without the slightest qualm, is all the more surprising after the tension of Kingston.

Jamaica is not the happy, fun-loving island that might be expected from the tourist posters, all calypsos and rum punch.

On the contrary, the antagonism between rich and poor, the abject poverty of the slums, the prevalence of mugging and shooting; give Jamaica an air of perpetual menace.

Why should two neighbouring islands be so different? Each occupies a similar place in the world, each has an agricultural economy based on sugar, each has been a colony, each is beset by overwhelming inequalities in the social structure.

The answer may lie in temperament as much as economics. Jamaica, with its famous beaches of Montego Bay and Ocho Rios, has long been a haven for the rich. Perhaps the British legacy of well-to-do settlers, of gracious living in the sun, *has set a bad example*. There seems to be little spread of wealth from tourism.

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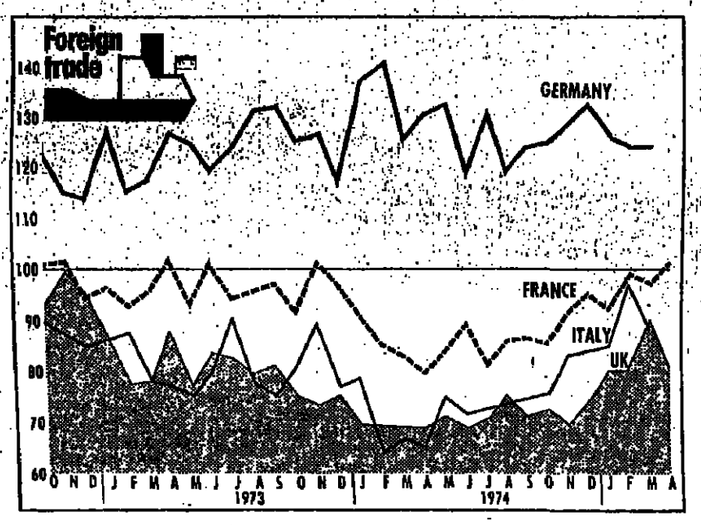
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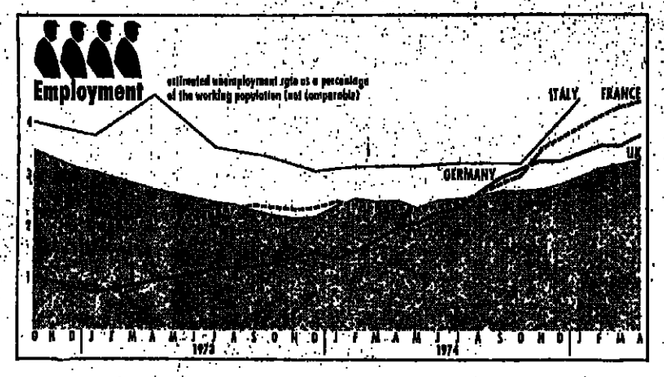
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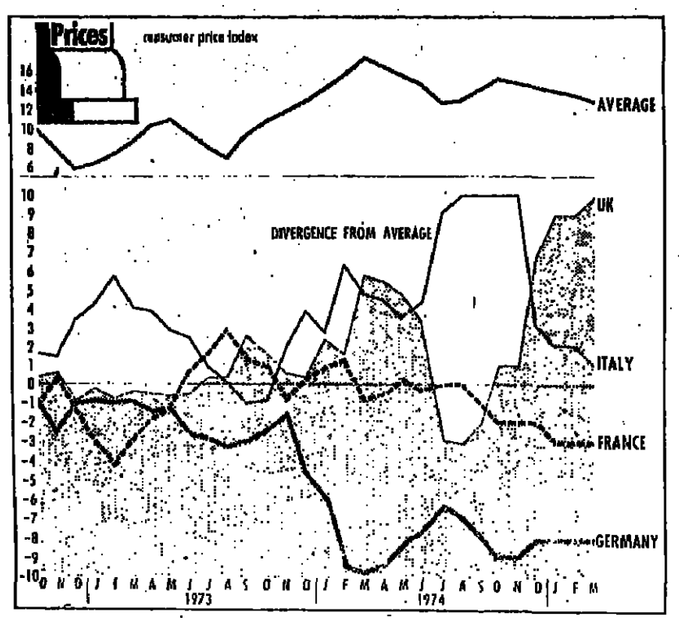
## Facts and figures

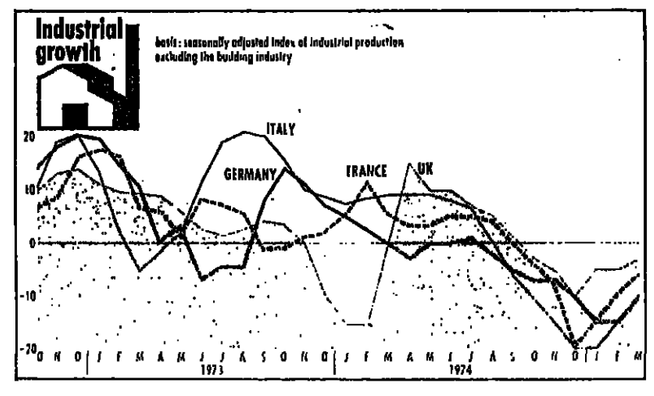
# Why the franc is strong while the pound plumbs the depths




Based on OECD figures calculated on fob-cif prices.




The first feature we propose to discuss is the difference in behaviour between the franc and the pound. The former has demonstrated its new-found strength with the formal announcement of its return to the snake having recovered the 14 per cent lost since it was floated on January 19, 1974. The latter, on the other hand, is plumbing the depths, showing a loss of more than 25 per cent against the parities of December, 1971.

These divergent trends are no more than the reflection of different economic strategies in the face of inflation, the oil deficit and the current disruption of the world economy: austerity on the one hand—although rather late—and persistent laxity on the other. In fact, it is surprising that Britain did not run into difficulties at an earlier stage, given the fact that inflation and the rate of wage increases are running at more than 24 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. It has only been London's status as a traditional money market that has made it possible to put off the day of reckoning by incurring massive debts.

There are limits however. Allowing the pound to go into a steady decline in order to offset the effects of an internal wage-price spiral which has got out of control—despite the social contract—while at the same time maintaining the level of economic activity and seeking to attract capital into the bargain is a balancing act which may be kept up for a while. But when the inevitable fall comes, it is all the more painful. Moreover, Britain's problem is not purely cyclical, but also and above all structural.

For Germany, France and Italy, where the situation is still in control, the cyclical problems are no longer following the usual patterns. Consequently, a return to normal conditions is proving a much longer-term undertaking than expected as is illustrated by our graph.

Production is a case in point: the deterioration in industrial growth can be seen to have been arrested, but there has not yet been any real recovery. In Germany, there are nevertheless several favourable indications: the number of vacancies has shown a further small rise—from 260,000 in March to 262,000 in April. Unfortunately, there are still unfavourable signs—such as the continuing stagnation in sectors like iron and steel and the chemicals industry.

Germany seems likely to emerge from the tunnel, but only slowly. On prices, however, there is much clearer progress: the average for the four countries has been falling steadily: from 13.8 per cent in January to 13.6 per cent in February and 12.8 per cent in March. Without Britain—which is continuing to swim against the current (with inflation at an annual rate of more than 30 per cent in April)—the average is actually below 10 per cent. This progress is primarily attributable to Italy, which has achieved the remarkable feat of reducing its rate of inflation from 26—13 per cent in a matter of five months, while France is gravitating (much more slowly now) towards 10 per cent and Germany remains in the region of 5 or 6 per cent.

**TRADE.** Italy and Britain are progressing towards break-even point, although the latest figures are less favourable, with Italy's exports standing at 88 per cent of imports and Britain's at 81 per cent. With 101 per cent in April, France broke even again, confirming the position which it has all but maintained since December, 1974.

**PRICES.** The improvement continues, with the average rate of inflation falling from 13.8 per cent in January to 13.6 per cent in February and 12.8 per cent in March. France, Germany and Italy have all three contributed to this improvement, but the outstanding performance has been by Italy, where inflation has been reduced from 26 to 13 per cent in five months. By contrast, Britain has trodden the opposite path during the same period, so that the rate of price increases was actually more than 30 per cent by April.

**EMPLOYMENT.** The unemployment rates expressed as a percentage of the working population is unfortunately continuing to rise in all four countries, and even the stabilization noted in March in Germany seems to have been lost in April. The rates are near 4 per cent or above, except Britain's which is still 3.3 per cent.

**INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.** The turnaround in the trend in industrial production is being maintained. The rate of decline is easing in France (—6 per cent), Italy (—10 per cent), Germany (—10 per cent) and, above all, Britain (—3 per cent). An upturn has not yet been achieved, but it now seems to be not far away.

Still better progress has been made on the balance of trade, particularly by Italy and even Britain, although their performances in April were less satisfactory, with Italy's exports standing at 88 per cent of imports and Britain's at 81 per cent.

The general improvement in trade balances and prices has been brought about by contracting business activity, imports and raw materials prices which each country has handled by its own measures and by the management of its currency, promoting exports when its exchange value is low and making imports cheaper when it is high.

Those who are suffering from a return to a more balanced trade situation are the raw materials producing countries. The enormous surplus which the oil-producing countries had at the beginning of 1974 is already being eroded seriously by the relative fall in prices and the value of the dollar, but also—and this is a more favourable feature—by a sharper rise in their imports than had been expected.

Although some progress on prices, trade and even industrial production can be reported, the same can certainly not be said of unemployment and investment. In Germany, a fall in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment had been recorded in March, but this trend does not seem to have carried through to April. There were still more than a million wholly unemployed and the figure for the partly unemployed rose to nearly 900,000.

The situation is deteriorating in the other three countries also, with the rate now at 4 per cent or more, except in Britain, which is faring a little better on this point, with a rate of 3.3 per cent. At all events, it is unlikely that this trend can be reversed before some considerable time and it will be necessary to make do with alleviating its effects by financial, human and political solutions, as is being done at present in France, where active consideration is being given to ways and means of dealing with the large number of young people who will be coming on to the labour market for the first time between now and the autumn. We therefore have to resign ourselves to more bad results in the graph, and for some time to come.

continued on facing page





## Forum

### Hans Baumann
**Die Welt**

Like everything from the promised land of the economist—the United States—"headhunting" for executive staff was regarded as the last word in Europe in the 1960s. Those involved in placing executives on the old continent felt that they too had to throw out the traditional methods of staff consultancy and procurement with personal interviews and advertisements in newspapers. Laborious fishing for the ideal manager was replaced by the hunt for the famous man whose only failing was that he was already successful and under a firm contract.

But headhunting was never able to get a proper foothold in Europe. This was not for ethical reasons. Europe, too, has unscrupulous staff consultants who will take the top man from a competitor firm, as long as the price is right. In addition, large and successful American staff consultancy firms have continually tried, from Switzerland or from a London office, to reproduce in Europe the successes they have had in America.

Headhunting is such a laborious business in Europe because a different method of procuring executive staff has been successful here, and also because the legislation does not allow everyone to hunt everyone. One comparison will make the difference from the United States clear: the annual turnover of the staff consultancy firms from the procurement of executive staff in West Germany is DM10m at the most. In the United States, according to the information given by the largest headhunters, it is "at least $300m".

In West Germany the number of headhunters can be counted on the fingers of one hand, in Britain there are at least 50 and in the United States as many as 85 per cent of all staff consultancy firms use the hunting method. In France the headhunters have not had a good bag either and the reports from Italy say much the same.

On the old continent nepotism is still the rule. What is the point of having friends in the Rotary Club, a lawyer friend or any other friends? These are the people one consults first if there is a top post to be filled. And one never asks in vain.

Well below 10 per cent of all top managerial placings in Western Europe can be ascribed to clever headhunting, far more than 90 per cent are arranged in clubs or by other traditional methods. The fact that business, particularly in West Germany, still functions so well, really does not say much for headhunting.

There are also functional reasons for this. Headhunting simply confines itself to seeking the man who must be found: 40 years old, a chemistry graduate, able to get results, creative, married. He should already be successful, because headhunting claims to be the most successful method, since it offers only men of good fortune.

But headhunting condemns itself out of its own mouth. Those who ask only after the man who is sought, suppress the fact that questions must be asked also about the firm in which the quarry is to be employed, about the boss with whom he must work, about the scope of his duties, about the supervisory bodies to which he is answerable, even about the banks with which he will have to cooperate.

Thus headhunting is only half a method of manager placement. It ignores the three-stage process without which a genuinely successful placement is, as shown by long experience of serious staff consultancy, impossible: first inquiries about the environment of the business personality; second the search for the man who might be suited to it; last the assimilation of the executive.

The third point plays the decisive role in whether the executive who has been found can really work successfully. For it has repeatedly proved to be the case with simple headhunting that immediately after the appointment of the new boss general euphoria reigns. It is thought in the firm that all troubles are now at an end, that turnover will now double. The new man believes that he has now been set a life's task which can be solved by enthusiasm.

When such ideas are held, there is no doubt that a sobering-up will take place later. Therefore it is the task of the modern staff consultant jointly to assess beforehand the opportunities that are open to the new boss. It must be made clear to the client that although a good man has been found, he is not a god, and the new man must understand that although he has a life's task before him, he will also have supervisory committees and employees beside him.

The 1950s idea, born in the United States, does not go anywhere near so far. Headhunting aims for a man according to a certain specification. Headhunting suppresses, besides professional competence, the objective definition of personality and environment, of management style and operational climate. Headhunting basically does only half of what is essential.

But it does not have to be headhunting. If business consultants in the United States can earn such large fees out of top management, this is a sign that such a market can also be opened up in Europe. And the serious business consultants are expecting to do this.

But here the personal limits in West Germany are faced with a specific hurdle: the monopoly of the Government's Federal Institute for Labour, which has taken up the work of manager placement through a bureau for executive personnel in industry. In this sector the prevailing law is ambiguous. Enticement is illegal in West Germany. And a staff consultant could possibly be accused of enticement. But if the general manager of a competitor firm hunts and captures the best man, this no longer has anything to do with enticement, in the opinion of the legislators.

Also, staff consultants never work as individuals in West Germany. They always work in the service of firms in the search for top staff. And they may only receive fees from firms. The staff consultants only really see their chances for placing executive staff in the ending of nepotism. For the market for executive staff cannot be enlarged at will.

When a large company is looking for a marketing manager, there will be perhaps six people under consideration for this post. This is where a good staff consultant can render great services in the matter of the choice to be made. But if a firm is looking for a deputy chief accountant, the supply will leap to perhaps 500 applicants.

Here the individual sieve of the trained staff consultant who knows both parties loses its function. In this instance it is the newspaper advertisement that is unbeatable as the instrument of first contact and preliminary selection.

Painstaking and methodical personnel consultancy has great opportunities for the future. Headhunters belong to the past.

What is the latest forecast for the construction industry in the North East in 1975/6?

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**The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit.**

Trade unions are aiming to improve cash flow by increasing contributions and attracting new members

# Where workers' benefits are a bargain

**London**

It is commonly observed that the British worker gets his trade unionism on the cheap. And it is true that the average union subscription of 25p a week represents only about a quarter of an hour's work, whereas in the rest of Europe and in the United States, the comparable figure is half an hour or even an hour.

For that he gets the benefit of some of the most advanced collective bargaining in the world, with a tradition of toughness and skill stretching back over many years, and a diminishing number of friendly society benefits such as a funeral grant to his widow, the use of union convalescent homes, educational and legal facilities.

As their demands for a more comprehensive state social security system are met, the unions are gradually phasing out their social insurance activities such as sick pay and unemployment benefit. But this gradual change in emphasis throws into sharp relief the amount of money the British unions spend, directly and indirectly, on politics.

Take the General and Municipal Workers Union, the third largest affiliate to the Trades Union Congress, with 880,000 members in a diverse range of industries and services from shipbuilding to refuse collection. With a basic weekly subscription of 25p, the GMWU has an annual income of about £7m, £1m of which comes from investments. It has a general fund of £1m, a strike fund of £1m and a political fund of about £100,000. It employs 650 full-time staff whose salary bill amounts to £1.3m a year.

Formerly, the GMWU, which is regarded as one of the less militant unions, spent less than £20,000 a year on strike benefit. But it has been caught up in the general wave of militancy of recent years, and in 1974 it gave £252,000 in strike pay, and £348,000 the year before. This year, strike pay has gone up to £7 a week.

Many of the stoppages financed by this expenditure were directed against the operation of the Conservative Government's incomes policy, and this indirect political activity was buttressed by two massive donations of £40,000 each to the Labour Party's campaign fund in the two general elections last year. To this must be added money spent in constituencies where the GMWU has a sponsored candidate who can be instrumental in putting the union's views in Parliament.

Under British law, political funds must be kept separate, and union members who do not want their subscriptions to be used for political work can contract out by signing a form. In practice, few bother to do so, and about 80 per cent of the GMWU's membership pay the political levy of 40p a year. Apart from extraordinary political spending at election time, the GMWU pays an annual affiliation fee of £97,000 to the Labour Party, which entitles the union to a block vote of 650,000 at the party's annual conference.

An estimated 98 per cent of members of the National Union of Mineworkers pay the political levy, but the NUM's finances are rather different because the union is really an umbrella organization for a federation of largely autonomous unions centred in the coalfields. The NUM does not pay strike benefit, but its strike fund is at a critical low after the strikes of 1972 and 1974. Money was spent financing the operations of "flying pickets" who closed power stations and blockaded fuel stores. The union also donated £100,000 to Labour's election fund.

Ironically, for all their strongly-political expenditure, British unions are intensely conservative about the way they manage their financial affairs. The GMWU keeps its funds in the bank, and the usual form of trade union investment is in local authority or gilt-edged stocks. Left-wingers keep a close eye on the published list of investment, and are quick to denounce cash invested in the shares of companies with South African connexions.

The unions are affected by the high rate of inflation for which they are often blamed. Financial pressures have accelerated mergers between unions in recent years, as the high cost of administration and research has risen sharply. Small craft unions have either had to go in with similar organizations, or be swallowed up in the giants like the GMWU and the Transport and General Workers; and the move towards "check-off", that is automatic deduction of union dues from workers' pay packets by their employers, has gathered pace.

This assures unions of a steady financial flow, but it also demonstrates the nature of change in British society: employers now find themselves acting as collecting agents for the very organizations that are seeking to take their place, or at least have an equal say in management.

**Paul Routledge**
*The Times*




Picketing coal miners during the 1972 strike. These pickets at Fulham power station came from the Betteshanger pit near Deal, Kent.

# Better organization needed

**Paris**

The trade union organizations in France have always been poor, not only because the level of trade union membership is low with scarcely more than one employed person in five belonging to a union, but also because of the anarchistic-revolutionary origins of the labour movement, which have left their mark in the form of disdain for financial resources and mistrust of powerful centralized organizations.

The 1974 budget of the Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT), the largest of the trade union confederations, was 21.52m francs. Four-fifths of its revenue came from internal resources. The bulk of this—15.7m francs—was provided by subscriptions, which broke down as follows: 6m francs from the two million working members' cards; 300,000 francs from the 300,000 retired members' cards; 9.3m francs from the monthly subscription from working members.

The trade unionists who represent the CGT group on the Economic and Social Council pay a substantial proportion of the allowances they receive to the Confédération. This brings in about 700,000 francs annually.

More than 1m francs come from various other sources. These include fees paid to CGT representatives sitting on the boards of nationalized undertakings, payments to cover the salaries of staff seconded to pension and supplementary unemployment benefit funds and bank interest.

In addition, the CGT receives somewhat more than 4m francs in government subsidies. It is accountable for the use of these funds for the purposes for which they are allocated, namely: 2.2m francs for training its officials in trade union matters, 1.45m francs for the training of officials to follow the application of measures designed to provide further vocational training for workers, and 400,000 francs for economic research and information services.

On the expenditure side, the CGT spends half its resources on its staff of 154 (salaries, related costs and taxes). The salary scale is narrow, extending from a starting salary of 1,560 francs net a month for a typist to 3,090 as well as the use of a car and telephone—for the general secretary.

Of the other expenditure, 20 per cent is devoted to press publicity, national conferences and symposia, 14 per cent to administrative costs including postage, and 7 per cent to international contacts.

However, this central budget probably represents only a tenth of the total resources of all the CGT organizations, since the federations and local, departmental and regional branches all administer their own budgets.

The only property which the CGT owns is the eight-storey building in the rue Lafayette in Paris where it has its headquarters and a trade union training centre in the suburbs where 17 people are employed. The federations and branches, on the other hand, own a great deal more property.

A further explanation for the modest finances of the CGT is that it has no strike fund and engages in almost no mutual assistance activities. In an industrial dispute, or when it wishes to come to the aid of others in need, solidarity is expressed by taking collections among the workers or among the public.

The Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT) and FO (Force Ouvrière), which both have between 750,000 and 800,000 members, are organized according to the same principles, except that, unlike the CGT, they both maintain strike funds, financing them with a small extra subscription.

How much are the subscriptions for the ordinary worker? For a long time, the unions have considered that the monthly subscription should be equivalent to one hour's pay, or roughly 0.6 per cent or 0.7 per cent of the monthly wage. Most of the unions have set themselves the target of raising subscriptions to 1 per cent of wages.

The militant CFDT members are generally those who pay the highest subscriptions and pay them most regularly—indeed, many union members pay only six or seven of their monthly subscriptions during the course of a year. The CGT is a little less demanding and the Force Ouvrière probably has the lowest subscriptions, although its members, most of whom work in public service, are more punctual.

The trade union organizations in France are constantly concerned with raising more money from their members and, if they are to operate effectively, they will need more and more well trained men, more technical facilities and more equipment.

**Joanine Roy**
*Le Monde*




EUROPE
EUROPA

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Don McCullin

# Concern for closer ties

The Chinese Government's decision to appoint an ambassador to the Community and to begin negotiations with it shortly for a commercial agreement, announced on the occasion of the visit to Peking by Sir Christopher Soames, the vice-president of the Commission responsible for external relations, is a decision of essentially political interest.

China sees a strong Community as an invaluable counterbalance to the global ambitions of the two super-powers, and for this reason is encouraging the Nine, with a perseverance apparently undeterred by their shows of pusillanimity, to accelerate their economic and political unification. From month to month the tone has become increasingly urgent, almost desperate, as if the Russian tanks were already massing on our frontiers.

There may be some surprise at the recent invitation made to several EEC leaders—among them Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, and Mr van der Stoel, the Netherlands Foreign Minister—to strengthen Europe's defence capability and if possible to integrate it more effectively.

There is nothing to suggest that the EEC governments are as intensely aware of the threats to world peace or, more modestly, Europe's autonomy, posed by the ambitions of the Soviet Union or, still less, those of the United States. The alliance with America continues in good health and the Nine are still showing their old confidence in the policy of détente and entente with Moscow.

The concern displayed by the Nine to respond attentively and positively to Peking's "pro-European" advances is all the more remarkable. The success of the *Soames mission and the decision to* establish closer ties between China and the Community have not been brought about by the Chinese unilaterally. The Nine have also made a deliberate diplomatic move.

Let us explain. Since January 1, under the terms of the Treaty of Rome competence for commercial policy has passed from the member states to the Community. It is now the Commission in Brussels which has the job of negotiating trade agreements on behalf of the Nine. With this new role in prospect it drew up an outline agreement which it sent to the state-trading countries at the end of last year. But, with the approval of the representatives of the member states, it gave particular emphasis to its invitation to negotiate in the case of China.

Sir Christopher Soames received the Chinese Ambassador to Brussels at length to explain the purport and content of the invitation. In short, the Nine chose, by making this gesture, to place China in a privileged position in relation to the East European countries or, at least, to demonstrate that it occupied a special place in their minds which deserved to be emphasized.

What concrete results can be expected from European-Chinese cooperation? Is it reasonable to expect any substantial development of trade between the two sides? No forecasts can be made until the demands and offers made by China on the opening of the negotiations are known; nevertheless, optimism prevails in Brussels.

China's foreign trade, it is observed, is strictly regulated—which allows the Government to manipulate it as it sees fit—and has always been based on the conclusion of extremely detailed trade agreements. It is pointed out that China, more than the Soviet Union, readily takes into account political considerations when choosing its suppliers. On its side, the Community has the means of favouring Chinese exports to the markets of the Nine, particularly exports of textiles and foods.

Whereas the development of the Community's relations with China is now appearing in a new light, relations with Eastern Europe seem to be frozen. The Soviet Union could not ignore the reality of the new arrangements whereby the Commission is responsible for the negotiation of trade agreements on behalf of the Nine. As already mentioned, the outline agreement devised in Brussels was addressed to each of the East block capitals. No direct positive response came.

The only reaction which at first sight could be interpreted as an advance, a welcoming gesture from the socialist countries towards a Community which they had formerly denounced as a damaging capitalist venture, came from Moscow and, in fact, could ultimately be seen as a purely defensive move: Mr Fadeyev, the secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), invited M Ortoli, the president of the Commission, to visit the Soviet capital to promote cooperation between the two integrated organizations.

By putting the debate on this supranational level the Soviet Union, which exercises vigilant control over Comecon, intended to cut the ground from under those of its neighbours who might have allowed themselves to be seduced by the Community sirens. The manoeuvre was too obvious for the Community to be taken in. M Ortoli sent courteous thanks for the invitation but explained that, in order to guarantee the success of his meeting with Mr Fadeyev, it was preferable for the first contact to be between senior officials.

A delegation led by Mr Willenstein, the Commission's director-general for external relations, left for Moscow in February with the mission of explaining that the Community, although it is objective year still to conclude trade agreements with each of the state-trading countries, had no objection in principle to direct cooperation with Comecon.

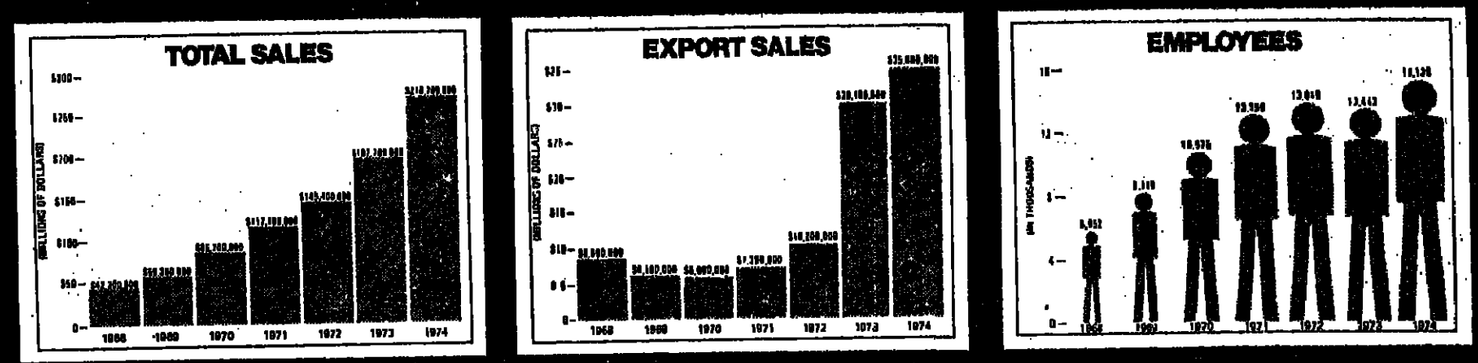
Mr Willenstein's mission came to nothing. It quickly became clear that the Comecon spokesmen were not prepared to engage in serious discussions but were concerned solely to restore their organization's prestige. On leaving Moscow Mr Willenstein invited his counterparts to come to Brussels for further talks. Three months have passed without any sign of life from Comecon. There is no longer any question of M Ortoli visiting Moscow.

Do the Russians intend to put the ball back into play, and, if so, how? Will Peking's initiative prompt the East European countries most attached to independence, such as Romania, to open talks with the Community?

One is reluctant to hazard an affirmative answer until such time as the practical usefulness of the trade agreements proposed by the EEC to the state-trading countries has been demonstrated. The situation would certainly become different if the Community and China managed to overcome all the obstacles and devise an economic agreement rich in substantial promise for both parties.

**Philippe Lemaitre**
*Le Monde*

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# A Rockefeller who can ride the tide

"Mr David." This is the name which the clerk writes above that of the visitor to the fifty-sixth floor of 30 Rockefeller Plaza in New York. The chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank devotes two thirds of his time to the company for which he works and the other third to managing his own affairs. We are in the "family offices", flanked by a Braque on one side and an oriental objet d'art on the other, overlooking the Rockefeller Center which allows a few rays of sunlight to penetrate the wall of skyscrapers for the benefit of flowers and tourists.

The Rockefellers are to New York what the Michelins are to Clermont-Ferrand: it is impossible to move about the town without coming into contact with them, at close range or from afar. The Museum of Modern Art is in difficulties? The matter must be referred to the chairman of the board, "Mr David". The Cloisters are graced by an island of grass? Thanks for this must go to his father, John junior, a puritan Baptist philanthropist who apparently held the opinion that the family's money belonged to God.

Of the five sons, David, the youngest, was not the one most in the public eye. Until the day in 1961 when he became chairman of what is still referred to as the "family bank", despite the fact that his relations now own scarcely more than 5 per cent of the shares. This made him "world industry's biggest creditor" and one of the most influential international financiers, a position which he earned by more than his skills as a banker alone.

Indeed, when Mr David Rockefeller goes to Egypt to set up a branch of the bank there, he takes an $80m medium-term loan with him, but it is President Sadat who greets him. When he arrives in Moscow, it is Mr Kosygin. The two strings to his bow are happily complementary to each other, particularly since his brother, Nelson, who was formerly Governor of New York State, became a Vice-President of the United States, a post of which the wealth, having gained him so many advantages in life, almost deprived him.

Which of the two brothers enjoys the greater power? The interview was about to proceed with this question when the telephone rang: very appropriately, the person on the other end of the line was offering his friend, David, a new directorship; the name Nelson came up several times during the conversation. What is the point of asking which of the five fingers on one's hand is the most useful?

Everyone finds him "very genuine". A Soviet Communist Party official, a convinced Bolshevik, is reported to have told him one day: "I have often wondered why the American working classes do not revolt against their capitalists. Having met you for the first time, I now understand. . ." This is typical of the anecdotes in Mr David Rockefeller's entourage.

Like the Michelins, he occasionally rides a bicycle but golf is more appropriate to his age, almost 60, and to his status as an alumnus of Harvard, where he was one of the more eligible "catches" during the 1930s. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago (which was founded by the Rockefellers) and also studied at the London School of Economics (partly financed by Rockefellers).

He joined the Chase as an assistant manager at 30 in 1945 and became vice-chairman four years later. He is now chairman and apparently gives away more than a million dollars a year, "not counting the family charities". And yet . . . he has recalcitrant children and grandchildren: is there no morality?

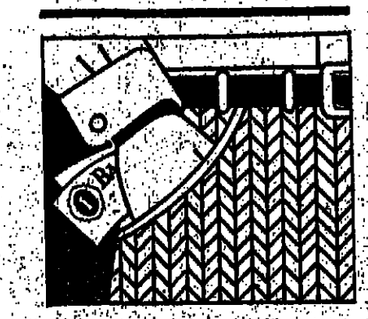
As for the bank, it is the third largest in the world. But, nevertheless, it has lost its second place to the "first". It has recently been reorganized at the top. Naturally, everything does not always run completely smoothly, which is not at all surprising in such a large organization where, traditionally, "what is lost on the roundabouts is gained on the swings". But the order of priorities is changing.

It was because there was a powerful and prosperous American base that Mr David Rockefeller was able to speed up international development, which is considered to be his speciality. Today the problems lie at the heart of the empire. More than ever, the management of loans and securities calls for reliable discernment.

Inaccurate assessment of the trend in interest rates or excessive investment in property at the wrong time can be very costly. But in today's climate, are not all the leading figures in the New York market-place finding themselves in the same boat? One of the best sellers in the United States for the past few weeks has been a satire entitled *The Bankers*.

Jacqueline Grapin
*Le Monde*

## Personal finance



Oriental carpets have been regarded as a hedge investment. But only antiques from the traditional weaving districts are truly valuable

Carpets have been a symbol of wealth in the East for centuries—they used to form part of brides' dowries—and in the West they have now become a hedge investment, one for which most people would give their eye teeth.

According to the experts, prices have quadrupled in three years. "Buy even if it is rather expensive. There is no finer investment", the dealers claim. Does not the Shah himself buy up all the fine carpets he can find on the market?

Is it really such a fine investment to buy a carpet? Nothing is less certain. Prices for some types of antique carpets of rare quality have indeed rocketed, such is the demand for them from collectors. But the prices of most oriental carpets, even if entirely hand-stitched, are far from being geared to oil prices as some would have us believe.

Honest dealers admit that only antique carpets are an investment. But any number of others will attempt to convince their clients that such-and-such a Bukhara, one of thousands of copies, cannot fail to appreciate in value. It will not appreciate any more than our parents' Russian loan stock did.

Everything conspires to maintain the state of confusion. As there are no longer enough old carpets our ancestors' feet having taken their toll, Iran, Turkey and even the Soviet Union and China have set people to work mass-producing patterns resuscitated from the past. The craftsman of former times worked alone and kept his methods a closely guarded secret.

Today's carpet maker stitches at a specified speed under the supervision of a foreman. It is rare for an object of great artistic originality to come out of a factory.

How many collectors would hesitate between a signed Jacob chest of drawers and a copy newly produced by a workshop in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine?

With carpets, the difference is not solely a matter of the genius of the craftsman. The materials count also. In the past the wools were shorn from live animals and better treated, so that they had more lustre and a silkier quality. Natural dyes—madder for red, indigo for blue, curcuma for yellow—gave a range of colours which chemical dyes will never be able to imitate. The colours were never the same from one dyebath to another. Individual carpets had variations of shades (*abrashis*); far from being a flaw, this is a mark of hand craftsmanship.

Today colours are stable, but either dull or garish. Some modern carpets are faded. This is done on purpose to suit the taste of French buyers, who favour faded tones, whereas the English and Germans prefer mellow tones.

As with any other works of art, antique carpets are often subject to the dictates of fashion. The Chinese carpets which so delighted our parents in the thirties have now gone out of fashion. They have been superseded by carpets from the Caucasus whose geometrical patterns blend more readily with the sobriety of today's interiors. An old Tchi Tchi is to the carpet enthusiast what a Bugatti is to a car collector—the ultimate in perfection.

The "great vintages" are universally acclaimed in Europe. Sonneh, for example, is internationally renowned. It is a rock solid investment, in Rome as in London, in Johannesburg as in Sydney. These vintage names include Kerman, Khorasan, Ferragha and from Persia, Oushak Koula, Ladick, Bergama and Ghiordes from Turkey and Hila, Karabagh and Daguestan from the Caucasus.

Antique Turkish and Caucasian carpets are popular throughout the world, according to a dealer, although some people in Britain retain a nostalgic passion for Indian carpets.

The carpet trade has the reputation of being a running war between unscrupulous traders and cantankerous clients. Theoretically, prices are required to be marked. And so they are—in the case of the items in the shop window, which are for the benefit of the passing trade.

As for the items of real value, the trader "could not bear to part with them". To have them brought out from their hiding places is an achievement in itself. Then the price is a matter of the number of noughts after the first figure. It is better to pay a lot for a fine carpet than a reasonable price for a mediocrity, which the dealer has acquired for a mere bagatelle.

Although full of mystery for outsiders, the carpet market has its own logic. Quality is rare and therefore expensive. But aesthetic value cannot be judged by age or by the closeness of the stitching, as some non-initiates would imagine.

A fine carpet is not necessarily beautiful. Fineness gives a more clearly-defined design, but it is quite possible for coarse carpets to have more aesthetic value than those with 10,000 stitches to the square decimetre.

Carpets of beauty have become a luxury. The only large collectors are dealers, and not without reason.

Prices are being pushed up by nostalgia . . . and the petrodollars of the Arab emirs, who will soon be alone in being able to afford to buy an antique carpet. A Koshan valued at 6,000 francs in 1971 was worth twice as much in 1973 and four times as much by 1975. A Chirvan trebled in value during the same period from 7,000 francs to 20,000 francs.

Prices running into tens of thousand of francs have become commonplace. Modern carpets, if they are fine, are scarcely any cheaper; from 2,500 to 5,000 francs a square metre, and much more if they are in silk.

Auction room prices are lower than those in the shops, but the carpets are rarely in good condition. Even if he finds a good one, the private individual has little hope of acquiring it at auction, as the dealers have adopted the practice of cutting out intruders.

So what is the safe answer? To go to a reputable shop, where a carpet of good quality and perfectly restored can be obtained at a high price. But this is not for those seeking a fast return on their capital: it will be three years before value-added tax and the dealer's margin have been recouped.

Some people prefer to go to a small trader, but this is a dangerous course for inexperienced buyers. For the connoisseur, however, although there is less choice, there is still a chance of finding bargains, since the small man needs to turn over his stocks quickly.

Those who think they can find bargains by buying in the country of origin are usually sadly disillusioned. Hundreds of tourists are caught in the trap each year. "Prices are two or three times higher there", the French dealers claim. You have to haggle and few Europeans are able to do this when they do not know the price brackets the local people work to.

There is only one thing which they can be sure of: when the trader swears by Allah that he has said his last word, nothing will make him change his mind. A carpet bought in the East represents a sizable package which the customs will not fail to notice. In France, the duty payable is 22.22 francs a sq metre, with value-added tax at 20 per cent of the carpet's actual value. The trick of obtaining a fictitious invoice from the trader will cut no ice with the customs.

There are few real collectors in France. "Far fewer than 30 years ago", the dealers complain. There are no more big fortunes, or at least they are not in evidence. Italy used to have some fine pieces . . . until Napoleon, but it has been sulking ever since. Germany has a mixture of the best and the worst.

England is alone in Europe in having a proper estimation of the value of carpets, placing it a good third behind tea and horses. If an Englishman buys in Paris, it is purely out of snobbery. London is still the carpet centre of the world. Perhaps not for long. If people will walk on them, they become rare.

Danielle Arnaud
*Le Monde*



A fine Herez silk carpet (below) sold recently at Sotheby's for £12,000.



Roger Wood

The age-old process of carpet weaving as carried out in the Iranian government carpet factory at Kerman (above).

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Charles Trusler

# Some improvement in tourist safeguards

The financial failure of the giant Court Line travel group last summer highlighted the need for improvements in tourist safeguards. It also illustrated both the scale and the international nature of the holiday business as it stands today.

Losses were not just incurred by holidaymakers; there was also massive inconvenience and anxiety in the countries visited. In Italy, when the news came that Court Line and its five affiliates (Clarksons, Horizon Holidays, 4S, 4S Sports and Airfair) had collapsed, about 1,000 English tourists were stranded in Jesolo, near Venice. They were all brought home eventually but not without considerable extra calls on their host country's generosity.

The development of package holidays has brought a fundamental change in travel trends. Economies of scale, currency exchange advantages and a new and highly competitive set of companies brought prices to rock bottom level. As a result, people who had never been abroad before could afford to spend their holidays in Benidorm or Majorca at less cost than at their local seaside resort.

Previously, travel abroad had been largely confined to the aristocratic, the wealthy and the educated classes. The sudden change brought about by the cheap package holiday meant that adjustments were needed both by hotel proprietors and by the *holidaymakers* themselves.

Misunderstandings were inevitable and the need for extra protection for both sides soon became apparent. Action on this front, however, was delayed by the rapid growth in the market. In 1965, just over one million holiday visits to Western Europe from the United Kingdom were inclusive tours by charter, already twice the number of air independent holidays.

The latest International Passenger Survey figures for the United Kingdom show that by 1974 inclusive tour holidays—there were more than four million—accounted for 40 per cent of all visits abroad.

Clearly, with overseas holiday travel on this scale, the diplomatic and consulate services could not cope with repatriation in the event of a company's failure. The difficulties were recognized by the British holiday trade which, under its Association of Travel Agents, set up a voluntary bonding scheme in 1970.

Under this scheme tour operators set aside a percentage of their turnover into a fund. The first call on this fund was to bring back holidaymakers stranded abroad. Any money left over was intended to recompense those who had lost advance payments and had not yet gone on holiday.

Similar informal schemes are operated in other countries. In Germany, while there is no special fund to compensate holidaymakers suffering a financial loss through bankruptcies, there is an agreement in the trade. Herr Karl Maute, the press officer of Neckermann, the largest German tour operator, says: "In a crisis we act very quickly, and in the same way as the financial world when a bank is in difficulties. We help, regardless of the name of the company."

There is also a new insurance for German tourist offices, which protects them against financial risks, such as when tourists have to be flown out of crisis areas, as happened in Cyprus. This crisis insurance is guaranteed by Lloyd's, London, in conjunction with Tourist Assekuranz Service (TAS) Frankfurt. So far, this insurance has been offered to 140 German tourist offices.

In Italy, a protection scheme is being discussed by the Italian Federation of Travel Agencies (FIAVET) but most protection is organized privately through insurance companies.

In France, recent reforms were introduced by the Sénat to tie together an existing bonding system and a professional liability insurance policy. Under the present system, tour operators are required to furnish financial guarantees in the form of a bank bond or surety, or an insurance policy obtained through their trade association.

The proposed new legislation would, in particular, cover the possible necessity of repatriating travellers stranded far from home. In addition, non-profitmaking organizations would be subject to broadly the same conditions as commercial tour operators.

In Britain, protection measures as they stood in 1970 applied only to the travel trade association's members. This was changed with the formation of a government body, the Civil Aviation Authority, at the end of 1971. The CAA adopted the essentials of the bonding scheme set up by the trade association but extended it to cover all air transport organizers as part of the licensing requirements.

The scheme, nevertheless, proved insufficient—in the light of the collapse of two major companies together with several smaller firms—to pay back those who had *paid for their holidays several* weeks or even months in advance but who had not yet travelled.

At this point, the Government again stepped in and drew up what it described as a second line of defence, the Air Travel Reserve Fund Bill, which is expected to become law shortly. The legislation aims to set up a second fund to which tour organizers will contribute 1 per cent of their turnover, starting in September. There is also provision for an interest-free loan to the fund from the Government of up to £15m.

The purpose of the fund is not only to ensure that holidaymakers can be brought home, but also to recompense those who had paid *for, but not received,* their holidays. It will also act retrospectively so that consumers affected by the Horizon, Court Line and other failures can be repaid. However, only customers of licensed companies will be covered; other commercial creditors of the holiday companies concerned will receive no assistance from the fund.

The legislation has far-reaching implications and has been criticized in some quarters but it does mean that British air holidaymakers should receive full financial protection.

Financial protection alone, however, will not alter the situation as far as other tourist grievances are concerned. These may include overbooking of aircraft and hotels, an hotel not completed before the arrival of guests or misrepresentation in travel publicity material.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reports that situations where tourists have clearly suffered personal discomfort and inconvenience have multiplied in most member countries during recent years.

Public reaction to such maltreatment is reflected in the growing number of law-suits brought by private individuals against the firms concerned. Damages award to the plaintiff against the firm in Germany and elsewhere have sometimes been substantial.

In Britain, there has been a spate of prosecutions under the Trade Descriptions Act against allegedly misleading information printed in tour operators' brochures. In addition, after discussions with the government-backed Office of Fair Trading, the Association of British Travel Agents has brought out a voluntary code of conduct this spring. This lays down improved rules for booking conditions to eliminate unreasonable exclusion clauses and make them easier to read and understand.

The code also forbids the cancellation of the holiday by the tour operator after the date when payment of the full price is due. This is intended to protect the consumer from the effects of overbooking of hotels, for example. It also sets up an independent arbitration scheme so that disputes between tour operators and their clients can be settled without costly court proceedings.

Protection measures in British tourism are being closely monitored abroad. Early indications are that they are likely to be effective, especially in current sluggish growth conditions but what is not known is how much they will add to the cost of holidays.

The first generation of package holiday operators, in the 1960s, operated on low profit margins to attract high volume business. As a result, holidaymakers obtained outstandingly good value—at the expense of spoiled holidays for a few. It remains to be seen whether they will regard the new protection arrangements, and their cost, as an improvement.

**Patricia Tisdall**
*The Times*



Gjazia Nori



Tourists in Paris (left), at St Paul's Cathedral, London (top), and on the Costa Smeralda, Sardinia (above).



continued from facing page

There has been a further decline in the level of investment over recent months, particularly in France. This is a very disturbing situation but, unlike the unemployment problem, it could probably be rectified swiftly. This is the key idea underlying the reflationary programmes launched by Germany and, more recently, by France.

With a higher level of investment, there is the possibility of a multiplier effect which will swiftly set the economy back in motion. It is all very simple in theory, just like the technical recovery through the automatic build-up of stocks which has been predicted for several months in France and elsewhere, although it has yet to materialize.

In practice, matters are more difficult, as can be seen from the example of the German programme launched at the end of December 1974. Manufacturers still have until June 30 to take advantage of the 7.5 per cent tax concession. So far, they have shown little eagerness to *make use of this* concession. It is to be feared that the same pattern will be repeated in France—even if manufacturers take up the advantages available to them; they will do so in order to bolster their levels of self-financing rather than to change their investment plans. There remains consumption-led reflation. This has been discounted in France—for the time being, at least—but should come into play in Germany with the increased purchasing power which was one of the results of the recent tax reforms. Here again, events are proving slow to bear out theory.

Instead of increasing their level of consumption, households are setting money aside against a rainy day, so that the money released by the state is flowing straight into the savings banks without producing any effect on the economy. The actors are refusing to follow the script—for the time being, at least.

As very much the same is occurring in all countries, exports cannot be expected to save the day.

In other words, we are going to have a long wait before we see a recovery. And unless there is an accident (which is always possible) it will be 1976 before the figures become more satisfactory all round.

Maurice Bommensath

| | Rate of growth | Quality of growth | | Maintenance of growth | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent ●●● Good ●● Fairly good ● Poor ○ Bad ○○ Very bad ○○○ Prev. performance ▣ | | Prices | Unemployment | Productive capacity | Foreign trade | Vulnerability to external factors (1) |
| GERMANY | ○ ▣ | ● | ○ ▣ | ○ | ● ● ● | ● ● |
| FRANCE | ○ ○ ▣ | ○ ○ | ○ ○ ▣ | ○ ○ | ● ● | ● |
| ITALY | ○ ○ ▣ | ○ | ○ ○ | ○ | ● | ○ ○ ○ |
| BRITAIN | ○ ▣ | ○ ○ ○ | ○ | ○ ○ | ○ | ○ ○ ○ |


# ARAB AFRICAN BANK

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1974

| LIABILITIES | £ | £ | 1973 £ | ASSETS | £ | 1973 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP: | | | | | | |
| 2,000,000 £10 ordinary shares | 20,000,000 | | | Cash and Banks | 97,737,671 | 28,117,965 |
| Compulsory reserve | 255,720 | | | Securities, investments | 11,997,207 | 7,515,453 |
| General reserve | 2,940,000 | | | Bills discounted | 1,070,207 | 696,970 |
| | | 23,195,720 | 12,952,370 | Loans and Advances | 107,901,850 | 79,008,718 |
| Current accounts, fixed deposits and banks | | 208,087,215 | 90,999,604 | Sundry debtors | 3,520,870 | 1,577,496 |
| Sundry creditors and provisions | | 21,992,336 | 10,005,480 | Fixed assets (since | 762,177 | 516,360 |
| | | | | | 223,498,371 | 116,062,886 |
| PROFITS AND LOSSES | | | | | | |
| Profit brought forward from previous year | 72,091 | | | | | |
| Profit for the year | 3,646,899 | | | | | |
| Total funds to be distributed (see Distribution Account) | | 3,718,990 | 1,445,452 | | | |
| | | 253,494,271 | 116,062,886 | | | |
| CONTRA ACCOUNTS | | | | CONTRA ACCOUNTS | | |
| GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE BANK (Documentary credits and letters of guarantee) | | 194,740,042 | 27,060,121 | Guarantees given by customers (documentary credits and letters of guarantee) | 149,740,042 | 27,060,121 |

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1974

| | £ | 1973 £ | | 1974 £ | 1973 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest paid | 16,069,564 | 4,564,980 | Interest received, income from investments | 21,239,169 | 6,499,737 |
| Administrative and general expenses and provisions | 3,150,467 | 964,706 | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings | 212,152 | 59,915 | Commission and sundry receipts | 1,433,903 | 576,467 |
| Net profit | 3,646,899 | 1,131,601 | | | |
| | 23,079,082 | 6,721,202 | | 23,079,082 | 6,721,202 |

## DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compulsory reserves | 364,690 | 144,360 | Profit for the year ending 31.12.74 | 3,646,899 | 1,445,601 |
| Dividend to shareholders | 625,000 | 500,000 | | | |
| Directors' remuneration | 30,000 | 30,000 | | | |
| Additional dividends | 125,000 | 100,000 | | | |
| General Reserves | 2,760,000 | 600,000 | Profit brought forward from previous year | 72,091 | 72,091 |
| Balance carried forward | 14,300 | 72,092 | | | |
| | 3,718,990 | 1,445,452 | | 3,718,990 | 1,445,452 |

## THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BANK

The Banque Arabe Africaine, which has just celebrated its tenth anniversary, is beginning its new financial year with a growing volume of deposits and financing of foreign trade transactions and of development projects in Arab and African countries.

In order to foster this growth in activity it has become necessary to increase the Bank's own funds by doubling its capital. An extraordinary general meeting held on 19th July 1974 therefore agreed to raise the capital from £10 million to £20 million. The new shares, of a nominal value of £10, have been taken up in full and exclusively by the existing shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

In order to extend its activities in West Africa and to consolidate its co-operation with the banking sector in that area the Bank has participated in the creation of a new commercial bank in Mauretania, the Banque Arabe Africaine en Mauritanie S.A.M. with a capital of 150 million ouguiya or $3.1 million. The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie has a 51% holding and the Banque Arabe Africaine 49%. Temporary premises have been leased and fitted out at Nouakchott. The new bank commenced operations on 28th November 1974 and we take this opportunity to wish it success.

Pursuing its expansion policy the Bank is setting up new branches in countries in which the legislation permits it to do so.

The branch set up in Muscat (Oman) in March 1975 has already commenced its activities. It is planned to open a fourth branch in Abu Dhabi this year. The installation work is in progress.

The Bank is using all its endeavours to increase the volume of transactions and to attract deposits from multinational Arab companies. For example, it manages the capital of SUMED and the Société Kowaitienne Egyptienne pour les Investissements and most of their banking transactions.

The volume of the Bank's international trade transactions tripled during 1974 (£241 million compared with £75 million in 1973). The Bank plays an important role in this field by virtue of its excellent relations with banks and financial institutions at the international level.

With regard to the financing of development projects in Arab and African countries the loans granted by the Bank increased by £3.6 million.

All these movements have been reflected in the balance sheet total, which has doubled compared with 1973. This increase has had its effect on the various items and in particular on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits and Bank Deposits, Cash and Banks and Loans and Advances.

Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits and Bank Deposits have increased by £117.1 million, made up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Head Office | £92.5 million |
| Beirut Branch | £9.4 million |
| Dubai Branch | £15.2 million |

Cash and Banks has risen by £64.7 million, made up as follows:

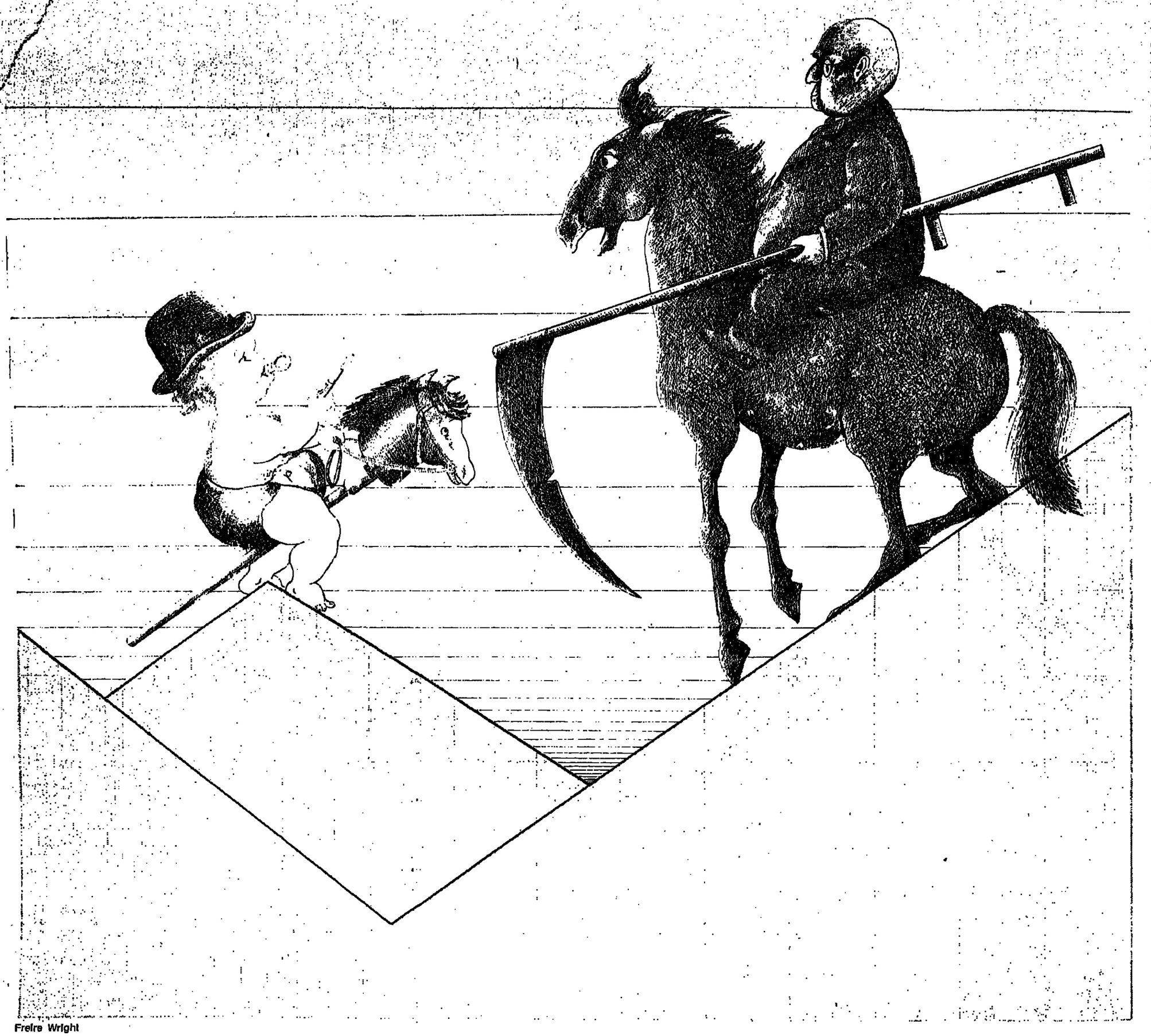
| | |
|---|---|
| Head Office | £62.8 million |
| Dubai Branch | £1.9 million |

Loans and Advances amounted to £148 million, an increase of £69 million, made up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Head Office | £54.6 million |
| Beirut Branch | £11.1 million |
| Dubai Branch | £3.3 million |

The net profit for the year was £3,646,899 and after deducting £364,690 transferred to the compulsory reserve, £625,000 for dividends, £30,000 for directors' remunerations, and adding £72,091 brought forward from 1973 £2,660,000 has been transferred to the general reserve and the balance of £39,300 carried forward.

# Road to top harder for young executives



Freire Wright

Are not youth and managerial status mutually exclusive conditions? Especially in old Europe. "Merit does not come with age", people say. "But experience does." A pot belly and a cigar have been the accepted accoutrements of managerial status for decades, although times have changed a great deal as the management of companies has become an increasingly technical skill and the pace of the changes to which they are subject has accelerated constantly.

Under America's influence, a new breed of managers arrived in Europe, first—by a long chalk—in West Germany, then in Britain and France, and more belatedly in Italy. A new student elite was drawn to the American business schools, while new teaching establishments imitating their methods were springing up on this side of the Atlantic.

The concept of the value of experience was being undermined by the notion of management technique, or indeed the management sciences. As the young had more knowledge, they were surely more capable, it was thought.

Even the old hands at management were convinced and young experts were catapulted into positions of authority to which the older generation could never have aspired. Such a development inevitably produced its failures as well as successes. However, it was favoured by a simultaneous trend causing the problems of capital (the controlling family in many instances) to become divorced from those of management. With the investment demands created by the need for growth and the recourse to the money market to which they led, ownership of the means of production has been diluted.

Moreover, the extent to which the young have reached positions of power in industry can be judged according to the stage of development of this phenomenon in the various countries of Europe. If the average age of company directors is lower in Germany and Sweden than in Britain, France or Italy, it is probably partly because these are the two countries where capitalism is most social, where wealth is most evenly distributed in society. In these countries, 40 is considered to be the ideal age for a job which requires a combination of knowledge and energy.

Where the structures of capitalism are most highly concentrated, more importance is attributed to the social role than to professional competence and, in countries like Britain and France, this conception is matched by a system based on educational elitism, family connexions and a rigid hierarchy.

In France today, people pretend to believe that a *polytechnician* has no more worth than someone educated in an *école centrale*, or that a 1947 graduate has no particular respect for a 1936 man. Similarly, the British no longer boast of their sporting deeds at Eton, Oxford or Cambridge, or of their noble descent. Except, that is, in their own circle, where they will exploit them for all they are worth.

With the prevailing atmosphere of growth in recent years, the young have had no lack of opportunity to make their mark as new ground has been broken in various sectors and the need to make good the errors of their elders has made itself felt. There have been many examples of young enterprise. Britain has seen the emergence of several brilliant young financiers, among them Jimmy Goldsmith and Jim Slater, although their stars have not always remained in the ascendant.

France has seen fewer spectacular successes. Italy has produced more, although the architects of the Italian miracle are now in their fifties and fewer new companies are being formed on account of the unfavourable economic, political and social climate. This is perhaps one of the explanations for the pessimism among the young managers in the Italian employers' organization.

As the crisis atmosphere develops in the industrialized world, the position of the young is becoming more and more uncomfortable. Not only is it getting more difficult for them to find jobs in the first place, but the post-1968 fashionableness of the idea of youth in general is petering out. Those who recruit executives on behalf of companies have found in recent months that there has been a change in the qualities described in the specifications sent to them by their clients.

Perhaps because the difficulties with which it is now necessary to cope are not so much technical and financial in nature as social, political and commercial, the young experts of the various branches of management are less in demand. Preference is given to experienced executives able to handle any difficulty with equanimity.

So it is that executives of 40, 50 and sometimes more, having been out of favour during the great euphoria of the boom period, are finding themselves in positions which they had given up hope of reaching, while the graduates of the international business schools with some 10 years' experience behind them are beginning to have doubts about reaching the top as quickly as they had expected.

In a system such as Europe's, which is based on free initiative and free enterprise, everything is possible, including the exceptions that prove the rules. In London, Bill Johnson can defy all the traditions of the banking establishment while, in the Rhineland, Viola Hallman can disregard German society's conventional notions about the division of labour.

In France the research being carried out by the young employers' organizations is significant. Torn between the equal but often contradictory temptations of liberalism and socialism, they are joining forces with others in industry and calling for company reform.

## Criticized by both sides of industry

"Jeunes Patrons". Until a few years ago, this was the name given to an employers' organization whose reputation owed less to the youth of its members—who were not all young anyway—than to the sometimes bold proposals which it put forward.

In October 1968, the Centre des Jeunes Patrons (CJP) became the Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'Entreprise (CJD) in a change of name which it saw as a significant means of reaffirming that "the power of management does not derive from ownership alone".

In 1970 the "employers' progressive wing", in which the Centre Français des Patrons Chrétiens (CFPC) occupies a special position, was strengthened by the formation of the Association Entreprise et Progrès, a grouping of companies whose objectives are "to formulate and promulgate a doctrine on the company, to promote economic expansion and social progress through the company and to contribute towards the provision of better information on the company, and its role in the economy".

Although these organizations often criticize its lack of dynamism, they do not challenge the representativeness of the powerful Centre National du Patronat Français (CNPF). Indeed some of their leaders also hold positions in the CNPF. They see their task more as one of keeping it on its toes by putting forward proposals, as was seen during the preparatory phases of the production of the report on company reform which M Sudreau submitted to M Giscard d'Estaing on February 13.

It could scarcely be said that the CNPF played a decisive role in providing assistance to the committee entrusted with the task of compiling the report on company reform under the chairmanship of M Sudreau. The latter's discussions with M Ceyrac, the President of the CNPF, were, it is said, limited to generalities. It is clear that the CNPF decided to adopt a guarded stance, taking care not to declare any official position on an admittedly difficult issue.

The Association Entreprise et Progrès reacted very differently, publicly announcing seven proposals whose principal objectives were to improve the lot of the worker in the company, by developing employees' responsibilities, recognizing their right to information and reappraising the supervisory function. In addition, Entreprise et Progrès suggested that a quarter of the members of the board of directors should be drawn from and elected by the staff.

Granted, those who had been expecting the association to produce boldly innovatory suggestions were disappointed by this catalogue. But Entreprise et Progrès had set the tone from the start, in the introduction to the document in which its seven proposals were set out: "In order to be genuinely useful to both men and companies . . . reform must avoid all demagogy. It must therefore serve to improve life at work for the men and safeguard the economic efficiency of the company", by endeavouring "not to weaken power but to control (it) more effectively".

The approach of the Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'Entreprise was different again. It must be remembered that, at its fifteenth conference in June, 1974, the CJD had put forward a "scheme for the company in 1985". What was it about? Basically, breaking down the equation whereby capital equals power. To achieve this, the CJD has worked out a series of proposals some of which (notably those concerned with the place of money and the exercise of power in the company), if not actually revolutionary, are highly original.

"The men in the company borrow all the financial resources required for the formation, operation and development of the company", the CJD writes, adding that the subscribers of capital would receive investors' shares which would earn them a fixed percentage and, where appropriate, a bonus geared to results.

Power would be vested in a "general meeting" made up of all the men in the company. This meeting would delegate its power for a specified period (three to six years) to a board of management on which representatives of the investors, consumers and the public authorities would sit in an advisory capacity. It would be this board's function to appoint a "leader", monitor progress towards objectives and arbitrate in the event of any disputes.

There is a yawning divide between the realism of Entreprise et Progrès and the CJD's forward research. There can be no doubt, however, that, on fundamentals, the two organizations' analyses are identical.

As long ago as 1970 Entreprise et Progrès was saying: "Our only answer to criticism of the industrial system and of the very role of the employer itself, must be to promote a new company whose function and objectives must be reappraised. Employers' public image will not be what they would wish it to be until the company is better

continued on page X

continued from page 1X

able to realize the aspirations of its partners: consumers, employees and shareholders".

The theme is the same, or very much the same, as that developed in 1974 by the CJD on the subject of the evolution of the company: "If the word revolution describes the rejection of what appears fluid, the evolution which we are going to witness will be so swift and so fundamental that it will have the character of a revolution. This revolution will be peaceful only inasmuch as the initiative comes from company managements themselves".

It has to be admitted that these various proposals and observations have not yet exactly set the crowds rocking on their heels. Public opinion is oblivious to them and the trade union organizations—like the CGT and the CFDT—decry them for not going far enough for their "participationism" or for their lack of realism.

Conventional employers are scarcely more enthusiastic, generally considering these "forward-looking" managers to be trouble-makers or dreamers, although they are not above claiming the credit for suggestions which they had once denounced as futile or dangerous.

Although it is rather isolated, could it be that the "employers' progressive wing" is in fact their "conscience"? Or would it be the best defender of their interests, in that it has understood that it is necessary to make concessions in order to retain what is most important?

**Philippe Labarde**
*Le Monde*

# A long way from the 'old boy' system



At 36 Bill Johnston became the youngest general manager of a clearing bank as head of National Westminster's investment division. Today, still only 38, he is chief executive of County NatWest's £450m merchant banking arm.

His success he owes largely to his own talents and dynamism and, he adds, plenty of luck. Far from coming up through the "old boy" network Mr Johnston came from the Gorbals district of Glasgow, one of the toughest urban areas in Britain. But for all that he still reckons he had as good a home grounding in the things that matter as he would have got anywhere.

He left school at 15, took a number of manual labouring jobs and did his military service. After that he turned to office work, went to evening classes and eventually found himself taking a university economics course.

At the age of 27 he emerged from university and made for London. He was given a job in the investment department of the Westminster Bank (as it then was) and warned not to be over-ambitious.

In 1965, when Westminster decided to try its hand at merchant banking, Mr Johnson was one of the original team. After the creation of the National Westminster banking group in 1969, County Bank became the vehicle for the merchant banking activities of the enlarged organization and Mr Johnston became a director. Subsequently he went back to NatWest's investment department, but last year returned to County Bank as chief executive.

Achievement enough that might seem. But to Mr Johnston it is no more than the beginning of the real challenge—to take County Bank into the top league of City merchant banks and give it an international reputation. Having a clearing bank as a backer is in itself no guarantee of success. County Bank is expected to prove itself in its own right and Mr Johnston has great admiration for the formidable combination of talent and connexions that makes the competition so strong.

What does Mr Johnston feel about British management and its future? While he argues that British management cannot escape its share of blame for our poor economic performance, he is loath to be over-critical. What really distresses him is, first, the amount of top quality management devoted to tackling what are often insoluble problems and, second, the wastage of good potential on the shop floor as a result of outdated social and corporate attitudes in too many companies.

What frightens him most about the next few years is that British management may eventually lose heart under the twin pressures of bureaucratic intervention and the erosion of incentive that has resulted from the growth of "organized envy".

He is in sympathy with humane impulses that underlie socialist thinking, but sees extended bureaucracy merely adding to the costs and inefficiency of industry—at the ultimate expense of the community as a whole. At the same time he is not blind to the inadequacies of private enterprise and sees a role for the state, provided it concentrates on helping to spawn new growth areas rather than propping up dying sectors of the economy.

As for rewards, he accepts that to some extent relative rewards and job satisfaction can be as important as absolute rewards, but fears that the continued erosion of the real and relative rewards of British management can only be disastrous in the long run. He would prefer to see wider differentials, at least at the net level, and it is the high level of taxation that irks him most. He reckons to keep only 40 per cent of his salary of just over £20,000—though he also has reasonable expenses, a Jaguar car and a 2½ per cent home loan from the bank.

He feels that he could be considerably better off materially in either the United States or Germany, but likes Britain and likes his job. Only a continuation of present trends accompanied by growing social divisiveness might make him consider looking overseas—and he feels that he would still be young enough to make a fresh start.

Clearly, however, he hopes that he will never have to face up to such a decision and he believes that there is still plenty of opportunity in Britain for the more ambitious among the younger generation. In particular, he is quick to shoot down the still popular myth in Britain that the higher echelons in the City can be reached only by those who come from the right social background and have been to the right school. The road to success in the City, he argues, if anything is less likely to be obstructed by social considerations than it still is in many British industrial companies.

He also demolishes another criticism that is often levelled at the City—that its highly rewarded money-making activities are drawing off far too large a proportion of the country's brains. His retort on this score is twofold. First he points out that the City's expert financial knowledge and international financial activity is far more important to the British economy than similar activities in other countries to their economies. Given that, he goes on to argue that if industry feels unhappy about the situation there is a simple mechanism available to it to alter the position: all that has to be done is for industry to increase its rates of remuneration to attract the brains that it feels it needs.

**John Whitmore**
*The Times*

# Woman in a hard, man's world



All around it is a hard, man's world. An hour's journey away is the beginning of the mining district where that special managerial breed holds sway, the retired mining assessors and Ruhr barons who created the mighty German economy.

Immediately to the south, the 300 family businesses which comprise the German iron and steel industry are crammed into the square formed by the four localities of Hohenlimburg, Hagen, Lüdenscheid and Solingen. Hohenlimburg has 60 per cent of all the cold-rolling mills in West Germany.

Proprietors of businesses in this heartland of iron and steel are known to have the characteristic masculine qualities of decisiveness, calmness under stress and clear sightedness. But the man at the top of the leading enterprise in the German cold-rolling industry is a woman.

Her name is still not mentioned in the industry's information material, nor in the press archives, and there is just a four-line entry in the relevant handbook, *Leading Men in Business and Industry*, wedged between the entry for the head of BP and the one for the president of the German Brokers' Federation: Dr Viola Hallman, born 1945, owner and managing director of the Friedr. Gustav Theis *Kaltwalzwerke, Hohenlimburg*.

The Theis business was founded in 1910, and consists of two plants strung out in Hohenlimburg and in the fields just outside, Hagen. It is still going strong under the third generation of owners.

Dr Hallman introducing her firm, treads warily. "Yes, we have a turnover of well over DM100m. We don't like giving exact figures: people might begin to put two and two together". That adds up, anyway: the Theis concern is close to being among the 300 largest businesses in West Germany, and easily outstrips in turnover better-known names like the Spantenbrauerei in Munich and the Hoesch mechanical engineering works in Dortmund.

In recent weeks, this family business has made news with some spectacular acquisitions. The Stanley Pack System of Geisenkirchen-Buhr was taken over (packaging equipment and banding machinery) an important supplier to the iron and steel industry, as well as to the timber and building industries, and television. The share capital is about DM 4,500,000.

In Brazil, the latest country of the future, where German companies such as Mannesmann and BASF and undertakings like Henninger-Inhaber, Schubert and Korf-Stahl-Eigner Korf have already obtained a foothold. Theis has just acquired a 50 per cent holding in Serrl Corte, a medium-sized company in the cold-rolled and continuous strip industry. The other half of the joint venture holding is owned by Limasa of Sao Paulo, one of the largest iron and steel concerns in Brazil.

When Dr Hallman is asked to provide some statistics, she takes a long time trying to find figures which will be as non-committal as possible. "Oh well, just say that we have between DM 12m and DM 15m tied up in our raw material stocks." "Tied up" means that the materials have been financed and, in case there is any doubt about it, self-financed too. It is normal for firms at the top of the middle-size group not to neglect to increase their capital resources in their annual accounts.

What is it like to have grown up in such sheltered conditions, and with such a wealthy background?

"Being rich is more of a burden than otherwise. Children of well-off parents always have a harder time of it than the others who are not expected to achieve anything special. The pressure on this talented young woman to achieve great things has resulted in an impeccable career.

She studied economics from choice rather than compulsion, after attending the universities of Marburg, Hamburg and Padua. "I knew no Italian, and I have always been attracted by the challenge of something difficult." She obtained her doctorate with the management studies thesis *Ruhr Coal and the Iron and Steel Industry*.

As a girl, iron and steel were more familiar to her than any teddy-bear. "I grew up next to the works. The gates were never locked in those days and at the end of the day's work we used to play hide-and-seek among the machinery."

Dr Hallman took control of the company in 1972. She knows most of the 800 workers, personally. With her old primary schoolmate, Ilse, the boss is still on familiar *Du* terms. It is harder, though, for them to address her in the same way: "Most of them just get round it".

"What is special about being an employer who also owns the business, and is upgrading in a restricted milieu (Hohenlimburg has 27,000 inhabitants) is the complete personal responsibility that one carries. When it comes to presenting the annual balance-sheet, the head of the business has to look the shareholders straight in the eye."

This is very different from the impersonal annual general meetings of the big steel companies, where the chairman on the platform is separated from the body of the shareholders on the floor. "In our case, the responsibility is absolute." Capital ownership and responsibility are one and the same thing to the employees with whom the employer lives cheek by jowl.

Dr Hallman stood as a Christian Democrat candidate in the local elections in North-Rhein Westphalia on May 4, elections with national repercussions. There were 30 candidates standing for 59 vacant seats on the Hagen town council. She is not particularly concerned whether this is enough, and says that it should never be more important than the local community work. "It is the actual work that counts."

As an employer, Dr Hallman sees herself as part of a minority group that has no prospects. "My sort is not popular with any political parties; they prefer other groups. If a private employer wants to get anywhere in politics, he must be in the Social Democrat Party, like Herr Rosenthal, or with the Free Democrats, like Herr Porst."

**P. C. Martin**
*Die Welt*

# Different style from fathers



"The problem is not the generation gap, at least not the generation gap alone", according to Signor Piero Pozzoli, chairman of Giovani Imprenditori dell'Industria, the association of young industrial entrepreneurs, and deputy chairman of Confindustria, the General Confederation of Italian Industry.

He goes on to explain: "Sons are not better than their fathers merely because they are younger. They are better if they can prove that they are aware of the new problems and that they can bring a fresh approach to them."

The problems, according to Signor Pozzoli, are relationships within a company, relationships between that company and the society of which it forms a part, and the internal organization of the confederation of private industrialists in Italy.

It is a characteristic of the new generation of the sons of industrialists that they are attuned to the mechanisms of democracy and participation; they are conscious of the fact that a company's balance sheet must be "transparent" available to all. Their fathers, on the other hand, believed that everything should be kept secret, especially the company's balance sheet.

It is also a belief common to the younger generation of today that positions in the confederation should be elective, that officers should be appointed by the rank and file, not by decisions from above.

Awareness of these problems is in itself a step forward, and young industrialists are prepared to take that step in Italy. Some progress has already been made. "Nevertheless, if these concepts are to be put into practice", Signor Pozzoli observes, "the entrepreneur must play an active part in the life of his local associations to ensure that its relations with the world of politics in his own province are above board, not—as in the great majority of cases until now—based on a system of self-interest and lobbying.

"It must also be recognized that the long hours spent on discussions with works councils are not a waste of time but time well spent in forwarding the interests of a company."

Confindustria should set a good example in this direction but Signor Pozzoli thinks it has not yet done so. Under the chairmanship of Signor Giovanni Agnelli—in other words, for the past 10 months—Confindustria has managed to assume a leading role, tackling and coping with such important matters as relations with the political parties before and after the formation of Signor Aldo Moro's new government and the agreement reached with the unions on a contingency indemnity (a sliding scale by which wages are to an extent linked to the rising cost of living).

Nevertheless, Signor Pozzoli argues, these things were done by those at the top and the rank and file have had no part in them. Young industrialists are agreed in viewing the results achieved as political and social "victories" in terms of prestige and active participation in the life of the country. Despite this, over the past months they have felt that they are being elbowed out, in a sense rendered superfluous; deprived of space.

Signor Pozzoli likens Signor Giovanni Agnelli to a great artist, a painter who has decorated the outside of a building resplendently in gold but who has not looked inside. The building is Confindustria and inside—according to Signor Pozzoli—young people are not finding the means or scope for promoting their arguments as set out in the Pirelli report of several years ago.

The main recommendation made in this report was the setting up of a research centre to examine all the basic aspects of economic, social, technological, cultural and political development in Italy, "in so far as they can serve as a basis for the general policy of Confindustria".

At a recent meeting of the central committee of young industrial entrepreneurs, in Rome, Signor Pozzoli said: "Nobody can be unaware of how valuable it would have been to have had scientifically valid analytical instruments in a difficult economic period to help us to take the difficult decisions that we have had to face and are constantly having to face. The research centre, however, was almost stillborn; over the past year it has been completely forgotten."

On the same occasion he stated his recognition that during the 10 months of Signor Agnelli's chairmanship of Confindustria important objectives have been achieved, consistent with the innovatory recommendations made by the Pirelli report. We are on the right path, therefore, and we are moving fast.

But is this happening because there has been a change of heart and attitude on the part of the average Italian entrepreneur, or because a great chairman, endowed with great prestige, has been able to comprehend and reconcile most discordant voices, silencing but not persuading them?

To the young industrialists' central committee Signor Pozzoli said that it was not within his terms of reference to answer such a question. Talking to me, however, he expressed the opinion that the objectives had been achieved as a result of the merits of the chairman, not as the result of any change of heart or concrete contribution from below.

**Mario Salvatorelli**
*La Stampa*

# Waiting for recovery

continued from page 1

a new wave of inflation in 1976 which would result in an annual rate of price increases of 15 to 20 per cent by 1977. What is your view on this?

This is certainly the danger. It is possible to accept a substantial deficit at the moment because of the high level of unemployment and underuse of productive capacity. But if the deficit is maintained at the same level, it could result in a boost to inflation as well as activity.

Is the American political system sufficiently flexible to be able to do this?

The Government can change its policy from one moment to the next. The problem is whether the Congress will accept the changes which it proposes and, if so, whether it will do so quickly enough. When it becomes a matter of politics, it is, of course, always easier to authorize expenditure than to reduce it.

Especially during the run-up to an election.... But, in the meantime, how is this deficit going to be financed?

In the first place by the sale of treasury bonds. What we do not know is whether savings will be enough to cover the full amount of expenditure or whether the Federal Reserve Bank will have to intervene to create extra money. The likely outcome is that savings will meet most of the need, although the Federal Reserve Bank will probably be obliged to intervene.

Is there not a risk that such a huge call on personal savings will create still further difficulties for private investors who are already complaining that they are unable to raise enough capital on a very reluctant market? The state offers the kind of safeguards which the private sector cannot match, so that it is therefore placed in a position of unequal competition, is it not?

Yes. It is a risk. But demand for capital in the private sector has fallen. In a sense, therefore, the state is maintaining demand. It is likely that the upturn in the economy which is expected to occur towards the end of the year will see renewed pressure on the money market; this is one of the reasons why I believe that the policy pursued must be open to review and adjustment.

The banks' ratio of debt to own capital has been deteriorating steadily over recent years. Do you believe that it is time for them to display greater energy in adjusting their activities to their resources?

Yes, I think that it is time. Until now this trend has not led to a really critical situation, but there is no doubt that this development cannot be allowed to continue in the same way as over the past two years. It is necessary for us to increase our own resources and we are in the process of attempting to do so.

But the money market is unfavourable to sales of shares at the moment and it is scarcely possible to float new shares either. Moreover, we cannot sell bonds either, because the Securities Exchange Commission has decided to call on us to provide information, including details about banking activities, which it had not required before. We consider that this is unjustified and there is a dispute on this issue between the commission and the principal establishments in the market place.

All the major banks in New York are more or less in the same position. Two of them have just cancelled their plans to issue bonds. We are therefore obliged to rely basically on our own earnings and this is making it necessary for us to limit the amount of these private customers.

By limiting the growth of your assets, and with it your lending to the economy, are you not pursuing a type of deflationary policy which is rather out of keeping with the reflationary policy of your country's government?

There is indeed a certain conflict here. The Federal Reserve Bank is anxious that the banks should operate on a sound economic basis and, at the same time it expects the banking system to provide the loans which the life of the country needs. It is a question of balance.... We shall certainly continue to grow, but less rapidly than two years ago.

Short of being able to do everything at once what are your lending priorities and, more specifically, do you apply any criteria based on social usefulness?

Yes, we do have social criteria. But our first requirement is that our lending should be on a sound basis, that the prospects of obtaining repayment should be good and that the rates of interest should be reasonable, that is comparable to those prevailing in other industries. In principle, if these conditions are met, we have no reason to reject an application.

Nevertheless, we are operating a programme of restriction under which, for instance, we will not lend money to a company to enable it to buy another company, because this does nothing to increase productive capacity.

And what about lending to private customers?

In New York, we have a special programme for minorities to enable them to gain access to credit where this would not normally be possible. But as a general rule the term, we are endeavouring to limit the rise in our assets. But we are hoping that our misunderstanding with the Securities Exchange Commission will soon be cleared up so that we shall be able to sell securities to the public again.

How do you see the development of interest rates during the months ahead?

Prime rate has come down by 4.5 points in four months. It could fall a little farther, but I believe that we are close to reaching the bottom of the curve. With the expected upturn in the economy, it is probable that we shall soon see interest rates rising again.

To levels comparable to those of recent years?

That will depend on the speed at which the economy recovers. Personally, I believe that it is going to recover slowly. If so, interest rates will also rise slowly.

Will short-term interest rates move more or less quickly than long-term rates?

A few months ago, short-term rates were higher than long-term rates. This was an abnormal situation. The shape of the curve has become normal once again now and short-term rates are lower than others. I think it is probable that long-term rates will rise before short-term rates for the simple reason that people are fearful of a return of inflation and long-term rates are largely determined by long-term forecasts.

Under these circumstances, do you think that unemployment, which is running at almost 9 per cent of the working population in America, is likely to fall, and if so when?

There is generally a time lag between economic recovery and the fall in the level of unemployment. The number of unemployed will probably therefore remain too high after the recovery, that is beyond the end of this year.

The last year has seen a series of increasingly serious bankruptcies in the international banking world. Do you think that we can expect to see others, involving even larger banks, or that the trend is falling off?

mainly the result of currency speculation. I hope that the lesson has been learnt. The three bankruptcies in the United States, on the other hand, were attributable to specific reasons which generally had more to do with inefficient management than the general state of the economy. I do not think that there will be many more cases.

The Chase Manhattan Bank has fallen back to third place in the world rankings. At present, in New York, it is believed, to be having its difficulties. In particular, it recently announced considerable losses on dealings in securities, which you have attributed to mismanagement. What is the explanation for this?

We have had difficulties with our trading account. The person in charge underestimated the devaluation of the accounts. This resulted in a deficit of $30m and we were obliged to recalculate our trading accounts for the two previous quarters. But with interest rate movements, the deficit has almost disappeared.

This was an awkward matter, but not serious. Moreover, in the last quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of 1975, the Chase Manhattan increased its profits by more than any other New York bank, so that it may be said that it is in good shape.

Are not its present worries about its substantial commitments in a depressed property market serious worries?

It is true that we have worries on that side. But the same is also true of all banks in the United States at present. The recession has affected property more than other sectors so that interest payments on many loans are not being made. This deprives us of our income. But I believe that the underlying value is still there. These investments will pick up in parallel with the economy.


# The Times Awards for the Best Advertisement of a Company's Results in 1975.

The decision to institute 'The Times Awards' proved fully justified in the event.

In 1974, we received nearly 200 entries and our Judges found it a most difficult task to decide on the winners. We look forward to receiving a comparable number of entries during the coming year and only minor category changes for this year's scheme have been made. It has been decided to discontinue the colour category and introduce one for 'Interim Results or Preliminary Figures'.

The 1975 revised categories and conditions of entry are set out below.

The Awards will be made by an independent panel of expert judges.

An advertisement of a company's results whether the Chairman's statement is or is not included in full or in abridged form, should:

a) Attract the eye, by reason of its design.
b) Be easy to read, by the skilful use of typography.
c) Contain such information as prospective investors or professional advisers are likely to require, including details of the business carried on by the company.
d) Include such illustrations, graphs, or diagrams as are necessary to supplement (c) above.
e) Leave the reader with the impression that the company concerned would be a good one to do business with, or work for, or in which to invest.

The panel will judge the entries in terms of these criteria.

Note: In the case of the category 'Interim Results or Preliminary Figures' only criteria (a) to (d) will apply.

## The Awards.

As in 1974, the Awards themselves will comprise:

a) The Grand Prix, to be held for one year, awarded to the entrant whose advertisement, in the opinion of the judges, is the best submitted, irrespective of category. The Grand Prix consists of a silver trophy, specially designed for The Times by Gordon Hodgson.

b) Prizes for category winners. The first prize in each category will be a working replica of The Times clock in silver. The second and third prizes will be silver medallions. Awards will be made both to the winning advertiser and his agent.

## Conditions of Entry.

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1975.

The following are the categories in which awards will be made:

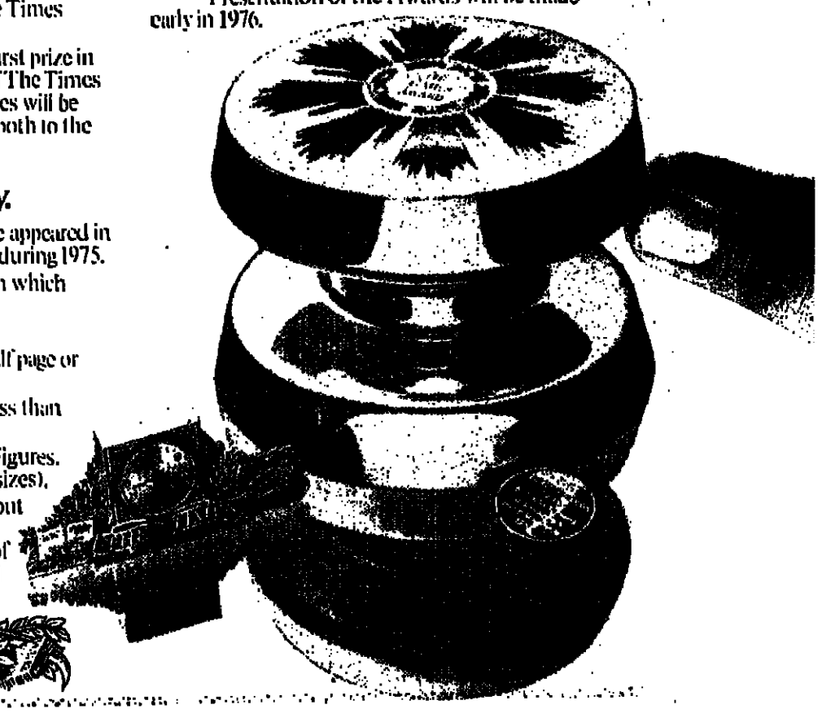
1. Final Results:
   a) Colour or Black and White. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
   b) Colour or Black and White. Less than half page, or equivalent.
2. Interim Results or Preliminary Figures. Colour or Black and White. (All sizes).

Entries will be accepted throughout the twelve month period January 1 – December 31, 1975 and should consist of a mounted art pull plus six unmounted art pulls for the panel of judges.

Entries should carry a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged.

They should be sent to: Michael Mander, Advertisement and Marketing Director, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

Presentation of the Awards will be made early in 1976.



DIEU ET MON DROIT

# COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 2: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were present this evening at a Reception in the Law Society's Hall, Chancery Lane, given by the Law Society to celebrate their 150th Anniversary.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received upon arrival by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor R. Dawe) and the President of the Law Society (Mr E. H. S. Singleton).

The Countess of Airlie, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon Sir Martin Charteris and Captain Peter Fletcher were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips attended a Ball given by the Anglo-American Sporting Club at the London Hilton Hotel for leading British Sportsmen and Sportswomen.

Major Benjamin Herman, RM, and Miss Rowena Brassey were in attendance.

The Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon as President of the Royal Ballet, was present this evening at the first night of "The Royal Ballet at Battersea Park".

Mrs Jocelyn Stevens was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales will greet King Carl Gustaf of Sweden on his arrival in Edinburgh for a state visit to Britain from July 8 to July 11.

A memorial service for Sir Tresham Lever, Bt, will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, at 11.30 am on Wednesday, June 25.

## Birthdays today

Professor Sir Roy Allen, 69; Sir Robert B. Black, 69; the Hon William Douglas-Home, 63; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Falconer, 81; Sir Francis Griffin, 71; Sir Ronald Morison, QC, 75; the Hon Sir Con O'Neill, 63; Mr Alec Robertson, 83; Marshal of the RAF Sir John Slessor, 78; Sir Edward Wayne, 73.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, June 2, 1950

### Emperor's case

From Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Government has sent a Note to the United States and British Governments asking for a reply "at the earliest date" to its demand, made on February 1, that Emperor Hirohito and certain Japanese generals should be placed on trial before a special international tribunal for alleged war crimes.

It seems unlikely that the Soviet Government will have any better fortune with this Note than the earlier one. The Far Eastern Commission, on which the Soviet Government is represented, decided on February 24 last year that there should be no more international military tribunals, and recommended to members that trials for minor war crimes should be completed by the end of the following May.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr R. Newbury and the Hon Julia Hamilton**

The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr Roy Newbury and the late Mrs Newbury, of Eleighwater House, Eleighwater, Chard, Somerset, and Julia Elizabeth Heather, only daughter of Lord Belhaven and Stenton, of Tighcargaman, Port Ellen, Islay, and Ann, Lady Belhaven and Stenton, of 21 Manning Road, Double Bay, New South Wales.

**Mr E. Souter and Miss A. Oakleigh-Walker**

The engagement is announced between Edward Souter, Royal Highland Fusiliers, son of the late Sir Edward Souter and Lady Souter, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, and Alison, daughter of Major and Mrs Peter Oakleigh-Walker, of Crondall, near Farnham, Surrey.

**Mr N. E. Bruce-Watt and Miss J. S. Merritt**

The engagement is announced between Nigel, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Bruce-Watt and of Mrs Bruce-Watt, Newton Croft, Haddington, East Lothian, and Jennifer, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. E. R. Merritt, 1 Hiriri Avenue, Auckland, New Zealand.

**Mr K. B. Buchan and Miss R. A. Corry**

The engagement is announced between Keith, son of Mr and Mrs Ian Buchan, of Kingswood, Surrey, and Rosemary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Corry, of Bitchet Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.

**Mr S. P. Byrne and Miss C. M. Kostoris**

The engagement is announced between Simon Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Peter J. Byrne, of Turks Head, Penzance, Cornwall, and Carolyn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril E. Kostoris, of Sussex House Farm, Cowden, Kent.

**Mr J. M. F. MacCallan and Mlle N. M. Guilyardi**

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs MacCallan, of Heatherside Court, Camberley, and Nicole, daughter of M and Mme J. Guilyardi, of Boulevard Voltaire, Paris.

**Mr E. S. Robinson and Mrs C. M. Hamilton**

The engagement is announced between Edwin Stuart Robinson, and Charlotte Mabel Hamilton, widow, both of Warborough, Oxford.

**Mr N. S. Suffield-Jones and Miss V. S. Stafford**

The engagement is announced between Nigel Sydney, son of the late Mr S. H. Suffield-Jones and of Mrs Suffield-Jones, of The Old Rectory, Bradfield College, Berkshire, and Veronica Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. Stafford, of Cherry's, Woldingham, Surrey.

## TV playwrights' scheme awards

Mr John Morris, a Scottish playwright, one of the two latest award winners of Thames Television's playwright scheme, intends to work on oil rigs and in other industries to gain experience for new plays. Mr Morris, author of How Mad Tulloch Was Taken Away, will be attached to the Royal Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh, for a year.

The other recipient, Mr Stephen Poliakoff, will be sponsored by the National Theatre. His play, Clever Soldiers, was presented last year at the Hampstead Theatre Club.



Pottery and other items which have been recovered from the remains of a five-acre Roman colony discovered at Ilchester, Somerset.

## Funeral service

**The Hon Robert Watson**

The funeral service for the Hon Robert Fraser Watson was held yesterday at Windlesham parish church. The Rev. N. E. Barlow officiated and Lord Manton read the lesson. Among those present were:

The Hon Mrs Watson (widow), Mrs Shirley Chantler (daughter), Angela and Peter Chantler (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs Ian Cameron (stepson and stepdaughter-in-law), the Hon Mark Watson (brother), the Hon Mrs Alastair Watson (sister-in-law), Lord and Lady Manton, Mr and Mrs Michael Watson, Mr Andrew Watson, Mr Alastair Watson, Lady Brownlow.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Willingdon, Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lord and Lady Pender, Joan Lady Renwick, Lady Hothfield, the Hon Henry Lumley-Saville, the Hon Mrs Humphrey Tollemache, Mr and the Hon Mrs Guy Newman, the Hon Mrs Eykyn, Sir William and Lady Mount, Colonel Sir Roderick and Lady Brinckman, Sir Martin and Lady Lindsay of Dowhill, Sir Thomas Pilkington, Lady Mant, Mr and Mrs Denis Russell, Mr and Mrs E. Cooper-Bland, Mrs Rossell, Mr and Mrs W. Levitco, Mrs V. Critchley, Mr and Mrs David Stacey, Miss Grenfell, Lieutenant-Colonel Desmond Brownlow, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Clifton, Mr and Mrs David McCall, Mr and Mrs Derek Candy, Mr and Mrs Henry Candy, Mrs George Ismay, Mr John Thursby, Mr and Mrs Gates.

Mr and Mrs Wagg, Mr and Mrs Oliver Stedall, Mrs Beddington, Mr F. Nielson, Mr John Hughes-Reckitt, Colonel and Mrs Tom Nicholls, Mr and Mrs R. Gaskell, Colonel and Mrs D. Forster, Mr Laurie Wallis, Mr and Mrs Toby Waddington, Mrs Murrough O'Brien, Mrs C. van Burghan, Mr A. C. Snowden, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Thornton, Mr Francis Ricardo, Mr H. J. Joel, Mrs Belville, Mrs R. Raphael, Mrs Andrew Johnstone (also representing Mr Andrew Johnstone), Mrs Roger Peake (also representing Mr and Mrs George Beedy), Mr William Thomson, Mr and Mrs Clayton, Mr Tyler and Mr Claro.

## Latest wills

The Very Rev Dr Alan Richardson, Dean of York since 1964, left £70,940 net (no duty shown). After a small bequest he left the residue on trust for his wife for life and then, after personal legacies, to the Dean and Chapter of York, Christian Aid, the CMS, St Williams College, York, the Anglican Chaplaincy, Nottingham University, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Miss Edith Honore Bright, of Tavistock, left £50,242 net (duty paid, £11,442). After small personal legacies she left the residue to the Carmelite Convent, Tavistock.

## Luncheons

**British Sportsman's Club**

The British Sportsman's Club yesterday entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel the Australian cricket touring team. Lord Wakefield of Kendal was in the chair and announced that Mr Edward Heath, MP, has accepted the chairmanship of the club, succeeding the late Duke of Norfolk. Mr F. R. Brown and Mr I. M. Chappell also spoke.

**German Chamber of Industry and Commerce**

The annual general meeting of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce was held yesterday before a luncheon at the Portman hotel. The chairman was Dr D. W. von Menges and the guest of honour was Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities. The Ambassador for the Federal Republic of Germany was among those present.

**Mr P. Gadsden**

Mr Peter Gadsden was host at a luncheon yesterday at the City of London Club for Mr Stan Owens, of Sydney, Australia. The guests included:

The Agent-General for Victoria, the Agent-General for New South Wales, the Agent-General for Queensland, Sir Hugh Wontner, Sir Ian Bowater, Sir Eric Griffith-Jones, Judge McKinnon, QC, Dr L. C. F. Blackman, Mr Alfred Friendly, Mr Robert MacWilliam, Lieut-Col Peter Milo, Mr Geoffrey Price, Mr Martin Rich and Mr Michael Stoddart.

## Dinner

**Lady Rowlandson**

Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson gave a dinner party last night at 18 Grosvenor Square, W, in honour of the High Commissioner for Guyana and Lady Carter. Among those present were:

The Ambassador for Haiti and Mme H. Boyer, the Iranian Ambassador, Lord and Lady Thurlow, Lady Illingworth, Lord and Lady Boyd-Carpenter, Lord and Lady Ashdown, and Lady Huggins.

## Reception

**Law Society**

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended a reception given yesterday by the Law Society in the society's hall, Chancery Lane, to celebrate their 150th anniversary. Mr E. H. S. Singleton, president; Mr E. N. Liggins, vice-president, and Mr J. L. Bowron, secretary-general, accompanied by their ladies, received the guests. Among those present were:

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Widgery, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning, the Bishop of London and Mrs Ellison, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, Sir George Baker, Judge Sir Carl and Lady Aarvold, Sir William and Lady Boulton, Dame Evelyn Denington and Mr C. D. Denington, Sir Denis and Lady Dobson, Sir Thomas Lund, Sir Sydney and Lady Templeman, the Solicitor-General and Mrs Archer, Mr Sheriff and Mrs Hugh Olson, Mr Patrick Neill, QC, and Mrs Neill, Mr and Mrs H. Horsfall-Turner, the Rev H. R. T. Brandreth, Mr Leslie H. Boyd, Mr and Mrs M. Brothwood, Mr and Mrs G. W. Bunt, Mr and Mrs L. J. Castle, Mr and Mrs L. W. Chapman, Jonkheer and Jonkvrouw P. J. W. de Brauw, Notaire and Mme R. de Valkeneer, Mr and Mrs James D. Fellers, Mr and Mrs C. J. B. Flint, Mr and Mrs W. A. Osborne, Mr and Mrs W. L. N. Somerville, Mr and Mrs C. E. I. Thornton and Mr and Mrs J. D. Wheelans.

## Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of Council for National Academic Awards, presides at conferment of honorary degrees, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 10.15; attends luncheon of Rotary International, Painter-Stainers' Hall, 12.30; as patron and trustee attends reception for The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, Buckingham Palace, 2.30.

Princess Anne visits Royal Air Force, Stanbridge, Bedfordshire, 10; as patron of Riding for the Disabled Association, visits Seechem School of Equitation, Alvechurch, 1.45; visits Annscroft Riding School near Shrewsbury, 2.45.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother opens new headquarters of National Radiological Protection Board, Harwell, 3.15.

Summer Exhibition: Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, 10-6.

Lunchtime talk: Rev C. Bryan, "The Theology of Preaching", St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.10.

Beating Retreat: Massed bands of Household Division, Horse Guards Parade, 6.

# £10,000 for miniature by Nicholas Hilliard

In a sale at Sotheby's yesterday of silhouettes, portrait miniatures and objects of virtu a miniature of a lady by Nicholas Hilliard, painted about 1600, went to a private collector for £10,000.

A three-coloured gold Swiss musical snuffbox, presented by Alexander I to General Kontorizoff after the defeat of the French during their attack on Moscow in 1812, fetched £5,900 and a gold-mounted glass snuffbox by Adrien-Jean-Maximilien Vachette made £5,700.

A Swiss musical desk and workbox, the musical movement by Francois Nicole of Geneva, sold for £2,800.

In the first part of the sale of children's books A new Lottery Book of Birds and Beasts, by Thomas Bewick, printed in 1771, fetched £300 and William Ronksley's The Child's Weeks-work, printed in 1712, made £280.

Christie's held a sale of English pottery and Delftware. Many of the items came from private sources and were consequently fresh on the market.

A London Delft blue-and-white tankard, 5½in high, inscribed "A ring is round and Haith no End, soe is my love unto my friend" and dated 1663, sold for £2,730 to Allbrook (estimate £600-£800). A Bristol Delft blue-and-white octagonal dish dated 1730 and 17in wide sold for £787.50 to Jellinek and Sampson (estimate £400-£600).

The same price was paid by the Glasgo wMuseum for a pair of Glasgow Delft armorial plates (estimate £380-£420). The museum also paid £546 for a rare Glasgow Delft oblong octagonal armorial dish of the same design (estimate £280-£320).

# Aldwych Theatre company may be saved

By a Staff Reporter

The Royal Shakespeare Company may not have to close at the Aldwych Theatre, London, if a sufficiently large grant from the Arts Council can be agreed for 1976-77, it is announced today.

The company have said they will have to close at the Aldwych if an extra £200,000 is not found this year. But in a joint statement the two bodies said: "It is hoped that a substantial increase in the Royal Shakespeare Company's grant for 1976-77 will be possible, and that on this basis a solution for this year's problem can be found."

The council said everything depended on the amount of money available and on the current financial negotiations between the council and the Government about grants for 1976-77.

The joint statement said the council would not agree to finance the move by the National Theatre from the Old Vic to its new home on the South Bank unless sufficient funds were available to maintain the council's other activities, including support for the Royal Shakespeare Company in London.

## US memorial

More than 350 American Air Force veterans who are touring the British bases from which they flew during the last war have agreed to give $50,000 over the next five years to maintain a memorial room to their dead in Norwich Central Library.

# OBITUARY

## MR EISAKU SATO

### A leadership of mixed fortunes

Mr Eisaku Sato who died early today, aged 74, was the longest serving Japanese Prime Minister in the history of parliamentary government in Japan. Elected leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party in 1964 he presided over the most intensive era of Japan's economic growth as the able manager of the political factions that made up the party. But the later years of his rule found him wanting in a Japan that looked for other satisfactions than those of climbing so high in the world table of gross national product.

His handling of the return of Okinawa, followed soon after by the "shock" of the announcement of Mr Nixon's impending visit to Peking, made his firm attachment to the American alliance suddenly seem to be a worthless subservience. It became essential for Japan to show its own independence in relation to China. But Mr Sato was too much influenced by supporters of Taiwan's cause in his own party and he was slow to respond to public feeling. In July, 1972, Mr Tanaka defeated him in the contest for the party leadership and Sato's eight-year rule came to an end.

In October, 1974, he was somewhat surprisingly nominated for one of the Nobel peace prizes, though it was later revealed that a campaign to win him this nomination had been assiduously pressed by a leading Japanese businessman.

The award, if questionable in the personal sense was nevertheless welcomed by the Japanese as an acknowledgment of their own constitutional commitment to pacifism still dominant even thirty years after the war's end.

He was a leader among the youthful bureaucrats who made good in postwar politics through the vacuum caused by the Occupation purge. The old and the young had their chance, and Sato was picked out from relative obscurity in the Transport Ministry, where he had served 28 years, by the chief elder, Mr Shigeru Yoshida, under whose patronage his career, bar one notable stumble, was secured.

He assumed the succession in November, 1964, from another Yoshida protégé, the late Hayato Ikeda, who retired through illness. Once in office he found himself uncomfortably hemmed in by the constitutional inhibitions on Japan's "self defence forces" which made the country totally reliant on the United States for defence, and by the need to maintain the delicate balance in the politico-business-bureaucrat oligarchy which virtually characterized Japanese government. Abroad he found the way to a smoother understanding with Peking barred by previous governments' commitments to the Nationalists on Formosa. And he was stymied by Vietnam, where he had to pick an uncomfortable way between his own inclination to give at least moral support to the Americans—soon after he assumed office American nuclear-powered submarines began calling at Japanese ports—and a dismayed public opinion which was strongly pacifist. At home he was immediately confronted with a domestic recession, an[d] severe inflation, and eve[n] more damagingly, by a succe[s]sion of corruption scandals i[n]volving members of his party. This seemed to some to moc[k] his slogan of marching toward the affluent society, but u[n]deniably the Japanese co[n]tinued to prosper under hi[s] stewardship.

He was criticized for mor[e] words than action, but ther[e] were some notable achiev[e]ments. The decade of hagglin[g] over normalizing relations wi[th] south Korea was quickly se[t]tled during his term with a bi[g] settlement for south Korea c[overing] all occupation claims, and resumption of serious eco[n]omic relations. He also brok[e] through hesitations and Japa[n] began to shoulder responsibi[l]ity in fostering economic deve[l]opment in south-east Asia[;] ministerial conferences wer[e] initiated; Japan became mai[n] Asian participant in the Asia[n] Development Bank.

Sato's most serious failing[,] perhaps, was his passivity t[o]wards the strengthening o[f] democratic stability. As leade[r] of a party that faced no seriou[s] opposition he was neither worse nor better than his predeces[s]sors in this. But it was during Sato's time that signs emerge[d] of frustration and disenchant[-]ment with political parties which aroused some anxiety fo[r] the future of the system.

A personable, and mar[-]kedly handsome man to west[-]ern eyes, Sato tried hard bu[t] failed to get the Japanese pub[-]lic to like him. To man[y] Japanese his charm was su[s]pect. In the popular view ther[e] was something "dark an[d] shadowy" about him. This ha[d] its springs in his reputatio[n] for shrewd political dealing[s] in his close association wi[th] his more outspokenly righ[t-]wing brother, Mr Nobosuk[e] Kishi (Prime Minister 195[7-]61), and with his having bee[n] linked with a shipbuilding br[i]bery scandal in 1953-54.

Sato was born in 1901 th[e] third son (the eldest, Ichi[ro] became an admiral) of a sm[all] middle-class sake brewer i[n] western Japan, whose fore[-]bears had been samurai. Sato acknowledged a debt to hi[s] elder brother Kishi (the name[s] are due to both having bee[n] adopted into their wives' fam[-]ilies) as the more brilliant and after studying German la[w] at Tokyo Imperial Universit[y] Sato went into the Railway Ministry. He rose through th[e] hierarchy steadily and un[-]touched by the purge, in 194[8] was suddenly appointed Minis[-]ter by the Allied Administr[-]ation after his tough handlin[g] of a strike. However, with hi[s] brother Kishi purged, it wa[s] suddenly felt unseemly b[y ...] should appear as Minister, an[d] he became deputy instead.

There followed an off[er] from the interim Sociali[st] Government to join them, b[ut] he turned it down in favour [of] Mr Yoshida's Liberal Party an[d] entered the Cabinet as Chi[ef] Cabinet Secretary. In 1949 [he] was elected for the first ti[me] from his native Yamagu[chi] prefecture.

Sato married his cousin, [a] niece of Mr Yosuke Matsuo[ka] who as Foreign Minis[ter] walked out of the League [of] Nations and signed the A[xis] Pact. They had two sons.

## ROMAN ROSTOWSKI

Commander James Armstrong writes:

Friends and colleagues of Roman Rostowski will be shocked and sad to hear of his unexpected death at the age of 58, in London on May 23. His remarkable career of public service was a witness to his deep sense of conscience. His unfailing charm and brilliant intellect will be sorely missed.

Roman Rostowski was born in Lwow, Poland, in 1917. He qualified in Law in Lwow University in 1937 and as a young intellectual was one of the first members of the prewar Polish Democratic Party. In 1938 he continued his studies at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris, doing Political Economy under, among others, Maréchal Petain.

Briefly imprisoned at the Fortress of Komarom in Hungary in 1939, he escaped to join the Free Polish Forces in France, and reached Great Britain at the time of Dunkirk. He took his doctorate in Development Economics at Edinburgh University in 1942 and was then appointed Personal Private Secretary to Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Labour and Social Security to the Polish Government in Exile.

From 1945 to 1947 he served with the Interim Treasury Committee for Polish Questions and at this time became a British citizen. From 1947 to 1954 he worked for the National Assistance Board on the resettlement of Polish ex-servicemen and their families in Great Britain.

In 1954 he was transferred to the Organization and Methods Department of the Treasury, then headed by Stuart (now Sir Stuart) Milner-Barry, and from there went on to join, in 1957, the Overseas Civil Service. From 1958 to 1964 he was a seni[or] official of the Kenya Gover[n]ment, serving as Head of t[he] Foreign Affairs section. Duri[ng] the period of internal self-go[v]ernment, prior to Kenyan ind[e]pendence, he worked in Premi[er] Kenyatta's office with respon[si]bility for External Affairs a[nd] charged with the establishme[nt] of the nucleus of the futu[re] Kenyan diplomatic service.

In 1964 he moved to Mau[ri]tius, first as Deputy Chief Se[c]retary and then as Permane[nt] Secretary, Prime Minister['s] Office, over the period leadi[ng] to Mauritian Independence. H[e] was Chief Secretary and Acti[ng] Governor of the Seychelles [in] 1967-69 before returning to th[e] United Kingdom to the hea[d]quarters of the Ministry [of] Overseas Development. At th[e] ODM he was concerned with ai[d] policy and international an[d] European affairs.

A European with a wid[e] knowledge of African affairs, [his] work with the EEC he dea[lt] with food policy and the ED[F] and recently was involved o[n] behalf of HM Government [in] the negotiations leading to th[e] ACPCE Convention of Lom[é]. He had hoped in the future t[o] go on to work in the EEC i[n] the Development Field.

Both within the ODM and i[n] the Commission in Brussel[s] Roman Rostowski was deepl[y] liked and respected. A consum[-]mate linguist speaking the fou[r] main EEC languages perfectl[y] he possessed a rare breadth o[f] culture and was extraordinaril[y] widely read. His untimely deat[h] deprives his colleagues an[d] friends of a unique talent an[d] a personality which always radi[-]ated civilization and humou[r]. Blessed with a strongly unite[d] family life, he leaves a wif[e] and son.

## SIR WALTER ADAMS

Dr Hermann Blaschko writes:

In the obituary note for the late Sir Walter Adams brief mention was made of the work that he did for the refugee scholars who came out of central Europe in the 1930s.

He gave up a promising academic career in 1933 to become the first secretary of the Academic Assistance Council (later the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning). Many hundreds of men and women in this country, in the Commonwealth and elsewhere in the Free World, remember with gratitude what he did, first to rescue them, to help them start a new life and make a living. This number includes more than a few who gained fame and distinction, and who made notable contributions in times of peace and war, but all of them he helped to give back what they most needed: their own self-respect as human beings and as useful members of the society in which they had found shelter.

For his tasks he was superbly equipped. He was gentle and kind, and endowed with almost infinite patience. He was able to assess the particular and individual gifts of his charges. Moreover, he had a tenaciousness of purpose and a persuasiveness that made him often succeed in finding just the right niche for a scholar with specialized and apparently peculiar qualifications.

Science report

# Evolution: Species and chemical clocks

The newest clock for measuring the time course of evolution is the chemical clock which resides in the proteins of living animals. Differences between analogous proteins in related species are a measure of the time since the two species diverged from a common ancestor. The snag is that the protein clock does not keep perfect time. In an effort to calibrate it, American biologists have compared two groups of animals which diverged at a known time in evolutionary history when the land bridge between South America and Australia was broken by continental drift.

The protein that Dr A. C. Wilson and his colleagues at Berkeley used is albumin. Since albumin performs the same function in all the different species, it is subject to no special selective pressures, and changes in its composition should occur by chance and accumulate steadily with time. How reliable are calculations based on the assumption that the rate of change in albumin is constant and invariant between species?

Dr Wilson and his collaborators used new immunological tests for the similarity of one albumin to another, comparing the protein from Australian species with that from American species. They compared two groups: the marsupial mammals and the tree frogs, both of which are believed to have originated from a common ancestor before South America and Australia parted company.

By those measurements they were able to estimate the "evolutionary distance" between the American and Australian animals for several species. The question then was, would the distances be the same for all pairs tested? In other words, does the albumin clock keep the same time for all species?

The answer, in fact, was negative. One branch of the marsupials in particular turned out to have a clock that ran markedly slow. The others, on the other hand, all agreed quite well both with one another and with what is already known about evolutionary relationships from more conventional palaeontological investigations.

In view of the close agreement of all but one branch of the marsupial tree, Dr Wilson and his colleagues conclude that the resolution and reliability of the albumin clock is in general good. They compare it for usefulness with radiometric dating techniques. But because the protein clock is available in living species, unlike radiometry it can be used to fill gaps in the fossil record.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: Nature, May 29 (255; 397; 1975).

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# £75,000 Premium Bond prizewinner

The £75,000 June Premium Bonds prizewinner is 10VW 749100. The winner lives in the West Midlands.

The £25,000 number is 12ZP 347780. The winner lives in Norwich.

£5,000 winners are:

5 AT 486447; 6 AB 896184; 4 BF 342971; 4 BT 113098; CZ 167610; 2 CP 571065; DP 740858; 3 DZ 664208; 5 LW 813328; 4 FT 184[illegible]; 5 FT 777358; 5 FK 564[illegible]; 6 FZ 688[illegible]; 4 HS [illegible]; 2 JS 377759; 7 JF 018194; 2 LZ 738706; 5 LF 622[illegible]; LK 123517; 1 MP 169750; 3 MF 2025[illegible]; 3 PK 651481; 8 OW 795035; 8 RK 027755; 5 SW 885845; 5 ST 763456; 7 SF 451715; 8 SK 155089; 8 SW 144550; 3 TP 007451; 9 VK 376548; 10 VL 053558; 10 XZ 722717; 11 VP 414086; WN 545823; 11 V[illegible] 011[illegible]; XZ 665581; 8 [illegible]; YL 317902; 12 ZF 672530; 12 ZK 773490; 13 ZW 541446; 15 ZW 570487.

The £1,000 winners are:

AP 210551; AZ 070140; 1 AK 021915; 1 AZ 607085; 2 AL 742091; 2 AP 035580; 2 AP 170054; 2 AS 714626; 3 AF 702945; AU [illegible]; 3 AZ 450550; 4 AT 627718; 5 AB 555050; 5 AL 370006; 6 AZ 448170; BK 687119; BT 871581; 1 BL 772660; 1 BT 387652; 2 BZ 565781; 3 BF 194435; 3 BS 474656; 4 BB 987123; 4 BP 636529; 5 EP 413318; 5 BP 651675; 5 BS 486011; 5 BT 418606; 6 BK 780[illegible]; 6 BT 875[illegible]; CT 175550; 1 CW 594575; 1 CZ 949152; 2 CL 414078; 2 CS 742575; 2 CZ 185252;

1 DB 068[illegible]; 1 DK 483133; 1 DL 863751; 1 DN 810751; 2 DR 437478; 2 DN 111601; 3 DS 162[illegible]; 4 DS 857542; 3 DW 017[illegible]; 4 DK 064625; 4 DS 548840; 6 DB 384117; 5 DN 213494; 5 DN 810591; 6 DL 853250; EP 891562; 1 FN 477[illegible]; 4 EW 662669; 3 EZ 481785; 6 EN 407448; 4 FZ 590590; 5 EP 211174; 5 EW 851832; 1 FW 751637; 2 FS 908158; 2 FZ 811057; 3 FS 027[illegible]; 4 FL 115107; 5 FL 974890; 6 FN 598432; 5 FP 317740; 5 FP 837172; 5 FT 540371; HP 073136; 1 HF 4[illegible]; 1 HN 103873;

1 HF 287591; 2 HF 754212; 5 HP 341568; 3 HB 540092; 5 HK 601206; 5 HS 441932; 3 HW 549136; 4 HF 962734; 5 HL 422868; 5 HN 949850; 6 HT 677546; 3 JB 541638; 4 JB 465955; 4 JB 618556; 4 JN 234562; 4 JT 745555; 5 JN 072090; 5 JW 811664; 5 JZ 723308; 6 JN 174187; 6 JS 949637; 7 JL 323217; 7 JN 075[illegible]; 7 JT 778156; 7 JW 560[illegible]; 7 JZ 012[illegible]; KF 016[illegible]; KL 277574; KW 295[illegible]; 1 KB 417095; 1 KK 795540; 3 KF 213189; 3 KF 358686; 5 KK 314823; 4 KF 688061; 4 KK 794167; 5 KB 472707; 5 KW 668068; 7 KB 437016; 8 KL 807959; 8 KB 859447; 9 KN 160037; 9 KP 426088; 9 KP 826781; 9 KS 166269; LN 092162; 1 LF 873518; 1 LF 837870; 1 LS 168578; 2 LS 237749; 1 LT 252864; 3 LT 361213; 4 LK 813803; 4 LN 702787; 4 LT 026478; 4 LW 340850; 5 LS 734[illegible]; 6 LW 437[illegible]; 6 LR 170306; 6 LP 014094; 6 LS 057[illegible]; 7 LZ 895[illegible]; 8 LT 114[illegible]; 8 LL 364[illegible]; 8 LP [illegible]; 9 LZ 551[illegible]; 9 LZ 796[illegible]; 1 MS 370[illegible]; 1 M[illegible]; 2 MR 431[illegible]; 2 M[illegible]; 2 MK 053[illegible]; 3 NS 042678;

4 MK 288915; 4 ML 786545; 4 MP 657812; 4 MS 309499; 4 MS 816955; 5 MK 807407; 6 MN 205548; 6 MP 957057; 6 MS 005956; 6 MS 525539; 6 MW 485258; NS 340111; 1 NN 843977; 2 NF 440166; 2 NK 080755; PF 634254; PK 589703; 2 PS 546434; 3 PN 209891; 3 PP 949841; 4 PZ 621899; 4 PS 673349; 4 PW 641697; 5 PB 529601; 5 PN 721280; 6 PW 184778; 5 PW 739[illegible]; 5 PZ 176222; 6 PN 840[illegible]; 6 PS 187933; 7 PK 478842; 7 PP 211116; 7 PT 290613; 7 PW 172815; 8 PB 399121; 8 PK 668901; 8 PL 379485; 8 PP 346019; 8 PS 197218; 8 PW 939[illegible]; 9 PK 754858; 9 PT 641637; 9 PW 336639; 9 PW 544697; QL 099478; QL 247756; QW 745471; 1 QS 736[illegible]; 1 QW 459765; 2 QS 549921; 3 QW 054185; 4 UW 284941; 5 QN 171021; 5 QS 656[illegible]; 6 QB 444773; 6 QL 010605; 7 QN 765549; 7 QZ 822037; 8 QK 507765; 8 QN 134103; 8 QW 454513; 8 QZ 835415; 9 QB 048754; 9 QF 778235; 9 QF 915463; 9 QK 860117; 9 QK 816771; 9 QK 609569; 9 QK 717910; 9 QN 365988; 9 QB 119852; 9 QB 653906; RB 032478;

RT 546089; RT 371473; RT 645799; 1 RB 080718; 1 RL 789659; 2 RS 886340; 3 RS 705981; 3 RT 757117; 4 RF 386096; 4 RK 902751; 4 RT 930803; 4 RZ 335493; 5 RK 809320; 5 RL 833994; 5 RP 081718; 6 RK 203386; 6 RS 332014; 6 RT 807591; 6 RZ 839806; 7 RK 784792; 8 RT 712001; 8 RT 729718; 8 RZ 596769; SN 490607; SS 985530; 1 SL 391929; 1 SW 431430; 1 SW 596536; 2 ST 097116; 3 SW 410340; 4 SB 444081; 4 SL 862511; 4 ST 943216; 5 ST 938735; 6 SB 131874; 6 SB 137713; 6 SN 477168; 6 SN 955636; 7 SL 742817; 7 SP 693735; 9 SB 111416; 9 SB 719869; 1 TB 863345; 1 TP 504208; 3 TS 116536; 3 TZ 149009; 4 TK 218737; 4 TN 568946; 5 TK 638045; 5 TN 789643; 6 TB 884241; 6 TF 119422; 6 TT 346696; 6 TW 048545; 7 TS 080570; 7 TW 433371; 8 TN 447841; 8 TW 868051; 9 TS 039474; 9 TS 202985; VS 814385; 3 VP 470415; 4 VF 365067; 6 VN 472209; 6 VT 606870; 7 VB 675806; 7 VF 054565; 7 VT 730498; 8 VN 473162; 8 VN 497123; 8 VP 776585; 9 VK 606037; 9 VL 659909; 10 VK 505159;

10 VN 444569; 10 VS 236337; 11 VB 457672; 11 VK 058770; 11 VL 943604; 1 WP 659881; 1 WS 981986; 1 WT 455694; 4 WF 861340; 4 WL 452165; 4 WP 440418; 4 WP 710014; 4 WW 428983; 5 WW 444499; 6 WF 734099; 6 WK 977093; 6 WL 675885; 6 WT 215019; 6 WT 870170; 6 WZ 241370; 7 WL 378566; 7 WZ 111588; 7 WZ 719287; 8 WP 056635; 8 WP 528550; 8 WS 334670; 9 WK 188530; 10 WB 309352; 10 WK 724878; 10 WL 216510; 10 WS 131100; 10 WZ 366802; 11 WB 364228; 11 WF 171469; 11 WF 983162; 11 WK 987132; 11 WL 318640; 11 WP 887437; 11 WT 979698; 11 WW 271422; 11 WW 905110; 12 WF 196033; XF 403676; 1 XB 209915; 1 XK 416840; 2 XN 288190; 2 XN 289474; 3 XT 379411; 3 XL 896890; 3 XN 163850; 3 XZ 679791; 4 XF 146061; 4 XF 645774; 4 XW 373019; 5 XS 570801; 6 XL 013007; 6 XN 805310; 6 XS 623132; 6 XZ 773892; 7 XP 051991; 7 XT 090568; 8 XF 573790; 8 XL 450326; 8 XS 204656; 8 XW 028916; 9 XK 071484; 9 XL 441707; 9 XN 564388; 9 XP 632599; 10 XK 692513; 10 XZ 695614; 10 XZ 798787;

YB 106649; YW 232217; 1 YT 263644; 4 YN 314126; 4 YN 520889; 4 YZ 537991; 6 YP 414010; 5 YS 192737; 6 YW 561097; 6 YW 886901; 7 YB 582731; 7 YW 645089; 8 YF 100058; 8 YF 802146; 8 YF 967577; 8 YK 143694; 8 YK 675762; 9 YP 798826; 9 YT 226031; 9 YW 091615; 10 YF 083499; 10 YK 016655; 10 YK 607587; 10 YK 992415; 10 YN 030326; 10 YS 582884; 10 YS 747473; 10 YT 649584; 1 ZK 968292; 3 ZL 706062; 3 ZB 657771; 5 ZP 588116; 5 ZP 798747; 5 ZS 455191; 6 ZK 853119; 6 ZP 731502; 6 ZW 620093; 6 ZZ 888944; 8 ZN 497811; 8 ZZ 633158; 9 ZK 813710; 9 ZL 181005; 9 ZL 181006; 10 ZW 158288; 10 ZZ 64681[illegible]; 10 ZW 138387; 10 ZZ 646817; 11 ZL 661569; 11 ZP 117547; 11 ZT 000572; 12 ZF 802093; 12 ZL 096017; 12 ZL 317178; 12 ZP 664745; 13 ZF 380709; 13 ZF 529440; 13 ZF 736214; 13 ZK 497267; 13 ZS 671767; 13 ZT 869937; 13 ZW 151012; 14 ZZ 742185; 14 ZF 509900; 14 ZS 016695; 14 ZW 056461; 14 ZZ 480397; 14 ZZ 948807; 15 ZF 218865; 15 ZK 462159; 15 ZK 764536; 15 ZL 359015; 15 ZP 687447; 15 ZW 129467.


# Qatar unveiled.

On June 23rd, The Times is planning to publish a Special Report on Qatar.

Coinciding with the completion of Qatar's new museum, the first of a series of museums which are beginning to appear on the Arabian Peninsula, the Report will trace the history of Qatar's oil industry, assess what benefits the oil price spiral has brought to the Emirate and examine her reserves and current exploration and petrochemical programme.

The Report will also discuss many other aspects of Qatar's economy and social welfare; such as her overseas investments programme; public spending on health, education, roads and communications and the progress and developments being made in her secondary industries, fertilizers and cement.

The Report will include a profile of the nation's leader, Emir Khalifa, and will also look into Qatar's foreign policies and discuss the prospects and implications of a Gulf Common Market.

If your Company has any interest in Qatar, you'll find the Special Report presents a rare advertising opportunity.

Not only will the Report be read by every other company with a similar interest; it will be reaching over 1⅓ million readers in the U.K., Europe and throughout the world, readers of profound influence in international affairs, and in worldwide industry and trade.

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THE TIMES

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# THE RIOTS IN SALISBURY

The rioting and the sad loss of life in Salisbury are a warning that tension in that country is rising as decisive moves about its future seem to be in the offing. The leaders of the African National Council have ritually blamed the police, but deplore the factionalism which is really responsible. The brawling between supporters of Zanu, led (from abroad) by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, and the henchmen of Zapu, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, both nominally under the command of Bishop Muzorewa, recalls the vendettas between the two nationalist parties in the early days of the Smith government and before. It will certainly give fresh life to the whites' belief that African politics is based on violence and intimidation.

Whether there is any connexion between this outburst, which seems to have been envenomed by Matabele and Shona tribal feelings and the recent killings among the Zanu freedom fighters in Zambia, which is supposed to be mainly an internecine Shona struggle, has yet to be seen. The killings in Zambia, in which nearly two hundred died, and which culminated in the murder of Mr Herbert Chitepo, Mr Sithole's lieutenant, were expected to have repercussions in Rhodesia.

The broad conclusion can only be that the bitter nationalist in-fighting, as prospects of political power appear to loom after such a long frustration, will very greatly weaken them in their negotiations with Mr Smith. Indeed, their recent reluctance to meet for the discussions about a constitutional conference, which has so exasperated Mr Smith (*at least that is the impression he has given*) may be related to their knowledge of their own fratricidal inner conflict. There is little doubt that many Africans privately accept some of the Government's charges against Mr Sithole of conspiracy to remove the other (non-Zanu) leaders by force. Uneasiness is quite widespread among educated African leaders.

This African uncertainty may lead Mr Smith to hope that moderates in the ANC would accept a gradual transfer of power under a common roll with a graduated franchise, though there is no sign that he would be even as realistic as that. But between the discussion of this or of other schemes now being canvassed there are difficulties over the conditions for a conference. Mr Smith wants it quickly if at all, in Rhodesia and with no chairman. The ANC insists on the release of the rest of the detainees, which is not likely since the Reverend Canaan Banana, an important ANC leader, has just been added to the number. The ANC also want the conference in London under a British chairman and want Mr Wilson to call one even if Mr Smith declines to attend. Mr Callaghan is expected to state his intentions on this proposal, pressed upon him in Kingston, when Parliament resumes, as well as his plans to send an emissary to Salisbury.

A conference in London will do no good if it enables the two sides to dodge the issues. For Mr Smith the issue is whether he can agree and get his party to agree to a transfer of power under any timetable, transitional arrangements or safeguards. For the Africans the issue is whether they can compose the inner rivalries between personalities and tribal loyalties, and negotiate reasonably from strength. At the moment the cracks papered over in Lusaka by the merging of Zanu and Zapu with the Bishop's African National Council are showing again. Zanu is going ahead with its plan for a new guerrilla assault under Frelimo auspices when Mozambique becomes independent on June 25. Whether or not they are successfully recruiting men to do the fighting, they are certainly preparing the ground in the areas they hope to invade by a campaign of persuasion and terrorism to ensure the local people are on their side.

The Rhodesians have their own reception plans, which may include the deployment of white mercenaries as well as additional black regulars (presumably Matabele) under their command. But Mr Smith must first show Mr Vorster that he has done his best to get a settlement, since he would face an attack with a weakened economy, limited manpower and constricted supply lines to the coast. An African strategy of threatening a Frelimo-organized war to coincide with tighter sanctions in order to force a favourable settlement by negotiation might prove effective. It certainly will not if the freedom fighters fight each other. At the moment the nationalist posture in Rhodesia is more reminiscent of Angola than Mozambique.

# THE PROSPECT OF A MINOR ICE AGE

Strawberry growers are looking anxiously for a burst of June sunshine to ripen crops nurtured carefully through a wet, cold spring. Forecasts that this month may be wetter than last, coming at a time when the thermometer is still dipping perilously close at night to freezing, is scarcely encouraging for cultivators of important crops like peas and beans which are sensitive in germination to fluctuations in the warmth of the soil. However this is not the first time in the past few years that the pattern of seasonal rainfall and temperature has seemed abnormal, indeed when compared with available evidence of the past 400 to 500 years the present weather conditions indicate that significant alterations on a global scale may be taking place.

Doubts held by many laymen about the validity of most weather forecasts are deep-rooted. Memories die hard of predictions for a fine holiday that turned out wet, bleak and miserable. Of course these depend on short term forecasts. Looking for climatic changes reflected over many years in a gradual shift of temperature, rainfall and prevailing wind conditions is a vastly more difficult job: but our future may depend on discovering a way of doing that far enough ahead for making appropriate provisions in our development of agriculture, use of energy resources and building designs.

The great majority of meteorologists are engaged in gathering information from instruments carried by balloons, ships, satellites and so on to provide forecasts with reasonable accuracy for forty-eight hours, and with some wishful thinking for up to thirty days. Deciding whether or not the climate in the British Isles or Europe is about to enter a period of, say, twenty-five years of cold, which is repeated every 200 years, is another matter. Uncomfortable and awkward as the question may be, facts are emerging to show that something of the sort may well be happening. Investigation of this type of phenomenon is hampered because many meteorologists are reluctant to accept the evidence of climatologists who have had to draw on a wide variety of sources of information.

The handful of climatologists interested in long term trends are more or less in the detective business; deductions from the work of historians and archaeologists about conditions prevailing many generations ago are as important a part of their work as the ability to use the latest electronic gadgetry is to the modern short term meteorologist. In addition the specialist in long term trends is also gaining from the advances in technology for monitoring the large scale events contributing to the formation of weather systems.

In general the world's climate is dominated by the interactions between the air and the oceans: vast transfers of energy take place generating conditions from hurricane disasters to the gentler prevailing westerlies that so greatly influence the weather of the British Isles. Routine measurements show that the number of days a year in which the westerlies prevail has dropped markedly. Over the past 40 years the agricultural growing season in Europe has altered accordingly and is now shorter by almost three weeks; there is anxiety that there may be a further shortening if the cold northerly winds of late spring continue into summer.

More recent observations from weather satellites show how these trends could be associated with an extension of the polar ice fields: as fingers of polar ice push south the temperature of the air mass above is modified to alter the system of high and low pressure zones over the hemisphere. The lows that used to form over Iceland and move North East of Britain, bringing westerlies behind, are now going South East. The size of the ice cap is clearly an important force in the driving mechanism of the climate, but experts are unable to agree as to how exactly it works.

Theories abound about the effect of atmospheric dust on the sunshine reaching the Earth and the heat being radiated from the ground, about sunspot cycles and other occurrences. If the cooling trend continues through the spring and summer seasons, crops will be reduced and the possibility eliminated of introducing varieties of maize, soya and other breeds into what have been for them marginal climatic regions like the South of England and North of France: these are plants needing a long stable season to mature satisfactorily. It is not only food that is at stake; but whatever the issues, there are too few people trying to unravel the likelihood and implications of a minor ice-age.

# THE PROBLEMS OF THE FRENCH PRESS

Several distinguished representatives of the French press were in London at the weekend for a "colloquy" organized by the Franco-British Council on the theme "the press in France and Britain: problems of survival". One of the British participants began by asserting that the problems of the press in the two countries were "almost identical", but the ensuing discussion suggested that this was not so. The French were not at all worried about the problem of a closed shop for journalists—something which apparently has not occurred even to the largest of the four journalists' unions which exist in France. The British—perhaps surprisingly in view of much that has been said and written on the subject—seemed on the whole much less worried than the French about the strictly economic problems, and more confident that a reasonably pluralistic national press would survive the present difficulties.

Whether or not the British optimism is justified, the French gloom is certainly understandable. For in addition to the economic problems which are common to the two countries (chiefly the rise in the cost of newsprint and the decline of advertising revenue), the French press is at present in the throes of a very unpleasant crisis of industrial relations.

The main battle is between M Emilien Amaury, proprietor of the popular daily *Le Parisien Libéré*, and the powerful printers' union (Fédération du Livre) which until now has operated a closed shop in all national newspapers. The issue at stake bears some resemblance to to conflicts which have occurred in the British press in the past few years, when proprietors for economic reasons took decisions involving the reduction of large numbers of jobs, such as the merger of the *Daily Sketch* with the *Daily Mail*. But it is being fought with much greater bitterness on both sides, and is not without unpleasant political overtones.

The Fédération du Livre is affiliated to the Confédération Générale du Travail, which is Communist-controlled. Some people have drawn a parallel between what has happened to the *Parisien Libéré* and what happened to the Portuguese Socialist daily, *República*. This is certainly far fetched. In Paris there is no left-wing military government, no revolutionary atmosphere, and the rest of the press is far from being Communist-controlled. The printers of the *Parisien Libéré* do not need a political motive for trying to save their jobs, even if the Communist Party as such might not be sorry to see the disappearance of a daily widely read in the working class whose politics, in so far as they exist, are anything but left-wing. Still, times could change. Paris has experienced revolutionary moods, and control of the printing press is a powerful weapon.

With this in mind, it would be surprising if both the present French government and the other French newspaper publishers did not secretly hope to see M Amaury succeed in breaking the monopoly of the communist Fédération du Livre, which he is trying to do by setting up printing presses on the outskirts of Paris and recruiting workers through the non-communist Force Ouvrière trade union. (This union has a closed shop of its own in the newspaper *Le Provençal* which belongs to the Socialist Mayor of Marseilles, M Gaston Defferre, and was thus able to come out last week on the day when the rest of the French press was on strike.)

Another Paris paper, *France-Soir*, may well not come out today because of a strike called by journalists in protest against the appointment of a new editor about which they were not consulted. But here too the underlying issue is the management's determination to seek the paper's economic salvation through a reduction of manpower at all levels, which of course means that printers are likely to be as much affected as journalists if not more. Overmanning is a problem in France as in Britain, and so is the delayed introduction of new printing techniques which would make further manpower cuts possible. In both countries technical progress is probably the key to the press's survival, and perhaps even to the reversal of its decline, for if newspapers become cheaper to produce it should also become easier to start new ones. But in neither country is progress likely to be achieved without a full understanding between management and unions and full recognition by each of the other's problems.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Cooperation after the referendum

*From Mr Neil Marten, Conservative MP for Banbury*

Sir, In your leader of May 31 you wrote "There must be serious doubts about whether a free trade arrangement would be available. . . ". In your leader of February 25 you wrote "some sort of special trading arrangement is in fact the most likely result if Britain does embark on de-negotiation . . . ".

As a committed European newspaper it is obviously, at this point of time, convenient for you to make the first quoted observation. But the February observation is the right one.

You say "it is natural for Britain to have a large trade with Europe in the same way as it is natural for Canada to have a large trade with the United States". Agreed. But I cannot recollect you advocating, in order to regularize this trade with the United States, that Canada should form a common market with the United States.

Anti-marketeers do not advocate a "fortress economy" as you suggest. This is a myth put up by certain pro-marketeers originating from the views of one or two anti-marketeers who have suggested that we should have the right to raise tariffs without begging permission from the Common Market. It is the right to do so, if needs be, to which they refer.

But what is the Common Agricultural Policy other than an agricultural fortress defending itself from attack by cheaper food from outside by erecting tariff walls behind which it takes cover?

One final point before the vote in the Referendum. Please do not call anti-marketeers "anti-Europeans". We are not. We are pro-European in a sense which is wider than pro-marketeers. We regard the Common Market as divisive. We want maximum cooperation with all countries, working through the many existing European and international organizations.

Britain is inescapably part of Europe and always has been. The aims of genuine pro-Europeans (and I am just that) can, we believe, be achieved through cooperation. We do not believe the Treaty of Rome is the right way to go about it. We do not believe it is necessary to surrender power to legislate and tax in order to cooperate. We do not believe it is necessary to "integrate" Britain with the other member states as expressed in the resolution of the European Assembly of January 14, 1975.

Anyone voting yes must accept the end product of their vote, ie, increasingly, and stage by stage, the loss of independence of their country. I cannot believe that the majority of British people want that.

Yours sincerely,
NEIL MARTEN,
House of Commons.

## Commonwealth hopes

*From the Dean of St Paul's*

Sir, The debate on the referendum seems to have covered the ground adequately, but three issues raised by it will bear emphasis:

1 The Commonwealth will not be "sold down the river" if we elect to vote in the affirmative. There is not a single Prime Minister or Government in any of these countries urging Great Britain to withdraw. Indeed, many of them, including all the senior members, have virtually expressed the hope that we shall not do so. This fact is of the utmost importance.

2 It is impossible to escape the challenge that we are faced with a moral issue. We have signed a treaty and pledged our word. That decision was made by Parliament and at the time accepted by the people. A subsequent general election authorized a new Government to hold a referendum. It surely needs the production of convincing new evidence to entitle us to repudiate our pledge. Without it a "No" vote would be morally reprehensible and would justifiably rob us of the trust of others. We should be left with nothing but a dubious sovereignty, respected by nobody.

Sixty-one years ago, a cynical foreign potentate was certain that we would not go to war because of our signature on "a scrap of paper". We would have lost our nationhood if he had been right.

3 When Japan entered the war in 1941 and threatened my native New Zealand, it was to the credit of the Government of that Dominion that its crack division was not brought back to defend its own shores, but was left on the European front. That was also a very practical decision. If Hitler had won, the Japanese would have triumphed. Europe was New Zealand's front door. It still is. It is Britain's also.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN SULLIVAN,
The Deanery, EC4.
May 31.

## Offshore parochialism

*From Mr N. I. Barnes*

Sir, It is a measure of the parochialism into which we have now sunk that some see fit to refer to the Common Market as "Europe".

Yours faithfully,
N. I. BARNES
42 Rosslyn Hill, NW3.

## Scientific research

*From Mr Nigel Calder*

Sir, Despite the brisk competition, the Council of Science and Technology Institutes (letters, May 31) takes the prize for the silliest argument yet offered for a "Yes" vote. It is busy negotiating, it says, Community-wide recognition of professional qualifications, and these discussions are at risk. But if Britain withdrew, this arrangement for an intra-Community brain drain would not be wanted anyway.

Yes, science is international, but two comments seem necessary. First, the most notable European venture, the CERN high-energy physics facility at Geneva, was in no sense an EEC project. Secondly, the standing of experimental research in different countries is not equal.

The exceptional achievements of scientific research in Britain, unbroken from Newton's time to the present day, have come from a background of cool politics, soft religion and empirical philosophy—in short, from a general willingness to admit you may be wrong. The cultures of the major countries of the EEC, on the other hand, have shown a lamentable appetite for dogmatic ideas, and democracy and science have suffered accordingly.

The political scene has changed since 1945, but cultures take longer to reform. Our democracy and our research will both be safer out.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL CALDER
8 The Chase, Furnace Green,
Crawley, Sussex.

## Choice of the weakest

*From Lord Kennet*

Sir, Professor Robert Neild's article (May 29) says we ought to leave the European Community because we have the weakest economy in it, and cannot stand the competition. It follows therefore that whatever member country has for the moment the weakest economy ought always to leave it. Italy had the weakest economy from 1958 till we and Ireland joined in 1973, yet all Italian parties remained convinced of the value of membership to Italy.

By most indices, the Irish economy is even weaker than ours, yet Ireland appears united in her determination to stay in even if we come out. Professor Neild's article would have been more persuasive if he had not ignored these two points.

Yours, etc.
KENNET.
*House of Lords.*

## Idealism behind 'yes'

*From Mr F. E. Halliday*

Sir, I have read the three pamphlets on the Common Market, but find little trace of idealism in them. It is true that the Government pamphlet states that one of the aims of the Common Market is to "help the poorer regions of Europe and the rest of the world", which is splendid; but the theme is not developed, and the subject discussed is how membership will affect us, our Food, our Money, our Jobs.

Of course that is enormously important, but it is only the beginning. The EEC could be, should be, the first step towards political union, a United States of Europe, ultimately of a United World. That is the main reason why we should vote Yes: we must stay in the Community.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. HALLIDAY,
12 Barnaloft,
St Ives, Cornwall.

## A wide-based welcome

*From Mr Laurence Viney*

Sir, Returning last week from 10 days in seven countries of Europe I was comforted and delighted at the unanimity of friends and business acquaintances over the referendum.

In Norway and Sweden they want a "yes" vote and Norway anyway feels it will follow within two years. To the Danes our remaining in is vital. Germany, Holland, Belgium and France, all original members, pray we shall stay with them for a variety of reasons but all agree that as we are already in the Community, there is no sensible cause to move out now.

They say our growth will be equal to theirs in a year or two. If we say "no" most will remain our friends but there will be no incentive for any of them to help us with our difficulties; and heaven knows we need more than their good will.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE VINEY,
Merlin's Hill,
Frithsden Copse,
Berkhamsted,
Herfordshire.

## Football havoc

*From M Maurice Bonnefoy*

Sir, If the hordes of wine-filled British hoodlums who have played havoc for three days with the people, streets, buildings, shops and department stores of Paris before, during and after the Munich-Leeds game, some of them going as far as vomiting on the United Kingdom flag they were carrying, seemingly for the occasion, are but a sample of the new, uncouth, common Musketeers brand Europe now fears to be plagued with in the future, they should indeed stay home, mind their overwhelming problems and, above all, stick to tea.

Faithfully yours,
MAURICE BONNEFOY,
21 Rue Saint Armand,
Le Parnassium, Paris.

## Mr James Wellbeloved

*From Mr James Wellbeloved, Labour MP for Bexley, Erith and Crayford*

Sir, The report in today's *Times* (June 2) headed "Labour cool on EEC Parliament" by your political staff reporter, Michael Hatfield, is worthy of an entry in the *Guinness Book of Records*. The first paragraph of the report carries the fascinating observation that I "was seen on a fleeting visit to Luxembourg recently, making a brief reconnaissance of the European Parliament".

"Fleeting visit" and "brief reconnaissance" seem to be midly overstating a visit that did not even take place. The report then goes on to claim "Mr Wellbeloved is one of those who would like to figure in the Labour delegation to the parliament".

This is pure invention by your reporter, Michael Hatfield, more worthy of a journalist influenced by bar room gossip than a member of *The Times* reporting staff. Untrue and misleading reports of this nature are highly damaging to the reputation of *The Times* newspaper.

MPs may well be considered fair game, indeed, in the cut and thrust of public life most of them grow accustomed to the misrepresentation of their words and actions, but your report goes a lot farther than that, for it is nothing short of a fabrication. Perhaps it might be worth while reminding Michael Hatfield that even the most junior reporter on a provincial paper checks out his story at source before publication.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES WELLBELOVED,
House of Commons.

## Case for new, written constitution

*From Lord Hailsham of Saint Marylebone, CH, FRS*

Sir, I have been much gratified by the friendly tone with which your correspondents have received my excursion into our constitutional problems, but slightly disquieted by the fact that with the exception of Professor Hood Phillips, whose letter you print today, few of them seem to have accepted my central thesis, which is that nothing short of a completely new deal involving a reshaping of the actual institutions of government and a limitation of their powers will suffice.

Some, indeed, have frankly given up the struggle. Mr Peter Newling (May 23), for instance, seems to condemn all possible Bills of Rights as "Rhetorical nonsense on stilts", and himself advocates more Ombudsmen and an increase in legal aid. But neither Ombudsmen, however much they may be increased in numbers or functions, nor practitioners in legal aid can protect individuals or groups against laws which are intrinsically unjust, nor from an administrative structure which is itself over centralized and endowed with too much power. Are we to assume that all forms of written constitution purporting to entrench individual and minority rights are so much waste paper? This seems harsh criticism of the practice of all free nations except our own.

Professor Finer (May 23) pins his faith to electoral reform. But, to my mind, he gives his case away. For, as he naively admits: "Proportional representation would not preclude majoritarian government", and he cites Ulster in proof of this. Exactly. But, in so far as part of the problem consists in the need to protect minorities of one sort or another against the arrogance of majoritarian rule, he thereby admits that proportional representation is not an answer or, at least, not a complete answer. Incidentally, I remain agnostic of its other alleged advantages. What evidence is there, for instance, that it encourages cross voting between moderates of different parties? The large sizes of the Communist Parties in one part of Europe, the long predominance of the equivalent of the Labour Party in Scandinavia, and the Ulster Convention itself do little to confirm this belief.

To the claim that it is "fairer" than the present system I incline to reply that this argument proceeds on the assumption that existing political parties and groupings exist independently of the system of voting and are not themselves the product of it, a view which seems to me to require examination. Obviously electoral reform must be for discussion with an open mind. But I have an uneasy feeling that it is not all that it is cracked up to be, and, in any event, not the philosopher's stone I am seeking.

With those who propound various schemes for a Bill of Rights I naturally have much sympathy. But will such a Bill be effective without devolution and a Constitutional Court? I doubt it. Certainly I cannot myself see that mere incorporation of the European Convention and a change in the judicial oath as suggested by Professor Wade (May 22) will by themselves "do the trick". If a Bill of Rights stands in effect by itself without the degree of discontinuity with the past which I postulated I doubt whether it will be strong enough to withstand the acknowledged doctrine of the omnicompetence of Parliament.

Mr David Starling (May 28) appears to me to adopt a novel and not particularly attractive heresy in proposing that a preamble in the Bill should have constitutional precedence over the operative content of the Bill itself and of other measures. I thought Bacon had said the last word about preambles three hundred years ago when, for reasons which appear to me convincing, he dismissed them as mere propaganda and concluded: "*Prologi Exitentur*".

I do not think that I plead guilty to Professor Hood Phillips' charge of underestimating either the logical or the legal difficulty of creating the necessary discontinuity in our institutions. Indeed, in a sense, the whole sequence of articles was designed to point out the necessity and underline the difficulty of creating discontinuity. I do not think that a logical answer is possible whether on the lines suggested by Professor Hood Phillips or myself. The answer must be political and will depend on the redistribution of powers in fact made.

I feel I can rightly be condemned for inadequate precision in my own ultimate prescription. But I did this of set purpose, partly because I am not conceited enough to think I know all the answers and partly because my experience of law reform in less important matters leads me to believe that the answers usually emerge only slowly and after a period of prolonged discussion and consultation, of which this may only be the beginning. But have we the time to indulge in so long a process? I am not sure that we have.

Yours, etc.
HAILSHAM
House of Lords
June 2

## Talks on a law of the sea

*From Dr Barry Buzan*

Sir, In his column of May 27, Mr Marcel Berlins raised the spectre of "a chaotic ocean revolution" resulting from states taking unilateral action because of slowness of progress towards agreement at the Law of the Sea Conference.

The bogey of unilateral action has been haunting the conference for more than two years, and has been accepted unquestioningly by most observers, myself included, as a major threat to the continuance of international negotiations on the law of the sea. On the basis of the Geneva session, however, the whole question needs to be reexamined.

It is now very clear that if the conference is going to succeed (and this is far from certain), it is going to take at least two more years. The conference has become a long-term undertaking; it is no longer a short-term event aimed at a particular point in the near future. In accepting this transition, most delegates have also accepted the inevitability of some unilateral action by states whose fish resources are under high pressure from foreign fishing fleets.

Unilateral action on fisheries is unlikely to disrupt the international negotiations for three additional reasons. First, the number of states involved is relatively small. Mr Berlins correctly identifies the United States and Canada as the most likely candidates, and if they make claims, Britain, Norway, Iceland, and possibly Australia and New Zealand will be likely to follow.

Secondly, the horde of "more irresponsible countries" that is supposed to take such actions as a cue for their own claims does not exist. The fact is that more than thirty developing coastal states have already made substantial fishing claims beyond twelve miles. This number includes nearly all the major developing coastal states, and so leaves little room for a significant claims rush of any sort.

Thirdly, the conference has made sufficient progress towards agreement on coastal fishing rights to enable unilateral claims by the remaining states still under pressure to be framed in terms that would fall within the clearly emergent international consensus. This would mean that the claims could be frowned upon by all, without upsetting the basis for negotiation.

The threat to the conference from proposed United States deep seabed mining legislation is much more serious, but the state of the mining industry is such that it will not require legislation for two or three years. This makes government action an unlikely hazard in the near future.

In sum, whatever the merits of unilateral action on fisheries, it cannot be convincingly argued that such action should not be taken because of the danger of disrupting the law of the sea negotiations.

Yours sincerely,
BARRY BUZAN,
Institute of International Relations,
The University of British Columbia,
as from: 84 Hampstead Way, NW11.

## Finance for museums

*From Mr Martyn Brown*

Sir, This must be the time to change the organization of financial support for provincial museums. Once again, if John Morley's suggestion is adopted, provincial museums will lose out because of the inadequacy and incompatibility of their rate support. Museums require long-term financial planning for both capital schemes and smaller proposed developments. The local authority system, whereby money, though desperately needed, if not spent within the financial year, is returned to the general fund, is crippling the growth of many provincial museums.

A system of nationally-controlled grants, distributed at a regional level by an enlarged "Area Museum's Service" would not only solve this problem, but also, to a large extent, that of the distribution of resources, such as specialized conservation laboratories, display teams and designers.

After all, the heritage of rate support stems from the late Victorian era when museums were believed, by William Ewart, John Ruskin and others, to be a panacea capable of combating the evils and squalor of industrialization. This concept no longer applies and museums, perhaps sadly, are no longer such socially oriented institutions.

Yours faithfully,
MARTYN C. BROWN, Assistant Keeper,
Somerset County Museum,
Taunton Castle,
Taunton, Somerset.

## Life with Lloyd George

*From Mr Colin Cross*

Sir, In the course of his hostile review, Tim Heald makes a peculiarly offensive insinuation against Mr A. J. Sylvester, whose book *Life with Lloyd George* I edited for publication.

Mr Heald states that in 1944 Mr Sylvester, who was Lloyd George's principal private secretary, related intimate details of Lloyd George's health to a "guest" at the Reform Club. Put like this, it sounds as if Mr Sylvester behaved improperly.

But for some reason Mr Heald leaves out the name of the so-called "guest". As stated in the book, it was Sir Thomas Carey Evans, a member of Lloyd George's immediate family and a distinguished surgeon. Of course they discussed Lloyd George's terminal illness.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN CROSS,
The Hermitage,
Manygate Lane,
Shepperton, Middlesex.

## A gnome from Nome

*From Dr F. W. Stoyle*

Sir, I have to report the recent establishment of several gnome colonies, or gnomeries, locally, in spite of strong opposition from the indigenous leprechauns. These wandering gnomes, or gnomads, appear to be associated with recent strong crops of plastic toadstools (*amanita polymerica*) which seem to act as shelter, seats and sustenance to the gnomery.

It would be interesting to know if similar phenomena have been noticed, now or in the past, in other northern areas. A hint that gnomads may have penetrated farther north is possibly to be found in the name of the Alaskan town of Nome, where the original exclamatory G (Gee) has, in the course of time, been dropped.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. STOYLE,
20 Riverside Road
Bangor, Co Down

*From Mr E. G. L. Bywaters*

Sir, Gnomore, please.

Yours etc,
E. G. L. BYWATERS,
53 Burkes Road,
Beaconsfield, Bucks.

# Call for curbs on TV tubes rejected by Tokyo

By Patricia Tisdall

Japanese television tube manufacturers have rejected a British Government request for a self-imposed curb on exports to Britain of cathode-ray tubes for colour television sets.

Reports from Tokyo yesterday from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry repeated earlier denials of dumping allegations and said it had not been made clear how the Japanese tube exports had injured the British industry.

During the first quarter of the year Japan's exports of the tubes to Britain has dropped about 50 per cent from the same quarter a year ago, to reach just under £3m. At this level they represent about 37 per cent of total imports and about 19 per cent of total United Kingdom sales.

The request for a voluntary curb on Japanese exports was made by the British Government following an investigation of "dumping" allegations in March. Since then, the introduction of the 25 per cent VAT rate has caused colour television sales, already well below those of last year to drop even further.

## Drug group to cut 120 research staff

Aspro-Nicholas, the wholly-owned United Kingdom pharmaceutical subsidiary of the Australian Nicholas International group, has given notice to 120 research and development staff at its Slough headquarters.

Redundancy notices become effective on July 1. A further 50 staff have been asked to stay on for periods of up to a year to help wind down research projects.

# Bowmar to end all calculator and digital-watch production

By Our Technology Correspondent

Bowmar Instrument Corporation, the American electronics company which at one time claimed to have about 75 per cent of the United States electronic calculator market, yesterday announced that it was withdrawing from the calculator and digital-watch businesses.

In February, after heavy losses, Bowmar filed for a "Chapter II" arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act which enabled it to continue trading while a company reorganization was planned.

Last month the company sold its semiconductor factory at Chandler, Arizona, to General Instrument Corporation. The decision to suspend calculator and watch production was based on "continuing price erosion and over capacity in the market place", Mr William Crilly, Bowmar president, said yesterday.

"Bowmar's current financial condition would not permit us to continue to sell these products at a loss." Factories in Arizona and in Mexico would be closed.

Mr Tom Self, managing director of Bowmar's British subsidiary, said yesterday that the United Kingdom company was profitable and expanding. The withdrawal from the calculator and watch market would be managed in an orderly manner; the calculator service operation at Weybridge, Surrey, would be maintained and all warranty agreements honoured.

Bowmar would continue to supply calculators to United Kingdom retail outlets for the next few months, but the aim was now to revert to the company's traditional products—digital displays and other components for calculator, instrumentation and aerospace companies.

Mr Self is leaving Bowmar to join another electronics company, and will be succeeded as United Kingdom managing director by Mr Les Duhigg, formerly sales director.

# Japanese car imports show rise of 47pc on last year

By Our Industrial Editor

Imports of Japanese cars in the first four months of this year were nearly 47 per cent higher than the same period of 1974.

The latest statistics of overseas trade, released by the Department of Trade, also show that car imports from all sources over the same January to April period increased by an overall 22 per cent.

Shipments from Japan over the four months amounted to 40,488 units—an increase of 18,984 on a year ago. Overall, car imports from all sources totalled 155,747 units—an advance of 28,259 on the same months of 1974.

The percentage change in Japanese arrivals of 46.9 per cent contrasts with a small increase of a little under 5 per cent in imports from the European Economic Community, which sent 96,945 units in the January to April period.

In terms of units, Britain's exports of 191,627 cars over the four months were still 14,000 more than overall imports.

Japanese car imports are now under study by the Government at the request of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, but Whitehall has already rejected the case for a temporary levy.

The leading Japanese car importer, Datsun UK, is known to be worried by what it describes as unfair analysis of the present position and has recently protested strongly to the SMMT about an unjustified campaign which does not recognize Japanese efficiency in production and marketing.

For its part, Datsun is sticking by the objective of holding its 1975 imports to Britain at around 60,000 cars—a similar amount to 1973 and 1974. This suggests that the big surge in Japanese imports so far this year is due to the other manufacturers, Toyota, Honda, and Mazda.

# EEC sets limit on some foreign textiles

Brussels, June 2.—The European Community Commission announced today that imports of synthetic fibre socks from Taiwan and South Korea to West Germany and Benelux countries have been limited to their 1974 levels.

All imports from Brazil to West Germany of bleached and unbleached cottons were also suspended for six weeks.

Imports of synthetic fibre socks from South Korea to West Germany were limited to 18 million pairs this year and to Benelux countries to 5.3 million pairs and Taiwan imports to 6.5 million and 750,000 pairs respectively.

A commission spokesman said that the six-week import suspension of Brazilian cottons was approved after consultation with the Brazilian Government

An extension of the temporary import ban may be decided by the Community's council of ministers, the Commission said.

# Optimism revives with upsurge in US orders

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 2

American inventories dropped sharply and factory orders increased faster than expected in April, according to official returns today which further strengthened assessments that the recession was tapering off.

Going even farther, Dr Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the official unemployment forecast was gloomier than warranted.

Dr Greenspan is the most bullish of the Administration's spokesmen, and while refraining from new official predictions he told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee the unemployment figures were "going to be a good deal lower" than the currently predicted 8.7 per cent for the end of this year and the 7.9 per cent forecast for 1976.

He claimed there was clear evidence that the forces of recession were now spent.

New orders for manufactured goods in April increased by 6.4 per cent, the largest monthly increase in 21 years.

## Higher debt ceiling

Washington, June 2.—Mr William Simon, United States Treasury Secretary, said he is willing to approve an $86,600m (about £37,000m) rise in the national debt ceiling recommended by Congress. He told the House Ways and Means Committee he could accept a new $617,600m ceiling on the national debt recommended by Congressional budget committees.

## Chrysler benefit claim

Detroit, June 2.—The United Auto Workers Union (UAW) said it applied to the United States Labour Department for special unemployment benefits for 39,000 laid-off Chrysler Corporation employees under little-used provisions of foreign trade laws.

# Warning on 'stagnant' Britain

A Swedish industrial leader said yesterday that his country was exporting too much to countries with stagnant economies, such as Britain.

Mr Wilhelm Paues, a director of the Swedish Confederation of Industry, urged Swedish industry to concentrate instead on stepping up exports to West Germany, France and Italy. At the moment Britain is Sweden's best customer.

Writing in the Stockholm daily newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, Mr Paues, who also advocated a form of Marshall Plan to help boost Britain's investment level, said: "It is important to take care in dealing with countries where investments are low and private consumption is high. Such is the case with Britain. . . ."

Last night Mr John Whitehorn, a deputy director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said: "Everyone likes a rich customer more than a poor one."

This was one of the main trading reasons why industrialists were pressing for Britain to stay in the European Economic Community.

# Butchers turn down meat substitute scheme

Farmers and butchers have united in condemning the proposal of a government committee that processors should be allowed to substitute vegetable protein for meat in some products.

The Foods Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture recommended earlier this year that processors should be allowed to substitute vegetable protein for up to 30 per cent of the minimum statutory meat content. It also proposed acceptance of up to 10 per cent substitution in school and hospital meals.

The National Farmers' Union of England and Wales said that meal substitution should be limited to 5 per cent and that 30 per cent was far too high for meat products. It did not propose an alternative. It added that business interests were promoting meat substitutes strenuously

The National Federation of Meat Traders, which represents independent butchers, said: "We are at one with the farmers on this." But the Meat Manufacturers' Association, which includes the largest meat processing companies in the country, welcomed the committee's proposals.

# City pay 'below Europe's level'

A "considerable disparity" exists between the levels of remuneration for comparable employments in the City and other European financial centres and "this disparity becomes even greater at the after tax level", according to the City Liaison Committee's evidence given yesterday to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth.

The committee gives a warning that, "if the levels of remuneration in the City of London are seriously out of line with those in competing financial centres then it is probable that, over a period of time, London's position as Europe's leading financial centre will disappear". Senior personnel in financial institutions will be attracted by offers of higher incomes in European centres.

# Telex takes over Potter UK data operations

## Computer news

Telex Computer Products UK, a subsidiary of Telex Corporation in the United States, has taken over the data-processing end-user activities of Potter Data Products in the United Kingdom.

In this acquisition, it was announced yesterday, Telex has taken over the current spare parts inventory, and the Potter engineering force has been integrated into Telex's field engineering organization.

Telex will continue to supply both its own and Potter computer peripherals on request for the foreseeable future.

In the United States, Potter has filed a petition for an arrangement under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act, under which the company continues to trade while a company reorganization is effected. The sale of the United Kingdom operation was part of this reorganization.

### Market shares

According to an analysis of Pedder Associates' United Kingdom computer census at December 31, 1974, IBM held 42.4 per cent of the mainframe computer market, on the basis of installed value. ICL came second with 34.8 per cent, and Honeywell third with 6.3 per cent.

In terms of numbers of main frame machines, ICL was first with 33.5 per cent, IBM second with 28.4 per cent, and GEC Computers third with 15.4 per cent.

The "mainframe" category to which the above figures apply accounted for 5,768 machines worth about £1,200,000 out of the total of 38,513 machines worth about £1,619,000 in the complete census.

Other categories are minicomputers (21 per cent by number; 7.9 per cent by value); small business computers (37.7 per cent by number; 10.4 per cent by value); and visible record computers (26.1 per cent by number; 6.4 per cent by value).

In minicomputers, Digital Equipment leads with about 38 per cent on numbers and about 34 per cent by value; followed by Ferranti, Computer Machinery, Data General, Computer Technology and Honeywell.

Burroughs heads the list for small business computers, with 95 per cent by number and 86 per cent by value. Singer, Ventek and ICL follow.

In visible record computers, NCR has the largest number (30.5 per cent), while Burroughs has the highest-value market share (32.6 per cent). Behind these two companies come Philips, IBM, Olivetti and Singer.

### Referendum data

Independent Television News will again use the DEC PDP-11/VT30 graphical display system, as in last October's general election, for its EEC referendum coverage on Friday. Using this system, designed by Paul McKee and developed by Software Sciences, results from the 68 polling stations will be presented as static or animated displays.

Baric Computing's Interact time-sharing service, based on an ICL 1904A at Kidsgrove linked to terminals in the studio, will be used to process and analyse the results and provide input for the graphical display.

### CTL's turnround

A loss of £310,000 in 1973-74 was turned into a profit of £110,000 for 1974-75, Mr Derek Broome, managing director of Computer Technology, Hemel Hempstead, told employees recently.

Turnover increased by almost 27 per cent to £4,020,000.

### Law Society system

Under a new agreement with Honeywell's network information services, the Law Society's records will be maintained on computer files in Cleveland, Ohio. They will be accessed from timesharing terminals in the Society's Hall in Chancery Lane, London, via Honeywell's transatlantic Mark 3 network service.

Kenneth Owen


# Metal Box Preliminary Results.

An interim dividend of 4·3529p per £1 ordinary stock unit was paid on 24th January 1975. The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary capital of 5·8688p per £1 stock unit making a total for the year of 10·2217p per £1 ordinary stock unit, which, with its related tax credit of 5·3040p is the maximum permitted by law. Last year's total dividend per ordinary stock unit was 9·4066p and the tax credit 4·3745p. If approved, the final dividend will be paid on 18th July to holders registered on 27th June 1975.

Capital expenditure in the year at home and overseas was £35·5 million.

Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1975 will be posted to stockholders on Tuesday, 24th June 1975.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday, 17th July 1975 at The Dorchester, Park Lane, London W.1. at 12.30 p.m.

| | Year to March 1975 £000's | Year to March 1974 £000's |
|---|---|---|
| **Sales** | | |
| Home | 292,148 | 228,385 |
| Overseas | 163,439 | 125,426 |
| | 455,587 | 353,811 |
| **Surplus on trading** | | |
| Home | 20,847 | 18,320 |
| Overseas | 15,858 | 11,592 |
| **Profit before taxation** | 36,705 | 29,912 |
| **Profit after taxation** | 19,204 | 15,907 |
| **Attributable to ordinary stockholders** | 16,442 | 13,572 |
| **Earnings per £1 ordinary stock unit** | 35·2p | 29·6p |
| **Proposed dividend per £1 ordinary stock unit** | 5·8688p | 5·3641p |

MB

Metal Box Limited.


# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Forgotten factors which override the EEC debate

*From Mr Ivor Clemitson, Labour MP for Luton East, and Mr George Rodgers, Labour MP for Chorley*

Sir, The debate about the effects of EEC membership on jobs is as significant in the similarity of the assumptions shared by the protagonists on both sides as it is in the radically different conclusions drawn from them.

Both assume that an adverse balance of trade in a particular industry results in a loss of jobs in that industry (and, conversely, that a favourable balance means more jobs); both assume that there is a constant, positive ratio between production and employment; both assume that more investment in manufacturing industry creates more jobs in manufacturing industry. Neither takes any account of the effects of technological change on employment.

Yet the last decade provides us with ample evidence that the simple equations implicit in the current argument no longer hold good.

Between 1964 and 1973 our GDP rose by 27.2 per cent. Some industries, however, fared better than the average. Gas, electricity and water increased output by 57.2 per cent, engineering by 46.6 per cent, chemicals and coal and petroleum products by 71.5 per cent, bricks, pottery, glass and cement by 34.9 per cent.

Yet in every single case the above average increase in output was achieved with fewer workers: employment in gas, electricity and water fell by 16.2 per cent, in engineering by 13.2 per cent, in chemicals and coal and petroleum products by 8.5 per cent, in bricks, pottery, glass and cement by 14.2 per cent. Textiles, of which we have heard so much lately, increased output in the period by 29.2 per cent with 28.8 per cent fewer workers.

Neither has more "horsepower at the elbow" meant necessarily that more elbows are employed in those industries where considerable capital investment has taken place.

In the food, drink and tobacco industries, for example, between 1964 and 1973 the total stock of plant and machinery increased, at constant replacement cost, by 63.5 per cent; the number of people employed dropped by 9.4 per cent. In the chemical and coal and petroleum products industries the corresponding capital increase was 67.7 per cent, in the bricks, pottery, glass and cement industries 68.1 per cent with decreases in the numbers employed in each of those industries which have already been noted.

To discuss the complex interrelationships of production, capital investment and employment in the terms used by both sides in the EEC debate, without taking account of these long term trends and changes which are already taking place, and will take place at an almost certainly accelerating pace in the future is to over-simplify the argument.

Both sides want us to invest more in manufacturing industry, though views will, of course, differ about whether our membership of the EEC is or is not helpful in this regard. (Our own view happens to be that it has been to our disadvantage and is likely to continue to be so if we remain in membership of the community.)

Certainly we need more investment in manufacturing industry; but what we do question is whether we can have the resultant efficiency and prosperity and increase employment in manufacturing industry as well—in short, whether we can have our cake and eat it too.

If we would only address ourselves to the real problems—and the tremendous possibilities—opened up to us by these changing relationships between investment, production and employment we, at any rate, would be more confident about our future whether we stay in the Market or not.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR CLEMITSON,
GEORGE RODGERS,
House of Commons.

## Sir Geoffrey Howe's dubious arithmetic

*From Mr T. Lomas*

Sir, I refer to Sir Geoffrey Howe's comments on public sector pensions (May 21) and particularly to the dubious arithmetic therein.

He says that to provide a pension of £9,340 a year rising by 20 per cent a year would cost, in capital terms, £410,000. Publication of Sir Geoffrey's speech coincided with publication of the special report "Pensions and retirements" in which the senior investment manager of one of the largest (perhaps the largest) public sector superannuation funds is reported as saying "even at the present time, long-term money can still earn rates in excess of 18 per cent".

Let us therefore suppose that Sir Geoffrey's £410,000 be put into the good hands of this investment manager who will invest it at (say) 18 per cent per annum. Calculations show that such a fund could support a pension of £9,340 per year increasing at the rate of 20 per cent each year for 190 years.

One is left, therefore, with a number of possible conclusions which may be taken singly or in combination.

● Public servants live, on average, very much longer than do other people (to about 250 years!).

● Investment funds in the hands of Sir Geoffrey and his adviser would earn very much less than they would in the hands of a professional in this field (for Sir Geoffrey's arithmetic to be plausible the fund would earn a negative rate in money terms).

● Sir Geoffrey has considerably overestimated the cost of public sector pensions.

Incidentally may I be permitted a little space in your columns to point out to those who perhaps do not know it already that public sector pensions are not the gift of government or of the taxpayer? They are paid for out of the earnings of those to whom they are due.

In the case of nationalized industry employees they are paid for generally by direct contribution from salaries, and in the case of civil servants and some other public servants they are paid for indirectly in that salaries are abated to take account of the value of the (non-contributory!) pension scheme.

Yours sincerely,
T. LOMAS,
8 Mansdale Road,
Redbourn,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.

## Phone refunds

*From Mr N. D. M. Leak*

Sir, I have never yet received a refund from the Post Office in respect of phone box failure. Similarly, I have never received the promised "credit" on my domestic telephone bill for calls that have misrouted. Fortunately, I have had a number of operators who have been prepared to make the connection.

I can, of course, see Mr Martin's (May 29) point, but why is it that one never receives a refund? In practice, I am sure his method is the least costly to the Post Office—the customer is persuaded to get off the line, can never prove the telephone failure, will probably forget about the promised refund and, if he does remember, may well be too fed up to bother with further inquiries.

Yours faithfully,
N. D. M. LEAK,
29 Halland Way,
Northwood,
Middlesex.

## Workers duty

*From Mr J. L. A. Hartley*

Sir, Mr David Tweedie is to be congratulated on having written an excellent half-article, "Company Law: bringing the rights of workers in from the cold" (Business News, May 21).

Could he now be persuaded to write the other half, about bringing the obligations of workers in from the cold?

As one who has in the past tried hard to introduce a profit-and-loss-sharing scheme into a small business, I can assure Mr Tweedie that the other side of the story would be received with flinty hostility; for, as is well known, it is the workers who produce the profits and the management who produce the losses.

Yours obediently,
JOHN HARTLEY,
John Hartley & Partners, Ltd.,
36 Great James Street,
London, WC1.

## Reasons for railways bad track record

*From Mr John B. Davies*

Sir, I am writing to draw attention to the appalling problems, which present solutions are exacerbating, of Britain's railways. The present financial position is that the railways are granted a £340m subsidy a year on lines regarded as socially necessary and will, almost certainly, lose a considerable sum in addition to this vast subsidy.

This massive subsidy is unjustified on social grounds. Housing, food and clothing subsidies are far more socially desirable than transportation subsidies. However, it is arguably true that subsidies are never desirable. Whilst no major railway system makes a profit our railways make a bigger loss than most, and therefore must approach much nearer to break even point or even become profitable.

It is certain that our railway's disastrous loss will, if it continues, eventually lead to a major cutback in the rail network, especially in present financial circumstances.

The railways are losing money because the Inter-City network is neither fast nor comprehensive enough. An additional reason is that more men are employed than is justified by circumstances, and this surplus labour should be made redundant.

Britain is a nation in which it is easy to organize an Inter-City railway network. It is probably the most urbanized nation in the world, in which the main centres of population and industry are situated on seven major Inter-City lines out of London and three major cross country lines. The cross country lines could be organized to connect with some of the lines out of London. Many of the smaller intermediate stations should be closed. Services should be fast and frequent on these lines.

The result would be that the major cities on these lines where 70 per cent of Britain's population lives, would be connected to each other very rapidly and frequently for the first time. This would be a totally different system to that which we or any other nation has now and would create massively increased railway traffic providing that fares were not increased, and thus the railway would make a profit. It would virtually be a rapid transit system, which could either use existing railway stock or could make full use, as our present system cannot, of the new high speed and advanced passenger trains.

Space here is too limited to explain in detail the savings in journey time which would accrue through these changes although I have a plan of the railway system I would like to see in Britain.

Many of our more minor lines could be speeded up or closed depending on whether they could be made profitable and closed could be replaced by rapid and frequent bus service of which I also have an outline plan. These services would connect with the railway system and thus Britain would have a much faster, yet comprehensive cheap and profitable internal transport system.

Present policies are destroying our transport system and are extremely unprofitable. The idea of reducing the frequency of Inter-City trains, as planned, in order to save money while keeping all stations open will slow down the system, fares increase, fewer people travel and the labour force be hardly reduced. This present policy will make the railway such an unattractive travelling proposition that it will very rapidly and totally destroy our railway network.

The plan I have suggested will give Britain the best internal transport system in the world. There is no rational alternative.

JOHN B. DAVIES,
London WC1.


**NEW ADDRESS**
starting June 9, 1975

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## INTERIM STATEMENT

### HUNT & MOSCROP (MIDDLETON) LTD.

**Extracts from the Interim Report**

| | Half-Year to 31.12.74 £ | Half-Year to 31.12.73 £ | Year to 30.6.74 £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Group Turnover | 5,684,170 | 2,464,000 | 5,000,477 |
| Profit before Tax | 346,000 | 237,000 | 487,332 |
| Taxation | 175,000 | 115,000 | 237,721 |
| Retained Earnings | 112,911 | 78,862 | 170,479 |

Mr Edward W. Hunt, Chairman, reports:—

Pre-tax profit increased by 46% over the similar period last year, but turnover was more than doubled. This included nine months' trading of the new subsidiary Hunt-West Ltd. and the delivery of a £1 million contract completed by Chemical & Thermal Engineering Ltd. in November.

The interim dividend paid on the increased capital is calculated on the basis of 0.2460925p, the maximum payable under current legislation.

The Group is still maintaining a healthy forward loading in most divisions and a good volume of orders has recently been received for paper machinery and effluent plant. Inquiries for heat exchangers and process plant continue to be good and we expect a renewed interest in our newly developed textile machinery at the forthcoming major international exhibition in Milan.

Finding a way out of the pay jungle, page 17

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

SKF
SKF BEARINGS Luton
SKF STEEL Newport Pagnell
SKF TOOLS Dudley

# Chrysler strike likely to end tomorrow, but pay offer seen as 'interim measure'

By R. W. Shakespeare, Northern Industrial Correspondent

The month-old strike by 4,000 workers at the Chrysler engines plant in Coventry is likely to be called off tomorrow. It has stopped all the American-owned company's car output in Britain and made nearly 12,000 workers idle in the Midlands and Scotland.

Shop stewards from the Stoke (Coventry) engines plant voted yesterday by a majority of 70 to 50 to recommend an end to the stoppage and have brought forward to Wednesday a mass meeting planned for Thursday. Chrysler's production losses over the past month are running at more than £10m at showroom value.

The shop stewards made it clear after yesterday's meeting that the recommendation for a return to work does not imply acceptance of the new pay deal proposed by the company just over a week ago.

They are treating this as an interim offer and will seek further negotiations at plant level on a final settlement which—like pay deals in all of the Chrysler plants—is due to take effect at the end of this month.

The Chrysler offer would mean basic increases of £8 a week (effectively raising actual earnings by about £10 a week when shift premiums and other adjustments are taken into account), with the majority of the Scottish workers getting another £2.50 a week to give them parity with the Midlands men.

The engines plant workers have demanded basic-rate increases of £15 a week in the final pay settlement, and men at the Coventry and Linwood (Scotland) car assembly plants are seeking 30 per cent increases in basic rates which now average about £55 a week.

They also want shorter working hours and longer holidays, plus a number of other fringe benefits in a total package which the company claims would add up to 60 per cent to its labour costs.

Mr Bob Morris, one of the conveners at the Stoke plant, said yesterday that he believed the recommendation for a return to work would be accepted by tomorrow's meeting.

Chrysler, while acknowledging that its pay proposals will have to be discussed with shop-floor representatives in all plants, has already said that the terms are as far as it can go.

The company's principal objective after it gets back into production, seems to be to get effective talks with the unions under way about its proposals on power sharing through worker participation in management. It has set a target date of December 31 for the full implementation of these plans and has promised cash payments totalling £100 a head to all workers if this is achieved.

Another long strike over pay in Coventry, at the Massey Ferguson tractor plant, is to go on, shop stewards announced yesterday. About 4,500 workers have been on strike and occupying the factory for the past five weeks after turning down a company offer of wage increases of £7.44 a week.

Massey Ferguson is taking legal action to regain possession of the factory in Banner Lane, Coventry, and the case is due for hearing in the High Court on Friday.

After a meeting of shop stewards yesterday Mr Jimmy Dunn, a convener at the factory, said the strike action would continue at least until Friday.

The average basic earnings of Massey Ferguson workers in Coventry are about £55 a week, and although the strikers have put no firm figure on the "substantial" increase they are seeking, some placards carried by pickets at the factory put it at 20 per cent—£11 a week. The company has been losing output at the rate of about £600,000 a day during the strike.

**Ford dispute:** Talks under the supervision of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service yesterday failed to find a solution to the six-week-old strike of doorhangers at Ford's Dagenham plant. The dispute, over manning levels, has caused 5,000 workers to be laid off and production of 11,000 vehicles lost.

Japanese imports up, page 16

# Northern Developmts placed in receivership

By Our Financial Staff

Northern Developments, the Blackburn-based group which was once one of the United Kingdom's largest speculative housebuilders, has been put into receivership. This follows an 18-month-long financial crisis culminating in a decision by its creditors, led by main banker Williams & Glyn's to end support arrangements.

Mr Rupert Nicholson and Mr P. J. Butler of Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co, the chartered accountants have been appointed joint Receivers.

A spokesman for Williams & Glyn's indicated yesterday that the banks and financial institutions who have more than £35m of borrowings outstanding to Northern had been unhappy about some of the figures received from the group in recent weeks and were concerned about the state of its financial controls.

The Receivers are to make a full investigation of Northern's affairs, including an assessment of the management. Meanwhile, the group is to continue trading "on a controlled basis".

The appointment of Receivers at Northern has come at a time when the housebuilding cycle appears to be turning in the industry's favour. Although losses for the first six months of the current year amounted to £1.2m Northern reported an upsurge in sales and a reduction in borrowings.

Last October its major creditors, which included United Dominions Trust, Mercantile Credit, and Brown Shipley as well as Williams & Glyn's, entered into formal support arrangements after Peat Marwick completed a study of the group's position, and Slater, Walker had been appointed as financial advisers.

Earlier this year, however, United Dominions Trust foreclosed on a £4m loan and sold the sites which it held as security to another housebuilding group. Northern is understood to be still pursuing the matter in the courts. With the shares suspended at 11p yesterday Northern's market capitalization is just under £2m.

Financial Editor, page 17

# American gold auction plan serves to sharpen price war with S Africa

By Melvyn Westlake

The psychological war between South Africa and the United States over the international gold price was intensified yesterday as the metal slumped on the bullion markets to its lowest price for more than seven months.

The price was immediately marked down in London and Zurich when trading began following the announcement on Friday that the United States would put up a further 500,000 ounces of gold for auction on June 30. It will be the second auction since American citizens became legally free to buy gold at the beginning of the year.

The uncertainty and nervousness caused by the fresh evidence of the American Treasury's apparent determination to drive the gold price lower, helped to send it plunging $7 an ounce on European bullion markets. But it recovered slightly to close at $162.50 an ounce, down a net $4.50.

It is now at its lowest level since late October, having touched 5200 at the turn of the year, just ahead of the abolition of the American prohibition on private gold holdings.

However, gold selling yesterday does not seem to have been particularly heavy. The fall was attributed more to a dearth of fresh buying and downward book adjustment by bullion dealers.

The partial recovery late in the session was helped by a sharp retort to the Americans from Mr Owen Horwood the new South African finance minister, who said that "if necessary" he was confident that his country could take action to stabilize the gold market.

He declined to elaborate on what measures might be taken. Asked if South Africa would withhold metal from the markets, he replied that "withhold" was a word he prefered not to use. He said it was more a question of how gold was marketed.

South Africa produces more than 60 per cent of the world's gold, accounting for 800 tons of the 1,300 tons annual production (including an estimated 300 tons in the Soviet Union).

Therefore, South Africa is notionally in a strong position to influence the world price. However, there is some doubt about whether its economy is strong enough to withstand the consequent sharp drop in foreign exchange earnings if it withheld gold from the market.

In recent weeks the price has held remarkably steady in spite of the fact that the markets have had to absorb the large amounts of gold that have found there way out of Indochina with the victory of the communists.

The steadiness of the market has given rise to speculation that either European or Middle East central banks have been buying the metal. However, it could be that the American appetite for holding gold is growing.

Mr Jack Bennett, undersecretary at the United States Treasury, said on Friday that during the last six months, an estimated 700,000 ounces of gold had been imported into the country in addition to the 755,000 sold in the first auction last January.

Financial Editor, page 17

# Homebuyers to be given choice of insurance

By Our Financial Staff

Homebuyers will in future get a choice of at least three insurers to cover the risks which building societies require to be insured on mortgaged properties.

This new rule announced yesterday by the Office of Fair Trading cancels the present arrangement whereby a society normally requires a homebuyer to insure with a particular company.

Though the new arrangement will be broadly neutral in its effect upon the insurance market as a whole it may result in a greater spread of business, and commission arrangements with building societies are likely to be affected.

The reform has been instigated by the Office of Fair Trading and follows public criticism of the effective limitation of consumer choice in this field at present.

The Building Societies Association recommended its members on May 22 to adopt the new arrangement though it may take around three months to implement universally.

In its statement yesterday, the Office of Fair Trading said that when a mortgage offer was made by a building society, "the society requires the property, which constitutes its security, to be insured against fire and other hazards.

"The society has usually required the borrower to insure with a particular insurance company."

Mr John Methven, Director-General of Fair Trading, said yesterday: "I have been concerned that under this system some house purchasers may not be able to obtain the best terms available.

"The lack of choice could particularly affect a person buying a more unusual type of property, for example a thatched cottage or wooden-clad house, which may attract higher insurance premiums.

"The borrower may be compelled to pay a higher premium than he would if there were several insurers from which he could choose."

In future, borrowers will be offered a choice of at least three insurers and additionally will be able to nominate a different insurer. These arrangements include the Lloyd's insurance market.

The OFT pointed out, however, that "any insurance company proposed by a borrower must offer cover equivalent to that provided by the companies the building society has suggested.

"The society will have the right to reject a company it considers unlikely to provide an adequate service, or that will not undertake to cover the society if the borrower fails to pay the premium."

Also, if an applicant wanting an endowment mortgage is introduced to a building society by his insurance company then, provided the company meets the requirements laid down, it may be allowed to insure the property.

Likewise, where an insurance company guarantees an excess advance it may demand that it also insures the property.

# Equities rise to best level this year

On the growing conviction that the Referendum will pronounce strongly in favour of Europe, equities made a strong start to the new account on the London stock market yesterday.

By the close the FT index had advanced 13 points to 358.1, the best figure recorded so far this year, and easily beating the previous "high" of 355.9 set on May 20.

The fact that the market was able to sustain early gains principally because of Israel's offer to thin out its troops on the Suez Canal. Oil shares in general, and BP in particular, moved ahead sharply on the news.

A calculation by the Data-Stream computer put the overall market gain on the day at £1,122m, with a capitalization figure of £41,056m comparing with £39,943m at the close of business on Friday.

Among blue chips those with good export potential were favoured. The best was Fisons, which closed 17p better at 402p. In contrast the gilt-edged market was quiet with investors holding off until after Thursday's poll.

Market reports, page 18

## PLA chief to retire

Mr John Lunch, director-general of the Port of London Authority since 1971 has decided to retire at the end of the year on health grounds, it was announced last night. His successor has not yet been appointed.

## More idle on Mersey

Effects of the 11-day-old unofficial strike of more than 300 shore gangmen on the Mersey became apparent yesterday when it was revealed that the number of dockers surplus to requirement was now 1,500, a fifth of the total labour force. The increase has been partly caused by several ocean-going freighters being diverted but 30 deepsea vessels and eight coasters were still being worked.

# £4.9m losses by CJB on long-term contracts

By Margaret Drummond

A surprise announcement of big losses in one of the John Brown subsidiaries was made yesterday by the engineering and construction group.

Lord Aberconway, the chairman in a special letter to shareholders disclosed that Constructors John Brown, the oil and petrochemical plant specialist, lost £4.9m in the year to the end of March.

This follows an announcement with the group's interim results last January that CJB's profit for the year "would have been substantially greater than that of last year but for continuing adverse effects of certain of CJB's earlier and longer-term contracts".

The group also forecast total pre-tax profits of £5.5m against £4.2m for the previous 12 months.

Lord Aberconway said that the profits earned by the John Brown group would exceed the losses of the subsidiary, although the incidence of tax will result in a loss at the net level.

The CJB losses are due to three contracts dating from 1972, one in the United Kingdom and two overseas. The loss includes the making of provisions on a conservative basis against costs to completion.

Many of the problems and their associated costs were not seen at the tender stage, particularly the subsequent onset of unprecedented rates of inflation.

But most of these problems are behind CJB, and any continuing effects have been taken into account in the losses now disclosed.

Although the group results would be announced on June 27, the directors thought it correct to tell shareholders of the continuing difficulties with these contracts at the earliest opportunity.

# £5m credit for Norpipe backed

A £5m line of credit for British goods and services for the oil and gas pipelines from the Ekofisk fields to Britain and West Germany has been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The credit will be made available by Barclays Bank to Norpipe, the builders and operators which is jointly owned by Statoil, the Norwegian State Oil Co and Phillips Norway.

# Floating currencies defended

By Our Economics Staff

There was no realistic alternative to the present arrangement of floating currencies, in spite of assertions by some experts that the experiment had been a failure, Dr Otmar Emminger, deputy governor of the West German Federal Bank said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Financial Analysts Federation in Chicago, he gave three reasons for his view. The first was worldwide inflation and the large inflation differentials between countries.

Another reason was the gigantic dollar overhang and the existence of the Eurodollar market. Then came the oil price rise with its attendant payments strains.

These three factors made floating inevitable and even those people who were critical of this arrangement would have to resign themselves to living with it for the foreseeable future.

However, this only applied to exchange rates in a world context, and did not rule out fixed parities on a regional basis, like that of the European Community's joint float.

Dr Emminger gave a warning that the world should not be lulled into complacency by the fact that oil-induced balance of payments deficits have in a number of industrial countries been shrinking since the beginning of the year.

There has been a feeling of euphoria in some oficial quarters, created by the belief that the payments deficits that resulted from the oil price increase were as good as over, Dr Emminger said.

In his view this euphoria was misplaced because at least part of the improvement was due to temporary factors.

In time those countries with persistently large deficits would find increasing difficulty in financing them. Moreover the accumulated financial surplus of the oil exporting countries may have reached a massive $200,000m by the early 1980s.

On inflation, Dr Emminger said that although the support for anti-inflation policies in Europe was strong, there was nothing like a uniform European attitude.

On the contrary, there were some European countries where opinions among various social and political groups—and here he probably had Britain, Denmark and Italy in mind—had disintegrated to the point of creating a general "let the devil take the hindmost" attitude, with serious consequences for inflation and the economic system as a whole.

# German trade surplus at 12-month low

From Peter Norman
Bonn, June 2

West Germany's foreign trade surplus fell in April for the fourth month running and at DM2,810m was the lowest since June last year.

In March, the surplus was some DM3,400m. Only last December it stood at the all-time record high of DM5,287m. In April last year the surplus was DM4,600m.

Today's announcement from the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden should please Germany's trading partners, many of which have been openly critical of the country's huge trade and payments surpluses.

Significantly, imports into West Germany rose sharply in April to DM16,883m—a gain of one-fifth on the March level and 14 per cent higher than in April last year.

Exports rose less dramatically and at DM19,693m were 12 per cent higher than in March and only 2 per cent up on the 1974 level.

Over the first four months of this year imports rose 5 per cent. At DM59,000m and they almost certainly increased in real terms, as in the first three months of the year imported goods prices were on average only 3 per cent higher

In contrast exports fell in value by 2 per cent to DM72,400m in the January-to-April period. In real terms the drop will have been much larger as exported goods prices were an average 14 per cent higher over the first three months of this year.

Economics ministry and government officials were unanimous in viewing the decline in exports as an effect of the worldwide recession. However, they pointed out that the first few months of 1974 were exceptionally good for German exporters and at that time the steel and chemical industries were profiting from a world boom in demand.

In judging the sharp rise in April imports the officials felt industry might be rebuilding stocks, particularly raw materials, following the downward trend of commodity prices over the past few months. The increase in imports was also taken as a sign that foreign competition on the domestic market has become far more effective

The decline in Germany's visible trade surplus was matched by a fall in the country's current account balance of payments surplus. Provisional federal bank figures published by the statistics office put the surplus at DM700m in April, or less than half the DM1,500m surplus in March

# Housebuilding on uptrend

Private housebuilding improved in April. Figures published yesterday by the Department of the Environment show that private sector starts increased from 9,700 in March to 14,000 in April, while completions were up from 10,700 to 13,000.

Public sector starts showed a modest increase, reaching 14,000 but there was a marginal drop in council house completions.

The upturn in the private sector will be welcomed by builders and materials suppliers, but there is no evidence yet that the movement is part of a firm longer term trend.

Taking three month totals to reduce the effect of month to month fluctuations and discounting normal seasonal movements, private sector starts in February to April were 41 per cent up on the previous three months, and 14 per cent up on a year ago. Completions were 13 per cent up and 11 per cent down respectively.

Public sector starts, on the same basis, were 3 per cent up on the previous three months and 4 per cent up on February to April a year earlier. Completions were 13 and 30 per cent up respectively.

# New EEC loan to Coal Board in pipeline

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, June 2

Another loan from the European Economic Community to the National Coal Board is in the pipeline, but formal announcement of it is not to be made until Friday, the day after the referendum on the Community.

The £7.2m loan is from the European Investment Bank, the long-term financing institution of the EEC which has advanced funds totalling more than £150m to Britain since becoming a member of the Community.

The sudden display of largesse in Brussels, which has included a credit of £15.5m for the British Steel Corporation's tinplate works at Ebbw Vale and previous loans of £25m and £30m to the National Coal Board, has aroused the suspicion of anti-Marketeers.

Last week Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade issued a warning to be on the look-out for "Sir Christopher Soames dressed as Santa Claus", while Mr Eric Heffer, who resigned as Minister of State for Industry over the EEC issue, denounced the spate of loans as "sheer political bribery".

Details of the loan to the Coal Board have been released here by the EIB, but official publication has been embargoed until Friday, when the loan is due to be signed.

EIB officials insist that the timing of the signing ceremony is purely fortuitous and that it is by no means unknown for there to be such delays in formal announcement of impending loans.

If in fact the EIB has not been guilty of machiavellianism, it has at the very least been amazingly clumsy since the timing of the embargo is bound to give rise—whether unfairly or not—to the suspicion of having been motivated by a desire to deny further grist to the anti-Marketeers' mill.

The series of loans to British industry announced in the past month or so has certainly been convenient to pro-Marketeers anxious to counter the claims of Mr Benn and others about the alleged loss of jobs caused by EEC membership.

**£7.8m for Scotland:** The European Investment Bank is providing a £7.8m loan to the South of Scotland Electricity Board towards construction of Hunterston B power station, the 150-megawatt nuclear power station in Ayrshire, which at current estimates will cost more than £100m to construct by next year.

This new loan, for 12 years, at an interest rate of 9¼ per cent, raises to £57.2m the amount so far provided by the EIB for construction of power stations in the United Kingdom. In February this year £15.6m was provided for the same project.

Other loans from the bank have totalled £23.4m to the Electricity Council, for construction of Hartlepool nuclear power station in the north-east of England, plus £10.4m to the North of Scotland's Hydro-electric Board for its new thermal power station being built at Peterhead.


## ATLAS ELECTRIC AND GENERAL TRUST LIMITED

(Management Group: Touche, Remnant & Company)

**The following are salient points from the report and accounts of the company for the year to 31st March, 1975.**

★ A final dividend of 0.80p per share is recommended making 1.15p for the year compared with 1.05p last year. The Board is confident that the increased dividend can be maintained. It is intended to pay an interim dividend in December of 0.40p per ordinary share to reduce the disparity between the interim and final dividends.

★ The valuation of investments at 31st March, 1975, was £52,312,450 compared with £52,891,349 last year. This figure includes £6,083,343 being the full investment currency premium of 72¼ per cent.

★ Asset value per share is 45p compared with 43½p the previous year and includes 5.6p (2.6p) representing the investment currency premium.

★ The referendum on the European Community is the next major event on the economic scene. Withdrawal would discourage modernisation and expansion of factories in this country and damage both the interests of investors and prospects for employment. Apart from economics, a partnership of European nations working together for the common good is much more appealing than an isolated, introspective offshore island with no influence or significance.

★ The marker values as at 31st March, 1975, of the twenty largest investments, convertibles and all classes of equity in any one company being treated as one investment, were as follows:—

| | Market Value at 31.3.75 £'000 | | Market Value at 31.3.75 £'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jardine Japan Fund | 2,105 | Barclays Bank | 720 |
| General Electric Co. | 1,623 | Reed International | 711 |
| George Wimpey | 1,344 | Anglo American Investment Trust | 690 |
| Vickers | 1,170 | Standard & Chartered Banking Gp. | 653 |
| "Shell" Transport & Trading | 1,125 | Sphere Investment Trust | 652 |
| Unilever N.V. | 896 | Unilever | 650 |
| Royal Dutch Petroleum N.V. | 886 | Imperial Chemical Industries | 645 |
| Allied Breweries | 823 | Georgia-Pacific | 635 |
| Jardine Eastern Trust | 811 | Hongkong & Shanghai Bkng. Corp. | 625 |
| Inchcape | 775 | Beecham Group | 560 |

These investments total £18,098,389 or 34.6 per cent of the portfolio.

PROGRESS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

| Year to 31st March | Total income £'000 | Gross Ordinary dividend per share p | Total assets less current liabilities £ | Net asset value of Ordinary share p | Ordinary share price | Indices: 1965=100 U.K. Index of retail prices | Dividend per Ord. share | Net Asset value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 2,486 | 1.125 | 41,713 | 31½ | 109 | 104 | 108 | 108 |
| 1970 | 2,067 | 1.25 | 56,792 | 47 | 154 | 125 | 120 | 161 |
| 1974 | 2,928 | 1.54 | 58,304 | 43½ | 114 | 177 | 148 | 150 |
| 1975 | 3,275 | 1.75 | 60,157 | 45 | 130 | 214 | 168 | 155 |

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, 3 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2M 5PE.


# Arbitration setback

Continued from page 1

are known to be suffering as shipowners find it difficult to meet repayments and interest charges.

Speaking at yesterday's annual meeting in Liverpool of Ocean, Sir Lindsay Alexander said that discussions about compensation are in progress with Mr Reksten but "they may be long drawn out". Titan was chartered to Mr Reksten until 1980 at £200,000 a month. The payment, due on May 1, did not materialize, and, as first reported in Business News, Mr Reksten went into default on May 8. Titan is now in the Persian Gulf and Ocean, having repossessed her, intends to pursue its claim "with vigour".

Meanwhile, in Oslo, Mr Reksten lost an important arbitration case versus the Aker Group.

Bjorn Bostrup writes from Oslo: Mr Reksten lost his first arbitration case against the Aker group. The case involved four supertankers each of 420,000 tons, and according to the court's award Mr Reksten's companies and Mr Reksten in person must pay the A-S Akers Mek Verksted (the controlling company of the Aker group) the sum of 234m Norwegian kroner (£21.3m) plus interest and legal costs.

The sum of 86m kroner has been paid as down payment at the signing of the contract and this is deducted from the sum, so the total indemnity remaining to be paid by Mr Reksten is 320m Norwegian kroner in total. The award was made on May 30 and published yesterday.

The case goes back to September 19, 1974, when Akers Mek decided to cancel the contract with Mr Reksten for these ships. The reason was that the second payment was not paid according to the contract conditions.

Mr Reksten alleged that he was relieved of his duties because, according to his opinion, the yard was not able to deliver the ships on time and he maintained that in view of this he should be repaid his original down payment.

There is a second arbitration case pending to be decided by the same court. This involves the order of two ships each of 285,000 tons. These contracts, too, were cancelled by Mr Reksten, who claimed delayed deliveries.

# How the markets moved

FT index: 358.1 +13.0
The Times index: 146.82 +4.28

**Rises**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barclays Bank | 15p to 307p | Hawker Sidd | 8p to 288p |
| Boots | 3p to 262p | Imp Chem Ind | 10p to 291p |
| Dunlop | 5p to 53p | Midland Bank | 15p to 273p |
| EMI | 11p to 192p | Nat W'minster | 14p to 247p |
| Fisons | 17p to 402p | Pullman R & J | 8p to 57p |
| GEC | 7p to 126p | Tube Inv | 15p to 298p |
| GKN | 10p to 255p | Vickers | 6p to 135p |

**Falls**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aust & NZ | 12p to 393p | Leslie | 12p to 158p |
| Barlow Rand | 10p to 320p | Lyles S | 2p to 29p |
| Bovis Webb | 3p to 23p | Messina Trans | 40p to 340p |
| Duple Int | 4p to 41p | Potgietersrust | 9p to 205p |
| Fogarty E | 3p to 40p | Sentrust | 10p to 440p |
| Grootvlei | 20p to 320p | Vlakfontein | 20p to 240p |
| Jacks W | 1p to 10p | W Rand Cons | 20p to 400p |

Equities opened the new account strong.

Gilt-edged securities were quiet.

Sterling closed up 30pts at $2.3195. The "effective devaluation" rate was 24.6 per cent.

Gold fell $4.5 an ounce to $162.50. SDR-$ was 1.24997 while SDR-$ was 0.538641.

Commodities: Reuter's commodity index closed 1067.0 (1072.0 on Friday).

Reports pages 18 and 19

**THE POUND**

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.78 | 1.73 |
| Austria Sch | 39.50 | 37.50 |
| Belgium Fr | 84.75 | 82.00 |
| Canada $ | 2.40 | 2.35 |
| Denmark Kr | 12.90 | 12.50 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.35 | 8.10 |
| France Fr | 9.50 | 9.20 |
| Germany DM | 5.55 | 5.35 |
| Greece Dr | 69.25 | 67.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.60 | 11.25 |
| Italy Lr | 1460.00 | 1405.00 |
| Japan Yn | 700.00 | 675.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 5.70 | 5.50 |
| Norway Kr | 11.65 | 11.30 |
| Portugal Esc | 56.50 | 54.50 |
| S Africa Rd | 1.96 | 1.89 |
| Spain Pes | 131.00 | 126.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 9.30 | 9.00 |
| Switzerland Fr | 5.90 | 5.70 |
| United States $ | 2.36 | 2.31 |
| Yugoslav Dnr | 38.75 | 36.75 |

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

# Martin the newsagent sprint and outlook still good

The shares in Martin the Newsagent rose by 10p to 146p yesterday on the news that the first half profit rose by 27 per cent after interest payments had more than halved.

For the six months to the end of March, profits stood at £1.11m compared with £875,987 for the first half last year. The figures were struck after net interest payments had been cut to £9,274 from £20,920. The company's loan debts have been partly reduced by the conversion of £44,057 8½ per cent Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1983 into Ordinary shares.

Sales for the first six months soared by 59 per cent from £13.8m to £22m. The company says that 8 per cent of the sales rise was attributable to the increase in tobacco duty imposed on the March Budget.

During the first half 11 new branches were opened, although three were sold. The company reported that it expects to open a further 10 sites in the second half. It is also actively seeking to buy good established branches and is expanding some of the existing ones where there are opportunities for extra trade.

Striking a note of caution, the company says that the volume of cigarette sales is expected to fall now that the extra duty has been imposed although no clear trend is yet apparent. In addition a substantial wage award to shop assistants is shortly to be implemented.

The company has had a period of consistent growth, but the rise in sales in the first half has exceeded any other year. Profits had also risen well from £298,293 in the first half of 1969 and £588,403 in the first half of 1972.

A gross interim dividend of 2.79p a share has been declared compared with 2.47p per share in the first half last year.

# Second half lets down Brook St but div up

Brook Street Bureau, the employment agency found the going tough indeed in the second half of its year to last December. Pre-tax profits fell from £899,000 in the second half of 1973 to only £421,000 in the second half of last year so the full year's profits slid from £1.8m to £1.28m.

The group found the going hard in the first six months when pre-tax profits weakened from £901,000 to £859,000 when it was hit by the devaluation of the Australian dollar. Ominously, the joint chairman, Mr Eric Hurst added last October that unless price legislation was relaxed and business confidence returned, it was possible that the year's profits might not reach those of 1973.

Turnover rose from £14m to £15m but the pressure on margins persists. The directors think that pre-tax profits for the first half of this year should beat £500,000 while those for the second six months could well beat those in the second half of last year. Obviously, this is comfort, but only modest comfort on a year to year basis. But it is something that the dividend goes up the most allowed from 5.6p a share gross to 6.3p.

Stock markets

# FT index climbs to new high for the year

With some sections of the London stock market having decided already that Thursday's referendum will give a resounding "yes" to Europe, the new account got off to a flying start yesterday.

The news that Israel is prepared to move back some of its troops from the Suez Canal gave equities an added firmness and meant that unlike the experience of other days recently the gains were sustained for most of the day.

The news was of particular benefit to oil shares with BP proving to be a "flier". Among the leaders issues with overseas potential were in demand with Fisons, 17p ahead to 402p and proving to be the star performer.

But it seems fairly certain that in what is essentially a professional market profits will be taken at some point between now and the poll and market men expect an easier trend over the next two days at least.

*The market would not be surprised if House of Fraser made an all-out bid for Brown, Muff, the Yorkshire department store group, where it has a stake approaching 30 per cent. BM shares closed 15p firmer at 155p.*

The *FT* index advanced steadily all day, but the best gains were made between 3 pm, when it was up 10.5, and the close of 358.1, an improvement of 13 points over the day and the highest figure of the year. The previous best of 355.9 was achieved on May 20, and before that the last peak was in December, 1973.

The day was sufficiently strong to provoke the publication of a calculation on Hoare Govett's Data-Stream computer. This showed that the overall market gain was £1,122m. At the close of business the market capitalization was £41,056m, compared with £39,934m on Friday night.

On the oils pitch BP, additionally boosted by its potential for overseas earnings, ended the day no less than 30p ahead at 520p, while Shell (up 11p to 328p) and Ultramar, at 197p, higher by 10p, also registered impressive gains.

Fisons apart, other exporters among the leaders were in good form with British American Tobacco gaining 15p to 335p, Unilever 14p to 394p, ICI 10p to 291p, and EMI 11p to 192p. The only exceptions to the general trend were Courtaulds, still in the wake of last week's results, which closed unchanged at 134p, and Metal Box, were lower than expected profits left the shares a mere 2p ahead, at 291p.

On the property pitch, Haslemere Estates denied reports that it had made merger approaches to MEPC and gained 4p to 218p, while MEPC itself recouped some of last week's losses to put on 4p to 155p. Stock Conversion was 2p firmer at 157p.

Building shares did not share in the general prosperity. Marchwiel (72p) were unchanged with Wimpey gaining 2p to 129p and Costain 1p to 221p. But Percy Bilton, buoyed by a good result and a bullish statement added 10p to 132p.

Northern Developments were suspended at 11p.

Among banks the best was Barclays which closed 15p better at 307p, while National Westminster gained 14p to 247p and Lloyds 12p to 245p. Hambros, currently the centre of much interest because of its loans to Norwegian shipping interests, were 5p up to 160p.

Elsewhere in financials good gains were scored among insurances. Typical were General Accident, 9p to 165p, Pearl, 4p firmer at 222p and Royal which closed 8p to the good at 320p. Stores were also up with the market, British Home Stores improving 8½p to 360p and Gus ordinary shares 9p to 203p. Here the "A" were also firmer, by 10p to 199p.

On the bid front Sheffield Twist Drill gained 3p to 72p awaiting further developments on the offer from Sweden (with the possible intervention of a United Kingdom company). Midland-Yorkshire gained no less than 53p to 473p as the Croda offer becomes unconditional (the price was 360p).

There was a revival of interest in North Sea stocks with Carless Capel closing a penny firmer at 55p.

Company results included Martin the Newsagent (10p firmer to 146p on better profits), Hanson Trust, up 5p to 158p, and James Dawson which gained 1½p to 20½p. James Finlay also firmed, 5p to 150p while De La Rue rose 5p to 168p ahead of today's figures.

Kaffirs started the day lower with the news of the America auction, and were later affected by the lower metal price. At the end of the day losses were up to £1.

After hours the firm trend continued although business tended to remain light. Among the leaders Tube Investments were strongest putting on another 6p to finish 14p ahead on the day. Another two or three pence were added to ICI Glaxo and British American Tobacco.

A little more ground was gained by stores, building

*With its property and secondary banking problems under control P & O seems set for good interim result tomorrow. The market marked up the shares 3p to 114p.*

## Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

| Company (and par values) | Ord div | Year ago | Pay date | Year's total | Prev year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brook St (10p) Fin | 0.53 | 2.72† | 6/4 | 4.2 | 3.75† |
| James Dawson (25p) Fin | 3.17 | 3.06 | 29/7 | 4.42 | 4.06 |
| Elswick-Hopper (5p) Fin | 0.3 | 0.18 | — | 0.59 | 0.37 |
| James Finlay (50p) Int | 1.94 | 2.33* | 18/7 | 3.81 | 3.58* |
| Firmin & Sons (25p) Fin | 3.25p | 4 | — | 5.52 | 5.65 |
| Gough Brothers (20p) Fin | 1.82 | 1.74 | 10/7 | 2.76 | 2.72 |
| Martin Newsagent (25p) Int | 1.8 | 1.65 | — | — | 3.65 |
| Metal Box (£1) Fin | 5.8 | 5.36 | 18/7 | 10.22 | 9.40 |
| Metal Box O'seas (£1) | 18 | 14 | — | 18 | 14 |
| S. Paradise Fin | 1.05 | — | — | 2.10 | 2.68 |
| Turriff Constn (25p) | 3.43 | 3.15 | — | 3.43 | 3.15 |
| Westpool Inv Fin | 1.25 | 1.05 | 30/7 | 2.12 | 1.91 |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.
† Adjusted for scrip. * Adjusted for scrip and subdivision.

# Percy Bilton gain across the board as rent roll burgeons and tax falls

Again pleasing the market, property development group Percy Bilton saw pre-tax profits rise last year from £2.99m to £4.19m with gains across the board. The shares duly rose 10p to close at 132p.

Investment income increased from £2.53m to £2.94m with rentals seeing the benefit of an extra 750,000 sq ft coming on stream during 1974. Interest received was also well ahead with net cash almost trebling to £4.34m.

During the year some 750,000 sq ft of additional industrial property was let. This, with earlier and current developments to be kept in the portfolio, raises the total area to become income producing next year to 2.75m sq ft. It is estimated that, on the basis of current rents, the rent roll will increase by £532,000 this year to £3.78m at an annual rate, while on the basis of current rents the existing properties will raise their return between 1976 and 1979 by £2.45m.

Trading profits improved from £1.97m to £2.81m after deducting £250,000 as a write-off on housing land. Residential development with local authorities did well while the French housing company moved ahead. A second ordinary dividend of 3.5p gross was paid in April.

# Morgan Crucible retreat

A weak start has been made to the current year at Morgan Crucible. Pre-tax profits fell 8.7 per cent to £1.09m in the first three months to March 30. Turnover rose from £13.87m to £15.77m, a bit better than the 12 per cent estimate made in the documents connected with the recent £4.87m rights issue.

Profits include investment income of £13,000, compared with £6,000, but are after finance charges of £664,000, compared with £480,000. Attributable profits of this speciality carbon and associated products group have slipped from £575,000 to £377,000

Mr H. I. Matthey, the outgoing chairman, says that the board's task is not just to weather what must be a difficult year, but also to be ready for any recovery in 1976.

Over the whole of last year the group's profits expanded from £5.67m to £6.36m on sales up from £49.6m to £62.5m.

# Strong start by Foseco Minsep

Foseco Minsep, which makes chemical and other products for the metallurgical and construction industries, finished 1974 strongly and this firm trend has continued into the opening quarter of 1975. Group sales for the three months to March 31 have leapt by 27 per cent from £25.1m to £32m and while no actual profit figures are given the board says the pre-tax profit is ahead of last year

# Lower earnings by Laird Group

Laird Group's profits are down so far this year and the board thinks that this will go on. At yesterday's annual meeting the chairman Sir Maurice Banks said that there had been a decline in orders for steel and in the factories linked to the United Kingdom motor industry. But airfreight and catering are expanding and the order book for long distance conveyors is the highest for some years.

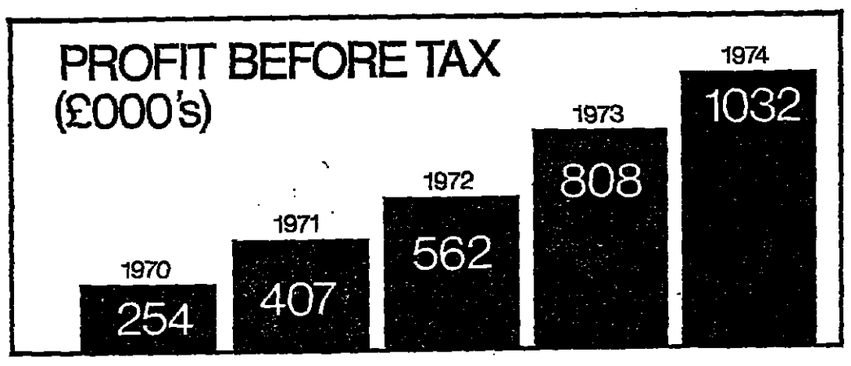

# Berwick Timpo Limited

Toys and Games

**ANOTHER RECORD YEAR**
**Exports increased to 31% of sales**
**Earnings per share up from 7·8p to 9·7p**

*Points from the statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. D. Oakley:*

* The successful policy of introducing a considerable number of new lines is continuing.
* The Group, with its exceptionally wide range of low and medium-priced toys and games, and its export market penetration, is strongly placed to do well in terms of its market share.




Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary,

BERWICK TIMPO LIMITED, 192 BIRKENHEAD ROAD, WALLASEY, MERSEYSIDE L44 7DB



# Bensons International Systems Limited

The Annual General Meeting of Bensons International Systems Limited will be held in London on 2nd July, 1975.

**The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman.**

- Profit before tax for the year ended 31st December, 1974, £1,091,004 (1973 £693,607) with net earnings of £484,108 (1973 £321,676).
- Proposed final dividend of 2.75 pence net per share (1973 2.7 pence net) which with the interim of 1.2 pence net gives a total for the year of 3.95 pence net per share (1973 3.7 pence net).
- All members of the Group returned excellent results and overseas subsidiaries particularly produced the most rewarding results in the history of the Company.
- The buoyant business conditions of last year are less apparent so far this year and a need for caution is emphasised in predicting the outcome for 1975. However, a good start has been made and a satisfactory conclusion is anticipated given reasonable trading conditions.

**Brimscombe, Stroud, Gloucestershire**

*The leading manufacturers of loose leaf ring binders, equipment and systems for use in all branches of industry, commerce, education and government adminstration.*


# Singapore refuses to lift ban on Haw Par shares

Plans by Haw Par Brothers International to raise its stake in London Tin Corporation met with a check yesterday. The Singapore Stock Exchange said it would not consider lifting the ban on trading in Haw Par shares until it had more information on the proposed deal with Pernas Securities SDN BHD. The deal would increase the holding in London Tin to 51 per cent.

The Exchange told the board of Haw Par that it wanted rulings from the Singapore Securities Industry Board and the Registrar of Companies on whether the deal compiled with the local Takeover and Merger Code and Companies Act.

Moreover, the Exchange said it also needs to hear a ruling from the United Kingdom Takeover Panel about whether Haw Par would be required to make a general bid for London Tin.

Before considering an end to the share suspension, said the Exchange, it must have a report from chartered merchant bankers, appointed by Haw Par to make an independent assessment of the deal.

But in a later development yesterday, the Malaysian Stock Exchange allowed dealings in Haw Par shares to start again. The shares closed at $M2.55 against a pre-suspension $M2.40.

## Turriff surprise with 15 pc upturn

Turriff Construction Corporation, the engineering and building group, raised their profits by a 15 per cent gain last year from a record turnover of £21.8m. It was thought at half-time that the full year's profits would at best be similar to the £416,000 of 1973. But thanks to a better second half the 1974 profits jumped to £478,000. The total dividend rises from 3.15p to 3.43p.

## No Impala dividend

As the stock market expected, Impala Platinum, the world's second major producer after Rustenburg, is passing its March quarter dividend. At the six month stage at the end of 1974, Impala saw net profits drop from the preceding six months R30.3m to R22.6m—included both times are some R7.27m of compensatory payments from General Motors arising from the shortfall in its platinum offtake.

The first R1.25m of the R6m of losses accruing from the dam burst last autumn has been received from the insurers. The cash flow decline arising from the drop in production and new capital expenditure has obviously influenced dividend policy but the market believes a final dividend could be declared.

## Finlay jump 66 pc to £4.36m

Following the recent record earnings of companies comprising the Tea Associates in which James Finlay has a large holding it was predictable that the group itself would also produce record levels. Yet for 1974 group taxable profits show strong all-round growth and have risen by over 66 per cent to £4.36m from turnover showing a 32 per cent gain to £34.9m.

Earnings a share emerged showing a rise from 17p to 19p and the board is increasing the total dividend by the maximum. It rises from equal to 5.15p to 5.79p with a final payment of 2.99p against 3.48p.

## TCL-Witbank merger called off

Following the temporary suspension of the share quotations of Transvaal Consolidated Land and Witbank Colliery last Friday, it comes as little surprise that the proposed merger has been called off. The underlying factor is an increase of R1.15 a metric tonne in the coal price announced on May 23, which will improve cash flow for Witbank from both the domestic South African market and also from exports. It is now considered that Witbank will be able to raise the funds required to finance its future development by itself.

Witbank shareholders will be called upon to provide part of the additional funds with TCL maintaining its 70 per cent stake by contributing its due proportion.

## Lewston Int has a deficit of £1.62m

A meeting of shareholders in Lewston International yesterday voted in favour of the voluntary winding up of the company and the appointment of Mr Kenneth Cork and Mr Michael Jordon as liquidators.

At the special meeting called in London, Mr Jordon told shareholders that there was an estimated deficiency to creditors of £624,000, and an overall deficiency, including the issued share capital, of £1.62m.

The Bowater Corporation, which held a 46 per cent stake in the group wrote off this holding in its 1974 accounts, and estimated its own total liabilities at £4m.

## Stroud sells lining offshoot for £450,000

Stroud Riley Drummond, the worsted spinning group, says it has disposed of its interlining, tie lining and fusible business to Webb Interlining of Worcester for about £450,000. The consideration depends on the value of stocks as at May 30 but a sum of £250,000 has been received and the balance is payable by instalments.

The board says it regrets that this will mean the closure of the spinning and weaving production units at Oswin Mills and a reduction of staff at Oswin House.

SAINT-GOBAIN PONT-A-MOUSSON

Net group sales in first quarter of 1975 were 5,081m francs (£444m) (4,746m francs) an increase of 7 per cent. Group production, in many cases running below capacity, and order books are affected by downturn in major markets: construction, automobiles, packaging. This difficult situation is reflected in results.

FIRMIN & SONS

Pre-tax profit for 1974 £259,000 (£217,000) on turnover £919,000 (£754,000). One-for-one scrip issue proposed, plus an 8.04p gross dividend (7.47p). Earnings a share are 19.1p (16.5p).

LESLIE & GODWIN (HOLDIN

Chairman said at meeting revenues so far this year buoyant. In normal circumsta group should show further gr but this depends on ability to expenses within bounds.

MACANIE (LONDON)

Taxable profit for 1974 r from £372,000 to £500,000 on of £19.45m (£16.9m). Earnin share, 2.54p (2.18p). Divider 2.25p gross (2p). Downturn continued into 1975.

Wilstar Securities

# Stern scheme may not succeed

In a couple of weeks the next, but by no means the last moves will be made to unscramble the mess left behind by the collapse last year of Wilstar Securities, the master vehicle of the Stern group of property companies.

Creditors of 66 Stern companies will be asked in the High Court Chancery Division to approve a moratorium on payment of debts at least until the end of July 1978 under schemes of arrangement drawn up by Mr Kenneth Cork, the liquidator of Wilstar. Essentially this will be merely formalizing the already existing informal agreements.

Wilstar went into liquidation last June, but the 66 companies have been kept afloat by the informal moratorium. Mr Cork says in a document to creditors: "They are all insolvent and quite unable to meet their respective liabilities as they fall due."

However, not all the Stern companies are covered by the moratorium. Nation Life Assurance, for example, is in liquidation.

The total debts owed by the 66 companies—let alone the other group companies—is by no means certain. Secured creditors seem to be owed something in the region of £170m and trade debts are around £8m. Mr Cork says the current financial situation of the 66 scheme companies "is, to say the least, extremely complex".

The list of secured creditors shows how widespread were the Stern borrowings. Some 46 banks or institutions are shown as being fully secured and range from the National Westminster, which has something like £30m at stake, Keyser Ullmann, which is owed up to £17.6m, to the Crown Agents and the Continental Illinois, who are both owed over £4m. Other creditors include Bank Leumi, Trust Houses Forte, Banque Belge, First Chicago and Alliance Assurance.

However, the figures do not show the full picture since in some cases there may be double counting where a twofold security was taken out or where institutions are unsecured. Crown Agents, for example, have admitted giving loans of over £30m, some of which appears to be unsecured and part of which was made available to Stern companies outside the moratorium.

How much the various creditors will actually get back is another matter. Although the 66 companies were once valued at £200m, such a valuation is no longer feasible in the current property market. In March last year the non-residential properties were valued at £100m. However less than two months ago the valuers said the value of the completed properties may have fallen generally by 30 per cent and by more than that for properties in the course of development.

The purpose of the moratorium is to enable the properties to be sold off in an orderly fashion so that the best possible prices can be realized, rather than having the market swamped with the release of all the properties at the same time. Even so it is by no means clear that the secured creditors will be fully covered, let alone other groups.

There is a risk that the moratorium objectives will not be achieved, says Mr Cork. But in a Hobbesian frame of mind he adds: "I believe one is justified in running that risk in view of the bleakness of the alternative—an unregulated sale of properties by a multiplicity of receivers or liquidators, each scrambling to put his properties on the market to suit what he sees as his own separate best advantage without necessarily looking to any more general good."


# LAKE VIEW INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED

Managers—JOHN GOVETT & CO. LTD.

Five year summary of results

| Year ended 31st March | Per Share Earnings | Per Share Dividend | Per Share Asset Value including 100% Dollar Premium |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 1.911p | 1.8125p | 78½p |
| 1972 | 1.962p | 1.8125p | 105½p |
| 1973 | 1.922p | 1.8875p | 96p |
| 1974 | 1.692p | 1.35p | 69½p |
| 1975 | 1.769p | 1.50p | 75p |

The figures of earnings and dividend for 1974 and 1975 are not comparable with previous years owing to the change in the system of taxation.

Total Net Resources £39,308,669
U.K. 58.9% North America 32.2%

Points from Mr. C. W. Garnett's review

—The last year has been particularly difficult as shareholders will appreciate. However I can report a small increase in the net asset value per share. Allowing for full conversion of the outstanding Unsecured Loan Stock there is an appreciation of 7.5% from 69p to 75p.

—Revenue before tax again shows a substantial increase from £1.121m to £1.318m and earnings per share have risen from 1.692p to £1.769p. This is due in part to high rates of interest prevailing during a period of high liquidity for the Trust, part to repayment of foreign currency loans and in part to dividend increases.

—The rate of inflation in the UK relative to that of our competitors is alarming, and our trading position is being eroded daily. Measures to correct this situation are overdue and must be designed to command broad public support based on the realities of our predicament.



# J. B. HOLDINGS LIMITED

*Civil Engineering Contractors, Road Surfacing and Maintenance, Manufacturers of Concrete and G.R.P. Pipes and Coated Roadstone, Quarry Owners, Manufacturers of Road Suction Cleaners and Hydraulic Equipment.*

**1974 RESULTS**

- **PROFITS** increased to record £1,300,000 —the seventh successive year of increased profits
- **OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES** now account for one-fifth of Group profits.
- **CONFIDENCE** in long-term future for the Group

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Turnover | 12,127,000 | 15,151,000 | 16,695,000 |
| Profit Before Tax | 907,000 | 1,204,000 | 1,300,000 |
| Profit After Tax | 536,000 | 599,000 | 664,000 |
| Earnings Per Share | 5.36p | 5.99p | 6.6 |
| Dividends Per Share | 0.73p | 0.75p | 0.8 |

Copies of the 1974 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Registrar, Department, Midland Bank Limited, Corporation wood House, Silver Street Head, Sheffield S1 3RD.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Metal Box shares on the overseas bandwagon

nce the market really started ing overboard for the over- as earners a month or so ago, etal Box's shares have gained ound 14 per cent. At 291p, 2p after yesterday's final gures, selling at 8¼ times storic earnings and yielding 3 per cent, they still look a und enough proposition.

Aboin a third of Metal Box's les were overseas last year d over 40 per cent of profits. oreover, while the first half owed quite exceptional over- as profits growth of 56 per nt, the second half advance of per cent is still good going. underlines the point that verseas should help take up y slack which develops in e United Kingdom where letal Box is naturally subject more rigorous price controls -and delays in getting higher rices through—and where as e know inflation is worse than most everywhere else.

However, Metal Box sells wo-thirds of its products to he food industry so it is ossibly more recession-proof han many. Certainly, its high evel of capital spending—over 35m last year—suggests confi- ence, though the short-term orrowings taken on to help inance it may also suggest that Metal Box will take the oppor- unity to join the rights issue ueue—if it hasn't already one so.

*Final*: 1974-75 (1973-74)
*Capitalization* £133.2m
*Sales* £456m (£354m)
*Pre-tax profits* £36.7m (£29.9m)
*Earnings per share* 35.2p (29.6p)
*Dividend gross* 15.52p (13.78p)



*Mr James Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust: a further improvement in the cash position.*

## Gold
## Reviewing the factors

esterday's fall of $4¼ to $162½ n the bullion price is precisely alf that which greeted the nited States announcement last ecember that it would auction million ozs of gold in January. hat this ultimately attracted ealistic offers for only 754,000 zs and that only 500,000 ozs re being offered this time ex- lains the relatively mild reac- ion as does to some extent the ullion market's presentiment eing duly fulfilled.

What appears to be guiding nited States Treasury thinking s that there has been a net verall inflow into the United tates over the last six months f 700,000 ozs despite its first uction. Secondly, while there as been a drop in inflation ates the metal price has held p tolerably well. Here, of ourse, is the psychological nderpinning of the French de- ision to revalue their reserves at $170 with a secondary but ress being the German loan to Italy based at $150. Further, with the Treasury estimating that on current trends some 3.5 million ozs could flow into the country by the year-end, of which 1 million ozs would be in coin form, a series of auctions could develop in an attempt to stifle speculative and hoarding demand.

Initial South African reaction appears to infer a sharp reduction in sales by the Reserve Bank into the international market which if prolonged would be to the serious detriment of the domestic economy. But on the political front the key may lie in French hands.

Everything does, however, depend upon inflation in the first instance with hedging against contingencies such as further Middle East conflict being a secondary more ephemeral factor. In dollar terms, there is no reason in the short-term for any dramatic improvement in the gold price unless United States quarterly inflation rates do show an upward trend. One then may perhaps be looking at a position where the decline in gold in real terms, or against a hard currency, may be matched by the on-going United States inflation rate to maintain virtual level-pegging for the remainder of the year.

This infers a price between $160 and $170 with possibly occasional slippages below the lower figure unless the auction on June 30 proves decisive. As to next year, a gradual improvement towards the $200 level can be based upon falling output from South Africa as some of the marginal mines succumb to increasing costs.

As for United Kingdom resident holders of Krugerrands the message is clear. Even now the coins provide a 20 per cent premium over the gold content in a dull market. If gold comes back into fashion then a substantial jump in the premium is certain.

## Hanson Trust
## A model acquisition

Seacoast Products, the North American subsidiary operating mainly in animal feedstuffs, was again the main profits growth centre for Hanson Trust in the first half of this year. Its effect was felt for only three months in the 1974 first half, when it contributed around £1m of trading profit. This time round, contributing fully, it has turned in around £3m; hence the jump from £1.4m to £3.4m in Agri-products as a whole.

Seacoast has been an almost model acquisition for Hanson, requiring no sterling transfer through the dollar premium, the acquisition being financed from borrowing and cash flow. Thus the £3.86m of United States loan notes on that account shown in the last balance sheet have been repaid and a further £3.8m similar debt has been taken out of total loans and transferred to current liabilities for early repayment. The net result, together with a reduction in bank overdraft, is a further improvement in Hanson's net cash position.

This net cash, of course, derives largely from property disposals, and the fall in first-half turnover this year reflects reduced activity on that side. Hanson continues to make no new investment in property, and to realize cash, though a remaining portfolio of around £4m leaves limited scope now for going much farther.

Hanson's other activities were a mixed bag. Building materials profits fell not unexpectedly from £0.95m to £0.6m, and a fall of just 8 per cent to £0.4m from industrial services. Construction equipment, however, rose by 6 per cent to £0.8m, reflecting good overseas results from earthmoving sales and service as well as strong sales of pumps in Australia (floods) and Scotland (North Sea).

Seacoast remains the crux of Hanson, however, and though the 1975 fish catch has started well, animal feed and oil selling prices are falling from their historic peaks. There is at least enough residual momentum there though to suggest maintained earnings of around 17p a share this year for a prospective p/e ratio of 9¼ at 158p. The scope for further cash acquisitions, and the good record with past ones, should leave something to go for in the shares even though a 5¼ per cent prospective yield is not exciting.

*Interim*: 1974-75 (1973-74)
*Capitalization* £50.8m
*Sales* £32.5m (£39.9m)
*Pre-tax profits* £5.67m (£5.49m)
*Dividend gross* 4.48p (2.95p)

## Northern Devs.
## Banks call it a day

The surprise feature of yesterday's announcement that Northern Developments has been put into receivership is the timing. A year ago, when the group announced a hefty annual loss, disclosed a frightening level of borrowings and was faced with a trading scenario that was gloomy even by the standards of the traditional housebuilding cycle, it appeared to be touch and go.

Northern's spectacular over-gearing proved to be its temporary salvation. Some half-dozen banks shared between them three-quarters of Northern's £40m borrowings and had little option but to try and sweat it out on the assumption that if a housebuilder could not sell sites or houses, then neither could its bankers. Since then Northern has announced an upturn in sales (it currently has 3,500 houses sold forward) and prospects of a breakeven position in second half trading.

But the bankers' patience has evidently worn thin. Already United Dominions Trust has extricated itself by foreclosing on a number of sites and finding (indeed financing) a new buyer. The precise arrangements for supporting entered into last autumn have never been made public, but, since the last set of accounts contained an auditors qualification on the point, perhaps they should have been.

The very upturn in the house-building cycle could prove to have been Northern's undoing. Firstly the group would have needed to finance its new stock and work in progress. Secondly, the return to more normal market conditions gives the banks a chance to realize their security through sales to less financially embarrassed third parties. Whether or not these are factors in Northern's case remains to be seen. Yesterday's move indicates that there is a quarrel with the group's management style. As for shareholders, net assets amount to less than a quarter of the group's suspended £2m capitalization.

# Coordinated bargaining the way out of the pay jungle?

Eric Wigham

With inflation moving into the 30 per cent realm and threatening to soar out of sight, Britain can hardly have more than one chance left of averting disastrous decline, whatever happens on Thursday.

Somehow, it is widely accepted, the upward drive of pay increases has to be reversed before the next round of negotiations gets under way. And since the social contract has now demonstrably failed, all sorts of suggestions are being made as to how this could be done.

On paper, a number of them sound promising, but all run into the same brick wall. Statutory limitation has been discredited and voluntary agreements do not work because the unions do not observe them.

Mr Wilson, for instance, has revived his plan for the Government, the TUC and the CBI to get together before the Budget each year to apportion the estimated national income among the various demands made upon it—personal incomes, social services and so on. It would be an excellent idea if there were any reason to suppose that the unions would be satisfied with the share agreed for wages and salaries, even if the TUC had accepted it.

The CBI have proposed that there should be a government-sponsored programme of annual inflation targets designed to reduce prices increases to no more than 5 per cent in three years. It would be very nice if that could happen, but it depends on workers accepting upward limits on pay increases. Experience suggests that they would be most unlikely to do so.

The TUC, having rejected proposals by their staff for a return to something like their old wage-vetting system, on the grounds that it did not work last time and would probably not work now, have at the moment nothing to offer. But Mr Jack Jones has put forward a plan for the TUC to negotiate a pay pact with the CBI providing for the same flat rate increases, related to the cost of living, for all employees.

The CBI and the TUC are coming closer together than they have been for some time, as shown by their joint initiative to strengthen the National Economic Development Council, but the Jones plan seems least likely of all to secure general union acceptance.

If the flat rate was fixed so as to maintain the living standards of those on average earnings, it would mean that workers with higher than average earnings would receive a percentage increase smaller than the increase in prices. Percentage differentials would be reduced and, while there are some industries where this may be desirable, there are others where existing differentials need to be retained to provide an incentive to promotion.

In any case there would certainly be pressures to restore differentials and relativities. There has indeed already been some criticism from unions catering for more highly paid workers.

Mr Clive Jenkins has suggested as an alternative that pay movements should contain two elements, a flat rate and an additional increase related to the value of the work done. But this would merely open the flood-gates unless the unions were willing to accept some independent assessment of the value of the work done.

Sir Leslie Williams, former secretary-general of the staff side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council, advocated something on those lines in a recent speech. His idea was that the CBI and the TUC should agree on a general increase related to the cost of living and anything above that, based on comparisons, would have to be argued before a relativities board.

This would be admirable, except once again that there is no reason to suppose that the unions would keep to it. There seems no prospect of a solution to the problem without a more radical alteration to our collective bargaining system under which unions representing every group of workers negotiate separately, all determined to do as well or better for their members than their predecessors and some ignoring any arrangements made by the TUC, even when they have supported the arrangements.

One possibility would be something of the kind which has long been advocated by Professor Phelps Brown, with all the major wage negotiations taking place simultaneously and the TUC exercising a coordinating role. A conference of trade union executives accepted a TUC general council's report envisaging this as a possibility in March, 1967.

This was the conference at which the unions repudiated the statutory policy of the Labour government of that time and made plans to organize their own incomes policy. The report also said they might go on to regular meetings with the CBI to deal with such things as minimum wage rates, working hours, overtime rates, holidays, supplementary pensions and sick pay.

Except for the TUC wage-vetting arrangements, none of this was proceeded with, but the report did provide a possible method of getting away from the "unregulated jungle", as Mr George Woodcock called it.

It is a pity it was not tried. Obviously there would be immense difficulties in getting coordinated agreements for the major industries, but if that could be done, and if the union members accepted it, the leap-frogging element in wage settlements would be on the way out.

It would mean that relativities would have to be settled for the time being, and relativities remain the key to incomes problems. The CBI repeatedly emphasized last year the importance they attach to relativities and the establishment of a relativities board, in view of which it is surprising to find them proposing in their plan that the increase for each bargaining unit should depend on the ability to pay. Relativity and ability to pay are mutually exclusive principles.

National negotiations may cover firms whose ability to pay varies enormously. And, in any case, government aid in one form or another is now so prevalent in the private as well as the public sector that "ability to get money out of the Government" should perhaps replace "ability to pay".

If coordinated bargaining proves impracticable there seems nothing left for all of us but to wait and suffer until mounting unemployment, and perhaps the extension of workers' participation in management with its resulting responsibilities, eventually bring about a changed attitude among the workers.

# Wage costs burrow into S African gold profits

Labour shortages and rising costs were major factors behind the sharp decline in profitability in the first quarter of this year for the South African gold mines. Unless the bullion price does rise dramatically over the next few months—effectively from the present trough of indecision of around $165-$172 an ounce to over the $200 level, a further series of poor results is inevitable.

The cost of equipment, especially that which has to be imported, is taking second place to the pressures exerted by the substantial wage awards instituted since 1971. Wages account for 45 per cent of working costs and will increase even further now that additional wage awards of 37½ per cent for black novice employees have come into effect this week so raising costs another 8 or 9 per cent.

Until 1971, as the industry is prepared to admit, wages paid to blacks were unsatisfactory for a combination of historical and economic reasons. Traditionally, the industry was inhibited by government for political reasons from paying more than those in the other primary industry, agriculture. The fact that the annual remuneration of the 379,000 non-European employees averaged a mere 221 Rand—European pay was in a somewhat different league at R4,633—also reflected the poverty prevalent in the main recruitment areas, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Botswana. At present one Rand is worth 62½p.

Another factor was the static profitability of the gold mines with the metal price in Rand terms virtually constant from 1950 to 1970 at around R25 an ounce.

But there have been significant advances since 1971. While it is difficult to give running average wages at the moment, the R221 of 1971 was transformed by 1974 into R894 and to that can be added incremental benefits such as fares paid to and from the mines and subject to adequate length of service, food and accommodation.

In December, 1974, the rawest recruit with no previous underground service would receive a minimum of R1.60 for each of the 26 shifts a month. For each step up the ladder, from the basic novice labouring jobs through to positions such as belt attendant or actual mining, the increments become more meaningful towards the top end of the scale. This is in part due to a policy of persuading labour to return after the completion of each contract—ideally to the same mine—so team leaders can earn a basic R5 a shift with the average possibly around R6. Consequently, with an earnings potential getting on for £100 a month all found, many miners are able to return home on the completion of a two-year contract with savings, less remittances, of over R2,000. While full details of the improvement at the higher end of the wage scale have yet to emerge, the rural economies will receive another substantial shot in the arm.

However, this contract system has been under repeated attack on both moral and economic grounds. Some weight has been attached by critics of the system to the difficulties that the men have in taking their wives to the mines. At present only 0.8 per cent of black miners do have this on privilege. But there could be a substantial improvement within the next few years at a cost to the industry for the establishment of conventional European style two and three bedroom houses of the order of R700m. This will, however, be available only to residents of the Republic who now account for about 30 per cent of the mine labour force.

But the ex-patriate miners themselves appear to have no great desire fundamentally to change the present system of recruitment and contract service. In Lesotho, the chief recruitment area, some 12.8 per cent of the male population (74,285) in 1974 took employment in the mines compared with 13.7 per cent the preceding year.

With 63 per cent of the Basotho (ie, from Lesotho) miners claiming to be landowners—this may be somewhat elastic in its interpretation as many are living in expectation rather than having title—the occurrence of harvesting and ploughing has an increasing influence upon the pattern of mine recruitment. With wage rates rising, the economic necessity to engage for long contracts has eased unless, as was the case in 1973, the bad harvest forces an early return to the mines. Complicating the picture is the tribal custom of not leaving married women unattended so that a husband may not depart until a suitable guardian has returned from the Republic.



**Drilling at Gold Fields' West Driefontein mine: the industry is making greater efforts to draw labour from within the Republic to counter a fall-off in recruitment from outside.**

Since 1956, the number of Basotho recruited has risen from 34,000 to a peak in 1973 of just over 71,000 with the highest monthly levels being reached in January after the Christmas festivities. Most aim to finish their contracts in time for the autumn ploughing. Last year, however, saw a decline following clashes on some of the Anglo-American group mines in February of that year between Basothos and Xhosa with some 13,400 asking for repatriation that month with an additional factor being an excellent harvest.

More recently, recruitment was badly affected when the Lesotho government ruled that 60 per cent of miners' monthly earnings should be deposited with the Bank of Lesotho—a move they viewed with grave suspicion as several cooperative banks had failed in 1974. There is some evidence that rioting at Western Deep Levels was occasioned by the Basothos attempting to force the mining industry to exert pressure upon the Lesotho government to withdraw its proposals.

Faced with the fall in labour following the banning of Malawi recruitment by President Banda last April after an aircrash caused by a fuelling error in Botswana the industry has made some half hearted attempts to recruit from Rhodesia. But, of more importance, greater efforts are being made to draw labour from within the Republic itself, given that the industry's wage levels are in line with those paid in urban areas. The advantages to all concerned from the success of this policy include a much higher level of training and attainment, a more stable work force and compounding economic progress both for employer and employee alike. The obverse is diminution in family and tribal affiliation.

Militating against this progress is the white Mine Workers Union—once a traditional bastion of the Nationalist Party. Any advance has to be paid for in substantial concessions in cash—average pay amounted to R9,100 during calendar 1974 before accounting for the major fringe benefits by way of subsidized housing et al. Officially, the government is seen to be supporting the MWU but quietly beneath the surface blacks are reaching ever higher levels of competency and quality of work.

Given the extremely rapid rate of change within South Africa at present and the increasing pressure, particularly and perhaps surprisingly from the Afrikaner business community, black advancement seems assured. The problem now is that of the poor unskilled white.

**Andrew Wilson**

# Business Diary: Maracas to Caracas • Stamping ground

Apropos our story the other day about the Middlesex company selling ski slopes in Switzerland, all credit to the Premier Drum Co Ltd, of Wigston, Leicestershire.

Premier exports tomtoms to Nigeria, bird whistles to the Canary Islands and maracas to Caracas. These distinctions have earned the company the first prize in an "incredible export" competition run by the Warrington brewers Greenall Whitley.

Second place went to a Stoke-on-Trent company which sells petrol to the Arabs, while runners-up include an outfit in Surrey that sells spaghetti in Italy, as well as others who variously sell lurid underwear to Scandinavia, ice lollies to Iceland and British sand to the Middle East.

Greenall Whitley marketing manager, David Copp says that the competition was meant "to add a touch of light relief to the serious business of selling Britain abroad." The brewers hope soon to match their competitors' enterprise by selling their Warrington-distilled vodka to the Poles.

## Credit reminder

Those who are still whistling at the way the Office of Fair Trading has moved in on the building societies and their cosy tie-ups with insurance companies might care to make a mark against the entry for tomorrow week in their desk diaries.

On June 11, John Methven, the OFT director general, will be talking about the Consumer Credit Act, together with Alan Williams, the Minister of State at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, and with Tony Scott, the newly-appointed head of the OFT's consumer credit division.

This is probably the first time that all three have discussed consumer credit on the same platform. They have chosen to do so at a one-day conference in London aimed at senior management in retailing.

The conference has been organized by Peter Hopwood, who is head of management studies at the College for the Distributive Trade. Although conference organizers, whether employed by colleges or acting on their own account, like to make your flesh creep in order to sell tickets, Hopwood seems to have a point.

He was saying recently that he thought that retailers had not generally realized that the Act is soon going to involve them in one of the biggest licensing operations undertaken in this country in peacetime.

Most traders who either sold on credit or hired out goods would probably need a licence, and if he or she did not have one in time, then, hey presto! that side of the business would have to stop.



**Robson Lowe's Sir Peter: joy-stick for a gavel.**

Air Marshal Sir Peter Horsley is, at 54, retiring prematurely from the RAF to become deputy to Robson Lowe, chairman of stamp auctioneers Robson Lowe International.

Sir Peter has been a stamp collector since boyhood and it was through attending auctions that he became friendly with Lowe. The airman developed a special interest in Court mail, having been in his time equerry to the Queen both before and after her marriage, whereupon he became equerry to Prince Philip as well. His Court mail collection is now on show at the Head Post Office, Glasgow, and has been exhibited at the National Postal Museum.

Sir Peter spends much of his spare time talking and writing about stamps.

His new job does not bring with it any particular privileges, other than working close to his hobby. He has, for instance, to pay the same price at Robson Lowe auctions for any stamps he wants to buy, while as a seller he has to pay the same commission as a non-employee.

Sir Peter has until now been deputy to Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood, Commander-in-Chief of RAF Strike Command.

## ECGD's expert

After three years spent revamping the Export Credits Guarantee Department John Mason is now bowing out and returning to the diplomatic service. What he will do when he gets there isn't yet clear, although a "yes" vote this week might open up a fresh avenue.

Before coming to ECGD Mason headed the European integration department responsible for negotiating British accession to the EEC. No doubt he will miss belonging to an organization like the ECGD, whose financial achievements are quantifiable and which costs the taxpayer nothing.

Mason was brought in as an under-secretary at the ECGD to bring about changes in the structure of the department recommended by the Scholey review team a couple of years back.

Now his going, as well as his arrival, is to be followed by changes. Mason's other responsibilities, for marketing, will now be assumed by Derek Smith, an under-secretary, among whose responsibilities are industrial relations. He, in turn, will hand over to Jack Gill who, during Mason's spell, has been on loan to the Department of Industry.

## History tour

Once again it is now difficult to more than creep around the Westminster area because of coachloads of tourists. The notices have gone up outside the Abbey asking visitors in three languages not to take their ice creams inside with them.

Not, you might think, a seasonal time to be reminding people of the history of the "Come to Britain" movement. Nevertheless, this is the time chosen by the British Tourist Authority to publish an account* of the British Travel Association between 1929 and 1969, and its reconstitution as the authority under the Development of Tourism Act of that year.

In those years the number of overseas visitors rose from under 500,000 to nearly six million, and their expenditure reached £432m. By 1973 there were over seven million visitors and they were spending £872m a year.

It all began as an industry initiative led by Sir Francis Towle, then managing director of Gordon Hotels, to attract more tourists here. Soon, however, the government had got in on the act, sniffing a useful way of boosting invisible exports.

Government began to play an even bigger part after the war. In 1950, for example, the association was being urged by Harold Wilson, then at the Board of Trade, to ensure that visitors one attracted, got decent accommodation on arrival. This, with some degree of success, the BTA (now a statutory body) is still trying to do.

Of course, it's a long haul. But then so, apparently, was the production of this book. Its 65 pages were commissioned in 1970.

**The British Travel Association, 1929-1969. Available from the British Tourist Authority, price £2.*


# Globe Investment Trust LIMITED

## Earnings and Dividend Increased

*From the statement of the Chairman, Mr. Alastair F. Roger*

*The Company Year*
Earnings before taxation increased by 11.52 p.c., and the dividend was raised by 12.50 p.c.

Our aim has been and remains to provide for our stockholders over the long term a steadily increasing income with security of capital. Our record can be summarised:

| | 1965 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Dividend (net amount)* | 100 | 125 | 135 | 155 | 193 | 217 |
| *Net asset value (undiluted)* | 100 | 161 | 225 | 188 | 145 | 145 |
| *Retail Price Index* | 100 | 136 | 146 | 158 | 179 | 217 |

(Expressed as indices with a base of 100 in March, 1965)

The value of the Company's investments fluctuated wildly during the year in volatile world stock markets but by the end of the year the portfolio was worth only £1,331,088 less than at the end of the previous year, at £91,544,304, a figure depressed by £2,238,750 as a result of a change in the method of valuing the holding in Cables Investment Trust.

*Investment Portfolio*
The United Kingdom content of the portfolio increased, due partly to the sharp increase in prices on the London Stock Exchange since the end of 1974, and partly to the increase in the Company's liquid resources. The fall in stock market prices in the United States has been largely counteracted by the record levels reached by the premium on foreign currency. The Australasian content was almost eliminated before the devaluation of the Australian dollar, and the resultant funds were repatriated to the United Kingdom with the full benefit of the then high investment currency premium.

The Company has throughout the year held liquid resources above its historic levels. With existing uncertainties world-wide and with the expected continuing flow of equity fund-raising in the UK, I consider the Company will be wise to exercise a cautious and gradual approach to the re-investment of its existing liquidity margins.

*New Activities*
Electra Group Services Limited, in which your Company holds 22 p.c. of the equity, has expanded its activities into the field of pension fund investment management. It is hoped that this will be the first of many ventures into new fields of investment and financial management.

**Summary of Results**

| | 1974/75 | 1973/74 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders | £3,065,602 | £2,823,612 |
| Earnings per stock unit of 25p | 3.25p | 2.99p |
| Dividend per stock unit of 25p | 2.70p | 2.40p |
| | 31st March | |
| | 1975 | 1974 |
| Investments at market value | £91,544,304 | £92,875,392 |
| Net assets | £81,189,809 | £81,642,299 |
| Net asset value per stock unit of 25p | 86p | 86½p |



*Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1975, can be obtained from the Secretaries, Electra House, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3HP.*

AN ELECTRA HOUSE COMPANY

City Offices
Hampton & Sons
01-236 7831

Stock Exchange Prices

# Account opens strongly

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 2. Dealings End, June 13. § Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Chartered Surveyors
Planning Consultants
Drivers Jonas
DRIVERS JONAS

## BRITISH FUNDS

| High | Low | Stock | Price | Ch'ge | Int. Yld | Red. Yld |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98¹¹⁄₁₆ | 91⅛ | Savings 3% 1965-75 | 98¹¹⁄₁₆ | .. | 3.040 | 9.744 |
| 98¼ | 88⅜ | Exch 6½% 1976 | 97¹¹⁄₁₆ | .. | 6.645 | 9.567 |
| 97¼ | 88 | Treas 6½% 1976 | 96⅞ | .. | 6.710 | 9.327 |
| 98 | 95 | Victory 4% 1976 | 98 | .. | 4.040 | 9.030 |
| 101⁵⁄₁₆ | 94⅛ | Treas 10½% 1976 | 101⅜ | .. | 10.377 | 9.641 |
| 95 | 84¼ | Treas 6¾% 1977 | 94½ | +⅛ | 6.615 | 9.705 |
| 91⅛ | 81¼ | Elec 3½% 1974-77 | 91⅛ | +⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | | | | | |

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

Investment Dollar Premium 109¼% (110¼%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.3385

## FOREIGN STOCKS

[illegible]

## DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

### A — B

[illegible]

### C — E

[illegible]

### F — H

[illegible]

### I — L

[illegible]

### M — N

[illegible]

### O — S

[illegible]

### T — Z

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

## INSURANCE

[illegible]

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

## SHIPPING

[illegible]

## MINES

[illegible]

## OIL

[illegible]

## PROPERTY

[illegible]

## RUBBER

[illegible]

## TEA

[illegible]

## MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

## THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 02.06.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1920):—

| | Index No. Latest | Div. Yield % | Earn-ings Yield % | Index No. Previous |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Times Industrial Share Index | 148.82 | 6.48 | 12.96 | 142.54 |
| Largest Corps. | 145.35 | 6.14 | 12.56 | 140.63 |
| Smaller Cos. | 151.56 | 7.23 | 14.28 | 148.85 |
| Capital Goods | 148.51 | 6.94 | 14.31 | 140.74 |
| Consumer Goods | 145.48 | 6.20 | 11.95 | 140.64 |
| Store Shares | 139.82 | 6.73 | 6.91 | 135.73 |
| Largest financial shares | 192.74 | 5.02 | | 185.36 |
| Largest financial and industrial shares | 154.38 | 5.93 | — | 149.22 |
| Commodity shares | 229.82 | 3.82 | 12.80 | 243.93 |
| Gold Mining shares | 685.84 | 4.79 | 7.21 | 698.13 |
| Industrial debenture stocks | 74.37 | 8.50* | — | 74.31 |
| Industrial preference stocks | 45.68 | 16.17* | — | 45.66 |
| 3½% War Loan | 24 | 14.68* | — | 23¾ |

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

| | High | | Low | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All-time | 198.47 | (15.08.72) | 60.18 | (12.12.74) |
| 1975 | 148.82 | (02.06.75) | 61.43 | (08.01.75) |
| 1974 | 136.18 | (28.02.74) | 60.18 | (13.12.74) |
| 1973 | 180.33 | (12.01.73) | 120.59 | (14.12.73) |
| 1972 | 198.47 | (15.08.72) | 174.48 | (10.01.72) |
| 1971 | 174.77 | (31.12.71) | 122.23 | (02.03.71) |
| 1970 | 145.78 | (14.01.70) | 110.75 | (26.05.70) |

* Flat interest yield

# FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

**Commodities** — By Wallace Jackson

## Malaysians bring off Peking coup

Malaysia is busy scouring the world to find people willing to invest in her economy and customers for her manufactures and raw materials. And a mission to China by the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Board (MRELB) appears to have achieved some success.

It is reported from Kuala Lumpur that not only is China prepared to buy up to 40,000 tonnes of natural rubber in *various grades from Malaysia* in the immediate future, but will depart from the practice of its National Chemicals and Export Corporation by buying direct as well as through traditional channels.

The direct buying would be through either the commercial section of the Chinese Embassy in KL or through a buying unit to be set up there. And, of course, MRELB offered its services to help China to make direct purchases and invited the corporation to become an associate member of the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and to attend an international natural rubber marketing conference which MRELB is holding in October.

Nor were the Chinese deterred by the scheme of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries—which includes Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand —to set up an international rubber buffer stock. Malaysia originally suggested a 350,000-ton target for this but, for the moment, an Indonesian proposal of 100,000 tons has carried the day.

The Malaysian mission was told that the Chinese appreciated the need for such a buffer stock. China was always sympathetic to any move by Third World countries to stabilize commodity prices.

While Malaysian rubber producers will no doubt be cheered by the mission to China's success, the country's tin producers are not happy. Apparently the export controls imposed by the International Tin Council in April are hitting them harder than they expected.

The Mines Department in KL put the controls into effect straight away and the producers were caught with stocks in hand, although no size of these has been disclosed.

However, the stocks must be fairly sizable because the Malayan Mining Employers' Association is hinting that if things do not improve, producers may have to reduce working hours of the miners or even shut down for a period.

The controls run from April 18 to June 30 and of the export tonnage allowed in this period Malaysia's "share" is 11,581 tonnes out of 26,560 tonnes. In 1974 Malaysia produced about 68,000 tonnes.

### Asia's eye on the Vietnam economy

It is reported that rubber and coffee plantations in South Vietnam have resumed operations and that the Viet Cong authorities have given South Vietnamese peasants farm tools and rice seeds so that production can be resumed.

Just how long it will be before the economy of Vietnam starts to function normally again —and the impact such a recovery will have on the exports of *neighbouring countries*—is a topic of prime concern to businessmen in South-East Asia.

In a Viewpoint comment, *Commodities Bulletin* says it is widely believed that what was South Vietnam should very soon be able to reestablish pre-1973 production levels in most commodities.

This is not only because the climate allows year-round cultivation of tropical crops and the production of sub-tropical and temperate crops in the highland areas, but because the Vietnamese are arguably the most hard-working *people* in the region, perhaps more so than the Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans.

South Vietnamese exports steadily declined in the second half of the sixties and the early seventies, apart from a spurt in 1973 when the government led a promotion drive.

Since that time the flow has been negligible and so far as rubber—which was the major export—is concerned, the plantations will need major work to bring them back to pre-1965 levels.

*But in rice* the prospects are much better and last week's news that Burma had lost thousands of tonnes of her crop through a two-day cyclone brings into sharp focus the prospect that Vietnam might soon be on the market as an exporter, even though the North has to be supplied and the population of the whole area is growing rapidly.

It is pointed out by *Combul* that in a wide range of other commodities, including shrimps, tapioca, maize, soyabeans, tea, coffee, pineapples and mangoes, Vietnam is either competing now, or soon will be.

Whether a Vietnamese export resurgence will help to push down still further sagging commodity prices, or whether it will coincide with increased demand from an industrial West in the throes of a boom, is the 64 dollar question.

### How the markets *took the strain*

Gill & Duffus chairman Mr R. G. McFall says in his group's annual report that the organized London markets "took the strain remarkably well" in 1974, a year which saw violent swings in some commodity prices.

He cites cocoa, for which the *price* more *than doubled* and then fell sharply away; in copper the price was cut by more than half and those of rubber and zinc by two-thirds. And, of course, sugar, "the most newsy of all", recorded a gain of four times.

Pointing out that in other financial fields movements in rates of interest and currency of less awesome proportions than those in commodities brought trouble and bankruptcies in their wake, Mr McFall says:

"The disciplines of commodity markets, whether by systems of deposits and margins, or by other similar methods, do help to prevent overexposure.

"We should be grateful to those who went before us in building our markets on the sound principles which still largely exist today."

He adds the warning that *government intervention*, such as is being attempted in the United States, would tend to weaken the spirit of self-regulation which has proved so sound.

Speaking of the opening during 1974 of a new rubber futures market in London, Mr McFall says that it gives all the appearance of being a healthy child and of becoming a permanent and important feature in world rubber trade.

## Contracts

**COPPER.**—Cash wire bars closed £4.25 down on Friday's close while three months were £2 down. Cash cathodes were £3.75 down on Friday and three months were down by £3. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £528-28.50 a metric ton; three months, £548-48.50. Sales, 5,475 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £518-19; three months, £538-39. Sales, 25 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £529.50-30; three months, £549.50-550. Settlement, £530. Sales, 9,975 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £519-20; three months, £539-40. Settlement, £520. Sales, 725 tons (mainly carries).

**SILVER** drifted lower on Friday's prices.—Bullion market (fixing levels). Spot, 191.30p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 437.8); three months, 196.60p (449.9c); six months, 202.20p (456.7c); one-year, 214.70p (472.8c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 189.7-190p; three months, 195.2-95.3p; seven months, 202.5-03.5p. Sales, 124 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 190-90.2p; three months, 195.8-95.9p; seven months, 203-04p. Settlement, 190.2p. Sales, 94 lots.

**TIN** was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £2,966-68 a metric ton; three months, £2,995-96. Sales, 485 tons. High grade, cash, £2,966-68; three months, £2,995-96. Sales, 50 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £2,965-66; three months, £3,001-02. Settlement, £2,966. Sales, 140 tons. High grade, cash, £2,965-66; three months, £3,001-02. Settlement, £2,966. Sales, 55 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M923.125 a picul.

**LEAD** changed only fractionally for both cash and three months.—Afternoon.—Cash, £146-46.50 a metric ton; three months, £150-150.50. Sales, 2,500 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £146-46.50; three months, £151.50-52.00. Settlement, £146.50. Sales, 1,000 tons.

**ZINC** was £5.25 down on Friday's close for cash and £7.75 down for three months. Afternoon.—Cash, £315-15.50 a metric ton; three months, £335.50-36.50. Sales, 2,300 tons. Morning.—Cash, £316-17; three months, £339-500. Settlement, £317. Sales, 6,175 tons. Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

**JUTE** quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, May June, £224 per long ton; "D" grade, May/June, £214. Calcutta steady.—Indian, June, Rs455 (?). Dundee Daisee, June, Rs425 (?) per bale of 400lb.

**WOOL**.—Greasy futures are steady.—July, 152.5-64.0p per kilo; Oct, 166.0-64.0p; Dec, 167.0-71.0p; March, 172.0-76.0p; May, 175.0-78.0p; July, 177.0-80.0p; Oct, 175.0-82.0p; Dec, 180.0-85.0p. Sales, nine lots including five options.

**RUBBER** was uncertain.—July, 28.60-29.60p per kilo; Aug, 29.00-29.40p; July/Sept, 29.35-29.45p; Oct/Dec, 30.70-30.75p; Jan/March, 31.65-31.90p; April/June, 32.90-33.55p; July/Sept, 33.55-33.60p; Oct/Dec, 33.90-33.95p; Jan/March, 34.25-34.55p. Sales, 178 lots of 15 tonnes each including seven options. **RUBBER PHYSICALS** were easier.—Spot, 27.35-29.00p cif; July, 27.00-27.20p; Aug, 27.60-27.85p.

**MEAT** (Smithfield).—**BEEF**: Scotch killed sides, 35.0-37.0p per lb; English hindquarters—heavy, 43.0-45.0p; Ulster hindquarters, 44.0-46.0p; Ulster forequarters, 24.0-26.0p; Eire hindquarters, 44.0-46.0p; Eire forequarters, 24.0-26.0p.

**VEAL**: English fats, 36.0-44.5p; English bobbies, 15.0-18.0p; Scotch bobbies, 14.0-19.0p; Dutch Hinds and Ends, 60.0-64.0p.

**LAMB**: English small, 38.0-44.0p; English medium, 38.0-42.0p; English heavy, 36.0-40.0p; Imported frozen—New Zealand D's, 30.0-31.0p; New Zealand 2's, 30.0-31.0p; New Zealand 8's, 28.0-28.5p; New Zealand YLs, 28.5-29.0p.

**NUGGETS**: English, 20.0-30.0p; Scotch, 20.0-30.0p.

**PORK**: English, under 100lb, 29.0-35.0p; English, 100-120lb, 29.0-34.6p; English, 120-160lb, 29.0-33.0p; English, 160-180lb, 27.0-29.0p; English, 180lb and over, 24.0-26.0p.

**COFFEE** was steady.—**ROBUSTA**.—July, £438.0-39.0; Sept, £430.0-32.0; Nov, £428.0-28.50; Jan, £427.0-29.50; March, £432.50-34.00; May, £435.0-37.0; July, £435.0-45.0. Sales, 520 lots including two options. **ARABICAS**.—June, $62.70-63.90 per 50 kilos; Aug, $63.50-64.00; Oct, $63.50-63.40; Dec, $63.60-63.80; Feb, $63.50-64.50; April, $64.30-64.80; June, $64.50-65.50. Sales: 20 lots.

**COCOA** was barely steady.—July, £461.0-63.0 a metric ton; Sept, £458.0-62.50; Dec, £478.0-78.50; March, £487.0-87.50; May, £487.0-90.0; July, £494.0-95.0; Sept, £491.0-500.0. Sales: 4,054 lots including eight options. ICO prices: daily, 47.69c; 15-day average, 48.19c; 22-day, 48.06c.

**SUGAR**.—Terminal held steady in a narrow range with shortcoming prompted by the comparative steadiness of the New York market. At the close values were £6.50 to £3.25 down on balance. Aug, £150.50-151 a long ton; Oct, £148.00-48.05; Dec, £147.50-7.75; March, £144.60-44.75; May, £144.00-44.25; Aug, £144.00-5.00; Oct, £144.00-44.50. Sales, 5,379 lots. ISA prices 15.50c. 17-day average 17.05c.

**SOYABEAN MEAL** was barely steady.—Aug, £68.00-68.20 per metric ton; Oct, £68.70-68.80; Dec, £69.50-69.70; Feb, £71.20-72.40; April, £72.80-73.10; June, £74.50-74.80; Aug, £76.20-76.30. Sales, 25 lots.

**TEA**.—There was a strong demand for the 36,469 packages of North Indian and African teas offered at auction. Assams opened 1p to 2p per kilo dearer but closed 2p to 4p dearer, apart from dusts which were little changed.

Best African fannings were 1p to 3p per kilo dearer while mediums, despite some irregularity were often 1p to 2p per kilo dearer. Better dusts ruled firm, but poorer sorts moved lower.

**GRAIN** (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**.—United States dark northern spring number two 14 per cent, July, £82; Aug, £80.15; Sept, £73, transhipment east coast. Hard winter number two 13.5 per cent, July, £66.40; Aug, £68.10, transhipment east coast. EEC milling French feed, June, £51.00; July, £51.50, south coast. **MAIZE**.—No 3 yellow American-French, June, £52.25; July, £53.00, transhipment east coast. South Africa white dent, May/June, £60.50. Glasgow. South Africa yellow flint, May/June, £61.00, Glasgow. **BARLEY**.—EEC feed, June, £50.25; July, £51.25, transhipment east coast. All a long ton cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London grain futures market (Gafta).—EEC origin. Wheat barely steady.—Sept, £54.75; Nov, £57.00; Jan, £58.20; March, £61.10; May, £63.60. Barley barely steady.—Sept, £52.75; Nov, £54.65; Jan, £56.80; March, £58.40; May, £59.95. All a long ton.

**MARK LANE**.—Hagberg milling wheat met a moderate demand at around previous asking levels with business in London including June delivery at £51.50; July, £53.75, and Sept, £54, while £54 was paid for June in Liverpool. Denaturable quality wheat traded for June delivery in London at £51 and for Sept/Dec in Avonmouth at £52. Feed barley was generally neglected. The following are average sellers quotations per long ton delivered London area: wheat, milling hagberg, June, £52; denaturable June, £51.25; barley feed, June, £52.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.—Soft milling **WHEAT**.—Ipswich, £49.75. Feeding **BARLEY**.—Dorrington, £48.00.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's regional and United Kingdom average ex-farm spot prices to week ending May 30, 1975.—Soft milling WHEAT.—S East, £50.20; Eastern, £50.00; E Midlands, £50.10; W Midlands, £50.15; N East, £50.40; United Kingdom, £50.20. Feeding BARLEY.—S East, £49.80; S West, £50.30; Eastern, £50.20; E Midlands, £49.60; W Midlands, £49.80; N East, £49.20; N West, £49.65; Scotland, £47.45; United Kingdom, £49.10.

### LME stocks

London Metal Exchange stocks at the end of last week were as follows (in metric tons, except as note): Copper, 249,975; tin, 5,915; lead, 40,350; zinc, 16,100 and silver (in troy ounces), 13,930,000.

## Issues & Loans

### Premier rights

Premier Consolidated Oil Fields is planning a one-for-one rights issue at 5p per share to raise £1.3m. A similar offer will be made to loan stockholders.

The company said it wants to increase its capital base in order to expand its existing business, both in the United Kingdom and the United States. The offer will involve the issue of 26.1m ordinary shares.

### Manbre acceptances

Manbre and Garton has announced that acceptances have been received for 91.7 per cent of the shares offered in a rights issue on April 23, 1975. The balance not taken up by provisional allottees or their renouncees are being sold on the market.

### UOB shares fall

Shares in United Overseas Bank fell on the Singapore Stock Exchange from S$4.30 to S$4.08 following the news of its proposed rights issue. The issue of one for four at S$2.55 will raise around S$55.4m.—Reuter.

Tokyo, June 2.—Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd, said it will establish a merchant bank in *London*, *IBJ* International Ltd, capitalized at £3m, subject to approval by British monetary authorities.

*OCEAN TRANSPORT AND TRADING*

At yesterday's annual general meeting of Ocean Transport and Trading, the chairman, Sir J. Lindsay Alexander told shareholders that while it is not yet possible to give clear indications of prospects for 1975, he adheres to the forecast in the annual report of profits "of the same order" as in 1973.

GLOBE INVESTMENT TRUST

Chairman reports that throughout past year trust has held liquid resources above its historic levels but with existing uncertainties and expected continuing flow of equity fund-raising, he thinks wise course for trust will be to exercise cautious and gradual approach to reinvestment of its existing liquidity margins.

*GOUGH BROTHERS*

Taxable profit for year to February 1, £327,000 (£318,000) on turnover £8.52m (£6.96m). Dividend is 4.2p (4p gross). Earnings a share, 5.2p (5.5p).

BROWN BROS

Dana Corp now holds 29.1 per cent of equity.

LK INDUSTRIAL INV

*Board* has acquired Kirby's (Engineers) from Vickers for between £50,000 and £80,000.

LONRHO

Mohamed Al-Fayed has exercised *his* option to subscribe for 2.2m shares in company for £2.6m. He will serve on the board.

## Wall Street

New York, June 2.—Stocks advanced sharply for the second consecutive session, on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead more than 14 points at mid-session. More than three times as many NYSE issues advanced as declined.

The Commerce Department said factory orders for the month rose 6.4 per cent, the largest monthly increase in more than 20 years.

## Foreign Exchange

The dollar closed fractionally lower in Europe yesterday, while sterling gained in most major financial centres.

Growing optimism in London financial circles of a referendum majority vote on Thursday *in* favour of Britain remaining in the EEC spread into currency markets, assisting the pound, dealers said.

Sterling closed at $2.3195 against the dollar, up 30 points from *Friday, while the Bank of England* "depreciation rate" narrowed to 24.6 per cent from 24.8 per cent just before the weekend.

Dealers cautioned that some large sales of sterling could still be placed this week, but most banks appear to have completed their strategic positioning in the pound ahead of the referendum.

Meanwhile, the British monetary reserves for May, due for release today, should indicate the cost of support for sterling in that month, at the height of market uncertainty over the referendum and accelerating British inflation rates, they noted.

Gold fell $4.5 an ounce, to *$162.50*.

### Spot Position of Sterling

| | Market rates (day's range) June 2 | Market rates (close) June 2 |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $2.3135-3285 | $2.3190-3200 |
| Montreal | $2.3875-3765 | $2.3755-3760 |
| Amsterdam | 5.55½-58½fl | 5.56½-57½fl |
| Brussels | 80.85-81.35f | 81.15-35f |
| Copenhagen | 12.61-67k | 12.65½-66½k |
| Frankfurt | 5.41½-44½m | 5.42¾-43½m |
| Lisbon | 56.10-60e | 56.40-60e |
| Madrid | 128.90-129.60p | 129.40-60p |
| Milan | 1444-49lr | 1445½-47½lr |
| Oslo | 11.41-44k | 11.42½-43½k |
| Paris | 9.33-37f | 9.35½-36½f |
| Stockholm | 9.09-12k | 9.11-12k |
| Tokyo | 670-80y | 675-77y |
| Vienna | 38.35-65sch | 38.45-60sch |
| Zurich | 5.78-81f | 5.80-81f |

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 down 0.1 to 24.6 per cent.

### Forward Levels

| | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 2.00-.90c prem | 2.82-2.72c prem |
| Montreal | .70-.60c prem | 2.25-2.15c prem |
| Amsterdam | 3¼-2¼c prem | 10¼-9¼c prem |
| Brussels | 35-15c prem | 95-75c prem |
| Copenhagen | 5-2ore prem | 10-7ore prem |
| Frankfurt | 3¼-2¼pf prem | 9¼-8¼pf prem |
| Lisbon | 40c prem-20c disc | 70c prem-50c disc |
| Milan | 2lr prem-1lr disc | 3lr prem-par |
| Oslo | 1ore prem-1ore disc | 3½-2½ore prem |
| Paris | 2c prem-par | 7-5c prem |
| Stockholm | 2ore prem-par | 4¼-3¼ore prem |
| Vienna | 30gro prem-par | 120-80gro prem |
| Zurich | 4-3r prem | 10¼-9¼c prem |

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9760-63.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5¾-5⅜; seven days, 5¾-5¾; one month, 5⅝-5⅞; three months, 5⅞-6⅛; six months, 6⅝-7⅛.

### Gold

Gold fixed: am, $163.50 (an ounce); pm, $162.50. Krugerrand (per coin): $169-167 (£64-65) (domestic); $166½-169½ (£71½-72½) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), $49½-50½ (£21½-21¾); (new), $50-51 (£21½-22) (international).

### Discount market

Money seemed to be rather shorter than it should have been on the basis of identifiable factors and the Bank of England confined the form of its help to lending a moderate sum to three or four discount houses at Minimum Lending Rate for repayment today.

Over the greater part of the day rates stayed in the 9 to 9½ per cent area, but they were superficially easier at the finish, when closing balances were taken between 8 and 9 per cent.

### Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Last changed 2/5/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: Open 10 Close 8
Week Fixed: 9¾%

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 9⅝ | 2 months | 9⅜ |
| 3 months | 9⅝ | 3 months | 9⅜ |

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 9⅝-9⅝ | 3 months | 10¾ |
| 3 months | 9⅝-9⅝ | 4 months | 10¾ |
| 4 months | 9⅝-9⅞ | 6 months | 11⅛ |
| 6 months | 10⅛-10⅛ | | |

Local Authority Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 10-9¾ | 7 months | 10⅜-10 |
| 2 months | 10-9¾ | 8 months | 10⅝-10 |
| 3 months | 10-9¾ | 9 months | 11¼-10⅞ |
| 4 months | 10⅛-10 | 10 months | 11¼-10⅞ |
| 5 months | 10⅛-10 | 11 months | 11⅝-10⅞ |
| 6 months | 10⅛-10 | 12 months | 11⅝-11⅛ |

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates(%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 9⅝-9⅝ | 6 months | 10⅝-10⅛ |
| 3 months | 9⅝-9⅞ | 12 months | 11⅛-11⅛ |

Local Authority Market (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 9½ | 3 months | 10 |
| 7 days | 9¾-9⅝ | 6 months | 10¾ |
| 1 month | 9⅞ | 1 year | 12⅛ |

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 9 Close 8¾

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 9⅝-9⅞ | 6 months | 10⅝-10⅞ |
| 1 month | 9⅝-9⅝ | 9 months | 10⅝-10⅝ |
| 3 months | 9⅝-9⅝ | 12 months | 11⅛-11⅛ |

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 months | 10⅛ | 6 months | 10¾ |

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

### Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

| | Bid | Offer |
|---|---|---|
| AIDC 10¼ 1981 | 103½ | 104½ |
| Airlease 8½ 1988 | 85 | 88 |
| Ashland 8 1987 | 92 | 93 |
| BICC 7¾ 1987 | 68 | 73 |
| Bristol 8¾ 1979 | 92 | 94 |
| British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989 | 86 | 88 |
| Burlington 7¾ 1987 | 91 | 92 |
| Carder 8 1987 | 90 | 91 |
| Chevron 7 1980 | 96½ | 98 |
| Conoco 7 1980 | 96½ | 98 |
| Conoco 8 1986 | 96 | 97 |
| Cons Food 7¼ 1991 | 85½ | 86½ |
| Coventry 8¾ 1981 | 93 | 95 |
| Coventry 8½ 1980 | 91 | 93 |
| Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981 | 104 | 105 |
| Cutler Hammer 8 1987 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Dana 8 1987 | 92 | 93 |
| Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990 | 84 | 85 |
| Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991 | 81 | 82 |
| Dundee 9¼ 1983 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Escom 9¼ 1989 | 90½ | 92½ |
| Escom Floating Rate 1982 | 97½ | 98½ |
| First Chicago 7 1980 | 95½ | 96½ |
| First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984 | 80 | 84 |
| GATX 8½ 1987 | 90 | 91 |
| Guardian Royal 8 1987 | 76 | 79 |
| Hambros 7½ 1987 | 76 | 79 |
| ICI 7¾ 1992 | 77 | 80 |
| International Util 8¾ 1982 | 97 | 98 |
| Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988 | 73½ | 76½ |
| Manchester 8¾ 1981 | 89 | 91 |
| Mexico 8¾ 1991 | 84 | 87 |
| Michelin 7¾ 1988 | 83½ | 84½ |
| Mitsubishi 9 1989 | 93 | 95 |
| Motorola 8 1987 | 93½ | 94½ |
| Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987 | 78 | 81 |
| National Coal Board 8¾ 1988 | 86 | 89 |
| Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980 | 103½ | 104½ |
| N. A. Rockwell 8¼ 1987 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Occidental 7¾ 1984 | 82½ | 84½ |
| Pacific Lighting 8 1988 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981 | 102½ | 103½ |
| Pennwalt 8 1987 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Ralston 7¾ 1987 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Scanraff 7¾ 1990 | 85½ | 86½ |
| Scanraff 8¾ 1988 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Shell 7¾ 1987 | 92 | 93 |
| Singer 11 1977 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981 | 104 | 105 |
| Slough 8 1988 | 68 | 72 |
| South Africa 8 1987 | 81 | 85 |
| Standard Oil 8¼ 1980 | 102 | 103 |
| Standard Oil 8¼ 1988 | 98 | 99 |
| Standard Oil 8¼ 1988 | 99 | 100 |
| Sybron 8 1987 | 92 | 93 |
| Tenneco 7¾ 1987 | 85 | 86 |
| Textron 7¾ 1987 | 84 | 85 |
| Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Transocean Gulf 7 1980 | 96½ | 98 |
| Union Oil 7¾ 1987 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Venezuela 8¾ 1987 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Volvo 8 1987 | 89½ | 90½ |
| Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987 | 81 | 84 |
| DM BONDS | Bid | Offer |
| APEL (DM) 10 1981 | 105½ | 106½ |
| Charter (DM) 6¾ 1988 | 83 | 85 |
| Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969/84 | 81 | 82 |
| Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1989 | 101 | 102 |
| Escom (DM) 7 1973/88 | 74 | 75 |
| Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972/87 | 85 | 86 |
| ICI (DM) 8 1971/86 | 91 | 92 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980 | 105 | 106 |
| Nat West (DM) 8 1988 | 88½ | 89½ |
| New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982 | 105½ | 106½ |
| Suedafrica (DM) 8¾ 1970/85 | 94 | 95 |
| Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988 | 89 | 90 |
| $ CONVERTIBLES | Bid | Offer |
| AMF 5 1987 | 60 | 62 |
| American Express 4¼ 1987 | 80 | 83 |
| Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992 | 88 | 90 |
| Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991 | 105 | 107 |
| Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993 | 99 | 101 |
| Borden 5 1992 | 89 | 91 |
| Borden 6¾ 1991 | 104 | 106 |
| Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987 | 74 | 76 |
| Carnation 4 1987 | 90 | 92 |
| Chevron 5 1992 | 98 | 100 |
| Cummins 6¾ 1986 | 83 | 85 |
| Dart 4¾ 1987 | 88 | 90 |
| Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988 | 117 | 119 |
| Economic Labs 4¾ 1987 | 80 | 82 |
| Eaton 5 1987 | 67 | 69 |
| Ford 5 1988 | 76 | 78 |
| Ford 6 1986 | 80 | 82 |
| Gillette 4¾ 1987 | 82 | 84 |
| Gould 5 1987 | 77 | 79 |
| General Electric 4¾ 1987 | 82 | 84 |
| Halliburton 4¼ 1987 | 126 | 128 |
| Harris 5 1987 | 66 | 68 |
| Honeywell 6 1986 | 77 | 79 |
| ITT 4½ 1987 | 68 | 70 |
| J Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987 | 127 | 131 |
| J P Morgan 4¾ 1987 | 122 | 124 |
| Nabisco 5¼ 1988 | 88 | 90 |
| Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987 | 85 | 87 |
| J C Penney 4¼ 1987 | 83 | 85 |
| Revlon 4¾ 1987 | 100 | 102 |
| Rank Org 4¾ 1993 | 43 | 45 |
| Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988 | 96 | 98 |
| Squibb 4¾ 1987 | 87 | 89 |
| Texaco 4¾ 1988 | 75 | 77 |
| Union Carbide 4¾ 1983 | 107 | 109 |
| Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987 | 95 | 97 |
| Xerox Corp 6 1988 | 77 | 79 |

DM=Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

### Recent Issues

| | Closing price |
|---|---|
| All Irish Banks 10% Cnv (£100‡) | £28 prem+3 |
| Colne Val Wtr 9% Rd Pf (£1 b) | £11½ |
| Deelkraal Gold (R2) | 330-20 |
| Finance-For Ind 15% (£99½‡) | £86 |
| Gestetner 10% Cnv (£100) | £127+1½ |
| GLC 12¾% 1982 (£97) | £98½ |
| Nth Atlantic Secs 7¾% Cnv (£100) | £118+½ |
| Rank Org (140) | 173+5 |
| Slough Ests 10% Cnv (£100) | £146½ |
| Southend 12¾% 1985 (£99½‡) | £44 |
| Warwickshire 12¾% 1980 (£99½‡) | £95½ |
| Yorks Chem 12¾% Cnv (£100) | £79+2 |

| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of renun | |
|---|---|---|
| Assoc Engineer (43‡) | .. | 13 prem |
| Com Bnk Aust ($) | .. | 110 prem |
| Eliott Grp (25‡) | July 11 | 13 prem |
| Fairclough L (150‡) | July 11 | 27 prem+3 |
| Linfood Hldgs (125‡) | July 11 | 31 prem-1 |
| Pahang (28‡) | July 7 | ¼ prem+¼ |
| Prudential (105‡) | July 17 | 22 prem+5 |
| Richards and Wall (47‡) | July 16 | 18½ prem+3½ |
| Urd Biscuits (78‡) | .. | 28 prem |

Issued price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £65 paid. d £50 paid. e £80 paid. f £40 paid.

HANGER INVESTMENTS

Following 1974 loss and passing of ordinary dividend chairman says management accounts for first quarter of 1975 indicate that group is now operating at profit.

### Bank Base Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclays Bank | 9½% |
| C. Hoare & Co. | *9½% |
| Lloyds Bank | 9½% |
| Midland Bank | 9½% |
| Nat Westminster | 9½% |
| Shenley Trust | 11½% |
| 20th Century Bank | 11½% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 9½% |

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¼%, up to £25,000 6¾%, over £25,000 7¼%.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel 01-638 8651

| 1974/75 High | Low | Company | Last Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div(p) | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 35 | Armitage & Rhodes | 46 | — | 3.0 | 6.5 | 5.2 |
| 125 | 90 | Henry Sykes | 125 | — | 4.9 | 4.0 | 8.3 |
| 61 | 29 | Twinlock Ord | 35 | — | 0.8 | 2.4 | 8.1 |
| 61 | 45 | Twinlock 12% ULS | 60 | — | 12.0 | 20.0 | — |


### Eurobond total up

Total amount of Eurobonds issued during May was up from $787.90m to $2,786.74m for the *first five* months of 1975—Credit Suisse White Weld says in its monthly analysis. Total for May was down from $851m to $445.75m.

## Business appointments

### Mr P. Howarth joins board of Sheepbridge

Mr P. Howarth has joined the board of Sheepbridge Engineering.

Mr F. R. Bentley and Mr Jeffrey Collins have been named *non-executive* directors of Hopkinsons Holdings.

Mr C. H. Tidbury has accepted an invitation to join the board of Whitbread Investment Co.

Mr R. J. R. Taylor has joined the board of Jessel Properties.

Mr J. G. Collins has relinquished his directorship of John Crowther Group.

Sir James Whitaker has become a director of Second Moorside Trust.

Mr J. Linsky has resigned from the board of American Brands and Mr J. H. Behr has become a director.

Mr J. M. Moore and Mr W. R. Wright have been appointed directors of John Dewar & Sons.

Mr Bob Procter has become technical director of Conder Hardware.

Mr John West has resigned his position as general manager of Cornhill Insurance Co and will leave at the end of this month. Mr C. G. Burrows will be appointed general manager and chief executive and Mr W. R. Treen deputy general manager. Both Mr Burrows and Mr Treen will be appointed directors at the July board meeting.

Mr Harry Garnett has been appointed chief executive of Consultants in International Distribution Planning.

Dr J. Jack has become director of Central Research, CIBA-Geigy (UK).

Mr B. G. S. Marzano has been named managing director of Betz. He succeeds Mr S. P. Walker who is to concentrate on the management of Betz's European operations.

Mr S. R. Arnold, Mr R. J. B. Edwards, Mr J. H. Howes, Mr C. W. Keey, Mr R. F. Mabbott and Mr R. W. Pettitt have been appointed directors of Minet Holdings.

Mr W. T. Agar has been appointed joint managing director of John Courtis & Partners.

Lord Harvey of Tasburgh has joined the board of English Transcontinental as chief executive director.

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

### Authorised Unit Trusts

| 1974/75 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.** Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9775 | | | |
| 53.6 | 20.6 | Giants | 33.2 | 35.0 | 4.50 |
| 55.0 | 21.7 | Do Accum | 34.6 | 36.5 | 4.50 |
| 36.8 | 18.3 | Growth | 23.3 | 25.3 | 4.30 |
| 32.2 | 19.0 | Do Accum | 30.3 | 32.3 | 4.33 |
| 30.7 | 20.7 | Income | 30.1 | 32.3 | 8.23 |
| 33.1 | 23.4 | Do Accum | 33.1 | 35.8 | 8.23 |
| 22.9 | 13.4 | East & Int Acc | 19.8 | 23.8 | 2.70 |
| | | **Abbey Unit Trust Managers.** 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941 | | | |
| 21.5 | 10.8 | Abbey Capital | 20.9 | 22.2 | 4.19 |
| 28.1 | 19.2 | Abbey General | 23.0 | 25.1 | 4.20 |
| 23.8 | 11.0 | Do Income | 23.4 | 24.9 | 9.65 |
| 26.3 | 13.4 | Do Invest | 24.9 | 26.5 | 3.64 |
| | | **Albea Trust Managers Ltd.** 34 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6375 | | | |
| 60.3 | 33.1 | Albea Trst* | 58.7 | 63.2 | 2.55 |
| 47.7 | 24.5 | Do Income* | 47.1 | 51.0 | 5.55 |
| | | **Allied Hambro Group.** Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851 | | | |
| 52.4 | 30.1 | Allied Capital | 50.9 | 54.4 | 5.40 |
| 50.8 | 31.4 | Do 1st | 49.5 | 53.3 | 5.07 |
| 48.4 | 29.0 | Brit Ind 2nd | 47.5 | 50.8e | 5.50 |
| 27.7 | 18.2 | Growth & Inc | 27.4 | 29.0 | 5.44 |
| 24.2 | 14.5 | Elec & Ind Dev | 23.7 | 24.9 | 5.09 |
| 37.9 | 24.5 | Met Min & Cmdty | 37.5 | 40.1 | 5.21 |
| 46.5 | 28.1 | High Income | 44.1 | 47.1 | 8.50 |
| 27.8 | 16.4 | Equity Income | 26.1 | 27.9 | 6.71 |
| 23.3 | 14.1 | International | 23.1 | 24.7 | 2.10 |
| 27.9 | 25.0 | High Yield Fnd | 37.8 | 40.4 | 9.90 |
| 79.8 | 43.5 | Hambro Fnd | 75.9 | 81.1e | 4.68 |
| 38.7 | 22.7 | Do Income | 36.6 | 39.1 | 6.93 |
| 81.5 | 44.3 | Do Recovery | 76.8 | 82.1e | 7.23 |
| 19.1 | 9.9 | Do Smaller | 15.8 | 16.9 | 8.43 |
| 20.5 | 13.3 | Do Accum | 20.1 | 21.5 | 8.43 |
| 21.7 | 13.6 | 2nd Smaller | 19.8 | 21.1 | 7.46 |
| 42.5 | 30.4 | Secs of America | 42.2 | 45.1e | 3.00 |
| 126.2 | 89.5 | Exempt Fnd | 126.3 | 134.6 | 6.03 |
| | | **Barclays Unicorn Ltd.** 252/6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5544 | | | |
| 29.5 | 26.0 | Unicorn Amer | 29.5 | 31.6e | 2.11 |
| 68.4 | 35.7 | Aust Income | 51.4 | 55.5e | 2.39 |
| 79.6 | 42.2 | Do Accum | 61.5 | 66.4 | 3.38 |
| 55.5 | 27.6 | Unicorn Capital | 54.1 | 57.9 | 4.08 |
| 83.6 | 30.2 | Exempt* | 62.1 | 64.7e | 5.78 |
| 19.3 | 11.1 | Extra Income | 18.9 | 20.1e | 8.63 |
| 50.8 | 22.4 | Financial | 49.5 | 52.9e | 3.94 |
| 49.3 | 26.4 | Unicorn '500' | 45.3 | 48.4 | 6.39 |
| 24.1 | 12.0 | General | 23.4 | 25.0e | 5.61 |
| 29.6 | 14.9 | Growth Accum | 28.9 | 30.9e | 4.71 |
| 55.0 | 30.0 | Income | 54.0 | 57.4 | 6.68 |
| 25.2 | 14.9 | Recovery | 24.4 | 26.1 | 5.83 |
| 84.9 | 44.7 | Trustee | 83.1 | 88.4 | 5.40 |
| 46.0 | 22.4 | Worldwide | 45.7 | 48.9 | 3.00 |
| 137.9 | 96.7 | B'tist Inv Fnd | 134.4 | 138.6e | 5.59 |
| 140.8 | 97.2 | Do Accum | 137.4 | 141.6e | 5.59 |
| | | **Brandts Ltd.** 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599 | | | |
| 113.0 | 85.0 | Brandts Cap (4) | 107.0 | 114.0e | 2.04 |
| 119.0 | 91.0 | Do Accum (4) | 117.0 | 124.0e | 1.53 |
| 109.0 | 75.0 | Brandts Inc (4) | 107.0 | 114.0 | 7.71 |
| | | **Bridge Talisman Fund Manager Ltd.** 5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951 | | | |
| 196.0 | 76.0 | B T Income (2) | 174.0 | 186.0e | 8.16 |
| 28.0 | 16.0 | Do Cap Inc (2) | 28.0 | 29.5 | 2.20 |
| 28.3 | 16.0 | Do Cap Acc (2) | 28.3 | 30.2 | 2.20 |
| 88.0 | 51.0 | Do Exempt (3) | 88.0 | 94.0 | 5.74 |
| 20.6 | 9.3 | Do Int Inc (3) | 12.7 | 13.6 | 4.82 |
| 20.6 | 9.3 | Do Int Acc | 12.6 | 13.7 | 4.82 |
| | | **The British Life.** Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271 | | | |
| 40.4 | 22.1 | British Life | 39.6 | 41.2 | 5.28 |
| 30.9 | 17.7 | Balanced (2) | 29.7 | 31.4 | 5.75 |
| 31.7 | 18.1 | Cap Accum (2) | 29.9 | 31.6 | 5.28 |
| 34.9 | 19.9 | Dividend (2) | 27.6 | 29.2 | 9.50 |
| | | **Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.** Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520 | | | |
| 158.0 | 102.1 | Brn Ship Inc (1) | 153.0 | 163.0 | 5.70 |
| 179.6 | 116.9 | Do Accum (1) | 173.6 | 184.6 | 5.70 |
| | | **Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 6 Charles II St, London, SW1. 01-930 6122 | | | |
| 27.5 | 15.9 | Canlife Gen | 27.4 | 28.8 | 4.29 |
| 30.4 | 17.1 | Do Accum | 30.3 | 31.9 | 4.29 |
| 24.8 | 17.7 | Income Dist | 24.6 | 25.9 | 8.37 |
| 27.6 | 19.3 | Do Accum | 27.5 | 28.9 | 8.37 |
| | | **Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.** Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165 | | | |
| 61.7 | 34.5 | Carliol (5) | 61.1 | 64.2e | 3.13 |
| 67.7 | 37.4 | Do Accum | 67.1 | 70.2 | 3.13 |
| | | **Charities Official Investment.** 77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815 | | | |
| 116.5 | 59.3 | Inc* (24) | 95.6 | .. | 7.31 |
| 189.5 | 79.6 | Accum* (24) | 142.0 | .. | 5.10 |
| | | **Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.** 1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999 | | | |
| 19.8 | 12.2 | Int (3) | 19.8 | 21.1 | 2.80 |
| 21.6 | 13.6 | Accum (3) | 21.6 | 23.2 | 2.80 |
| 31.0 | 20.2 | Inc (3) | 28.2 | 30.2 | 8.07 |
| 27.0 | 18.4 | Euro Fin (3) | 25.4 | 27.2 | 3.45 |
| 27.8 | 13.0 | Fund Inv (3) | 25.0 | 26.6 | 3.31 |
| | | **Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931 | | | |
| 25.6 | 8.9 | Growth Fnd | 18.4 | 19.5 | 4.90 |
| 39.9 | 23.9 | International | 39.2 | 42.0 | 2.10 |
| 31.1 | 15.7 | Reserves Fnd | 30.1 | 32.3 | 4.38 |
| 34.3 | 18.0 | High Dist | 33.4 | 35.9 | 9.75 |
| | | **Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 43-45 South St, Eastbourne. 0323 36711 | | | |
| 61.5 | 38.7 | Commodity | 59.8 | 64.3e | 5.10 |
| 32.1 | 17.4 | Growth | 31.9 | 33.3 | 5.55 |
| 33.9 | 13.0 | Drayton Capital | 33.5 | 35.6 | 4.05 |
| 34.8 | 22.4 | Drayton Inc | 34.8 | 37.0 | 6.32 |
| 46.7 | 29.0 | International | 44.3 | 47.1 | 2.70 |
| | | **Equitas Securities Ltd.** 41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-588 2851 | | | |
| 53.4 | 33.8 | Progressive | 49.3 | 51.6e | 3.93 |
| | | **Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32815 | | | |
| 47.0 | 22.3 | Equity & Law | 45.7 | 48.6e | 4.05 |
| | | **Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd.** Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971 | | | |
| 51.0 | 26.4 | Capital | 47.4 | 50.4 | 5.15 |
| 45.6 | 24.0 | Income | 45.4 | 48.2e | 6.50 |
| | | **Friend's Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3. 01-626 4511 | | | |
| 27.6 | 12.9 | Friends Prov | 26.9 | 28.7e | 4.42 |
| 31.9 | 14.6 | Do Accum | 31.1 | 33.2 | 4.42 |
| | | **Funds in Court.** Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300 | | | |
| 85.0 | 46.0 | Capital* | 85.0 | 86.0 | 4.58 |
| 64.0 | 40.0 | Gross Income* | 64.0 | 66.0 | 7.58 |
| 72.0 | 43.0 | High Yield* | 70.0 | 73.0 | 7.97 |
| | | **G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300 | | | |
| 25.6 | 13.6 | G & A | 23.4 | 25.0e | 5.23 |
| | | **G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.** 16 St Martin's-Le-Grand, EC1. 01-600 9461 Ext 13 | | | |
| 63.5 | 38.0 | GT Cap | 61.4 | 65.3 | 3.20 |
| 71.8 | 38.6 | Do Accum | 69.1 | 73.6 | 3.20 |
| 103.2 | 72.2 | Do Income | 100.6 | 107.2 | 6.60 |
| 147.2 | 94.6 | Do US Gen Fnd | 135.1 | 143.7e | 1.00 |
| 168.0 | 94.8 | Do Japan Gen | 145.8 | 155.1e | 1.00 |
| 98.0 | 100.0 | Do Pension Ex | 96.0 | 100.7 | 3.00 |
| | | **Gartmore Fund Managers.** 2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531 | | | |
| 24.7 | 22.7 | Gartmore Brit | 23.9 | 25.4 | 4.41 |
| 29.3 | 22.1 | Do High Inc | 25.3 | 27.5 | 11.53 |
| 28.5 | 19.8 | Do Overseas | 25.5 | 27.4 | 1.32 |
| | | **Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd.** Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 1031 | | | |
| 66.2 | 31.5 | Guardhill | 64.9 | 67.2 | 4.52 |
| | | **Henderson Administration.** 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300. 11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED | | | |
| 48.9 | 33.0 | Aust Trst | 36.1 | 38.4 | 4.65 |
| 61.6 | 38.2 | Cabot | 63.4 | 67.5e | 4.93 |
| 26.6 | 20.6 | Cap Accum | 26.5 | 28.2 | 3.92 |
| 38.1 | 25.2 | European | 34.8 | 37.2e | 3.26 |
| 43.6 | 25.2 | Far East Trst | 42.4 | 44.3 | 1.70 |
| 34.1 | 21.8 | Financial ITU | 25.8 | 26.7e | 5.09 |
| 132.5 | 80.5 | Henderson Gr* | 99.5 | 104.0e | 2.53 |
| 37.0 | 23.0 | High Income | 37.0 | 39.0 | 10.30 |
| 24.5 | 14.6 | Inc & Assets | 21.4 | 23.3 | 6.57 |
| 27.0 | 17.2 | International | 23.3 | 24.6e | 3.70 |
| 40.6 | 26.4 | Nth American | 36.3 | 39.0 | 3.13 |
| 34.4 | 19.6 | Oil & Nat Res | 26.0 | 27.6 | 3.75 |
| 93.0 | 58.3 | Pers Portfolio | 83.4 | 88.1 | 5.12 |
| 65.0 | 44.3 | World Wide | 61.5 | 65.5 | 6.40 |
| | | **Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 45 Beech St, EC2 P2OX. 01-628 8011 | | | |
| 55.1 | 39.1 | Dollar | 55.1 | 59.0e | 1.72 |
| 30.6 | 19.8 | International | 29.8 | 31.9 | 2.63 |
| 115.0 | 52.6 | Brit Trst | 111.8 | 119.9e | 3.10 |
| 115.0 | 52.6 | Brit Guernsey | 111.8 | 119.6 | 3.10 |
| 21.8 | 9.2 | Cap | 22.5 | 24.0 | 3.15 |
| 80.6 | 36.2 | Fin Trst | 75.0 | 80.3 | 3.90 |
| 19.6 | 8.8 | Inc Trst | 19.1 | 20.5e | 7.00 |
| 19.7 | 10.4 | High Yield | 19.9 | 20.3e | 8.32 |
| 39.6 | 19.1 | Secs Trst | 38.2 | 41.2 | 4.71 |
| | | **Jascot Securities Ltd.** 21 Young St, Edinburgh. 031-225 5762 | | | |
| 23.3 | 12.5 | Compound (1) | 21.5 | 23.0 | 10.90 |
| 25.4 | 14.1 | Do Accum (1) | 25.4 | 27.2 | 10.90 |
| 23.2 | 12.7 | 9% W'draw (1) | 21.9 | 23.5 | .. |
| 23.9 | 17.4 | Preference | 20.7 | 21.7 | 15.00 |
| 25.5 | 19.8 | Do Accum | 25.0 | 26.4 | 15.00 |
| 18.6 | 9.8 | Cap (2) | 16.6 | 17.7 | .. |
| 28.2 | 11.1 | Aust Comp Fnd | 26.2 | 28.1 | 1.27 |
| 20.2 | 10.6 | 6% W'draw | 18.6 | 19.9 | .. |
| 25.7 | 14.8 | Sector Ldrs (2) | 25.0 | 26.8 | 5.66 |
| 16.4 | 8.3 | Fin & Prop (3) | 16.4 | 17.5 | 5.00 |
| 22.5 | 22.5 | Int Growth (4) | 21.5 | 23.1 | 2.51 |
| 20.5 | 13.1 | Nth Sea (2) | 20.3 | 21.7 | 3.55 |
| 37.3 | 23.5 | Commodity (5) | 36.9 | 39.5e | 6.74 |
| 47.1 | 25.0 | Do Accum (5) | 46.6 | 50.1e | 6.74 |
| 38.3 | 24.1 | 10% W'draw (5) | 37.3 | 40.1e | .. |
| | | **Key Fund Managers.** 01-606 7070 | | | |
| 56.5 | 31.7 | Cap Fund | 52.9 | 56.2 | 4.24 |
| 59.1 | 48.1 | Exempt Fnd (36) | 69.0 | 71.4 | .. |
| 55.9 | 32.2 | Inc Fnd | 51.4 | 54.6e | 8.57 |
| 74.2 | 41.5 | KPIF | 63.0 | 66.6 | 4.25 |
| | | **Lawson Securities.** 63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911 | | | |
| 34.0 | 18.6 | American Fnd | 25.6 | 27.6 | 1.90 |
| 28.9 | 21.4 | Gilt & Warrant | 29.1 | 30.1 | 1.74 |
| 113.8 | 81.8 | High Yield Fnd | 106.4 | 114.6 | 13.30 |
| 120.7 | 84.1 | Do Accum | 127.8 | 123.6 | 13.30 |
| 75.1 | 47.5 | Scottish Res | 71.0 | 76.0 | 3.70 |
| | | **Legal & General Tyndall Fund** 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241 | | | |
| 46.4 | 23.6 | Dist | 42.0 | 44.0 | 5.74 |
| 49.4 | 26.2 | Accum | 47.0 | 49.0 | 5.74 |
| | | **Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.** 71 Lombard Street, London, EC3. 01-626 1500 | | | |
| 37.4 | 18.5 | 1st Inc | 36.0 | 38.7e | 4.73 |
| 45.8 | 22.6 | Do Accum | 44.7 | 48.0 | 4.78 |
| 41.6 | 20.7 | 2nd Inc | 41.5 | 44.6e | 3.55 |
| 45.4 | 23.9 | Do Accum | 49.4 | 52.0 | 3.53 |
| 59.8 | 32.5 | 3rd Inc | 58.9 | 63.2 | 6.80 |
| 71.3 | 37.9 | Do Accum | 70.1 | 75.3 | 6.80 |
| | | **M & G Securities.** Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588 | | | |
| 132.1 | 76.7 | M & G General | 129.9 | 137.9 | 5.29 |
| 178.9 | 103.9 | Do Accum | 174.6 | 186.3 | 5.29 |
| 122.8 | 74.2 | 2nd Gen | 117.5 | 124.6 | 4.94 |
| 163.1 | 95.5 | Do Accum | 169.6 | 169.2 | 4.94 |
| 94.6 | 63.4 | Mid & Gen | 84.4 | 90.3e | 7.86 |
| 128.0 | 72.1 | Do Accum | 119.7 | 128.1 | 7.86 |
| 75.2 | 38.8 | Div Fnd | 72.8 | 77.2e | 8.73 |
| 120.7 | 60.8 | Do Accum | 118.8 | 123.8 | 8.73 |
| 101.5 | 59.2 | Special Trst | 85.0 | 90.1 | 4.87 |
| 110.6 | 66.2 | Do Accum | 97.1 | 103.0 | 4.87 |
| 230.0 | 58.3 | Magnum Fnd | 184.4 | 195.6 | 4.39 |
| 282.7 | 145.2 | Do Accum | 211.8 | 222.4 | 4.39 |
| 49.3 | 29.9 | FITS | 48.6 | 51.5e | 3.33 |
| 59.1 | 28.5 | Do Accum | 54.3 | 57.4 | 3.33 |
| 78.0 | 46.9 | Compound | 73.2 | 77.6 | 3.38 |
| 118.0 | 57.0 | Recovery | 109.3 | 115.7 | 8.17 |
| 49.2 | 24.3 | Extra Yield | 47.4 | 50.3e | 10.12 |
| 54.9 | 26.5 | Do Accum | 52.9 | 56.1 | 10.12 |
| 106.9 | 60.9 | Japan | 95.9 | 102.2 | 0.31 |
| 52.4 | 36.4 | Euro & Gen | 42.4 | 45.3 | 3.46 |
| 32.5 | 18.5 | American & Gen | 33.8 | 35.7 | 1.97 |
| 56.1 | 26.8 | Australasian | 46.5 | 49.5 | 2.22 |
| 44.1 | 20.9 | Far East Inc | 35.3 | 37.6 | 2.22 |
| 44.1 | 21.2 | Do Accum | 36.0 | 38.3 | 3.53 |
| 97.3 | 53.3 | Trustee Fnd | 93.8 | 99.9e | 6.80 |
| 158.4 | 85.2 | Do Accum | 152.2 | 162.2 | 6.80 |
| 117.6 | 58.9 | Charifund* (2) | 112.5 | 114.2e | 7.30 |
| 93.7 | 32.5 | Pensions* (1) | 93.5 | 96.6e | 5.74 |
| 30.0 | 19.3 | NAACP | 30.0 | .. | 11.33 |
| 77.9 | 47.0 | Do Accum | 77.9 | .. | 11.33 |
| 47.3 | 30.6 | M&G Conv | 42.7 | 45.3 | 1.66 |
| 52.9 | 32.4 | Circle Gen | 50.8 | 53.9e | 5.68 |
| 63.6 | 39.1 | Do Accum | 63.5 | 67.1 | 5.68 |
| 55.3 | 33.0 | Clyde High Inc | 52.7 | 55.9e | 11.24 |
| 76.6 | 43.7 | Do Accum | 73.0 | 77.4 | 11.24 |
| | | **National Provident Inv Managers Ltd.** 48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200 | | | |
| 40.0 | 20.7 | NPI Accum (15) | 40.0 | 42.6 | 4.50 |
| 36.0 | 19.1 | Do Dist (15) | 36.0 | 38.4e | 4.50 |
| 117.0 | 106.8 | Do O'seas Acc | 117.0 | 123.9 | 4.00 |
| 117.0 | 106.8 | Do O'seas Dis | 117.0 | 123.9 | 4.00 |
| | | **National Westminster Unit Trust Managers.** 41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-637 6044 | | | |
| 53.4 | 30.5 | Capital | 52.6 | 56.1e | 3.26 |
| 29.1 | 14.5 | Income | 28.1 | 30.0 | 5.39 |
| 35.1 | 19.9 | Financial | 34.3 | 36.8 | 3.41 |
| 78.6 | 45.9 | Growth | 77.8 | 83.1 | 3.89 |
| | | **New Court Fund Managers Ltd.** 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941 | | | |
| 144.0 | 113.0 | Equity | 130.0 | 138.0e | 2.91 |
| 119.5 | 77.4 | Income Fund | 115.0 | 122.3 | 6.12 |
| 99.3 | 60.9 | International | 86.7 | 92.2 | 2.14 |
| 95.3 | 76.9 | Smaller Co's | 93.3 | 99.2 | 4.34 |
| | | **Norwich Union Insurance Group.** PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200 | | | |
| 203.0 | 95.4 | Grp Tst Fnd (3) | 203.0 | 213.7 | 6.14 |
| | | **Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 3-5 Norwich Street, EC4. 01-831 6212 | | | |
| 39.2 | 24.6 | Financial | 36.8 | 39.2 | 4.51 |
| 20.3 | 12.8 | General | 17.8 | 18.9e | 4.56 |
| 35.1 | 20.8 | Growth Accum | 29.2 | 31.0e | 5.85 |
| 28.3 | 15.9 | Do Income | 26.0 | 27.6e | 5.85 |
| 24.4 | 14.6 | High Income | 20.4 | 21.7 | 9.33 |
| 23.3 | 11.0 | Investment | 18.3 | 19.4e | 5.63 |
| 27.0 | 19.3 | Overseas | 24.4 | 25.9 | 3.74 |
| 41.1 | 27.9 | Performance | 40.7 | 43.3e | 4.87 |
| 27.6 | 13.3 | Progressive | 20.3 | 21.6 | 6.65 |
| 22.7 | 12.8 | Recovery | 19.6 | 20.9e | 6.60 |
| | | **Pearl-Montagu Trust Managers Ltd.** 114 Old Broad St, GPO Box 525, EC2. 01-588 5484 | | | |
| 19.8 | 10.2 | Growth | 18.5 | 19.9e | 4.12 |
| 20.3 | 10.9 | Do Accum | 20.1 | 21.7 | 4.12 |
| 32.3 | 13.3 | Income | 22.3 | 24.0e | 7.15 |
| 28.7 | 15.1 | Trust | 27.3 | 29.4e | 4.53 |
| 33.0 | 17.8 | Do Accum | 31.9 | 34.4 | 4.53 |
| | | **Pelican Unit Administration.** 81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685 | | | |
| 55.4 | 30.2 | Pelican | 53.0 | 55.6e | 5.71 |
| | | **Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 1 Love Lane, London, EC2. 01-606 8744 | | | |
| 31.0 | 21.7 | Inc & Growth | 26.8 | 29.3 | 3.75 |
| 33.8 | 20.6 | Extra Inc | 25.0 | 27.4 | 10.35 |
| | | **Portfolio Fund Managers Ltd.** 10 Charterhouse Sq, London, EC1. 01-251 0544 | | | |
| 66.3 | 27.3 | Portfolio Cap | 40.5 | 44.5e | 5.62 |
| 79.9 | 32.2 | Grwth With Inc | 49.1 | 52.9 | 8.35 |
| 41.6 | 16.3 | Private Port | 27.5 | 30.2 | 4.13 |
| 59.0 | 33.7 | Shenley Port | 58.6 | 63.9 | 3.91 |
| | | **Practical Investment Co Ltd.** Europa Hse, World Tr Centre, E1. 01-623 8893 | | | |
| 116.5 | 60.1 | Pract Inc (3) | 116.5 | 126.3 | 3.13 |
| 150.7 | 76.6 | Do Accum (3) | 150.7 | 163.3 | 3.13 |
| | | **Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd.** 222 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533 | | | |
| 62.1 | 29.0 | Prolific | 62.1 | 67.6e | 2.60 |
| 72.1 | 40.1 | Do High Inc | 67.2 | 72.0e | 7.44 |
| | | **Prudential Unit Trust Managers.** Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222 | | | |
| 90.5 | 46.5 | Prudential | 84.0 | 89.0e | 6.82 |
| | | **Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.** Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271 | | | |
| 38.4 | 23.6 | Opp Accum (2) | 38.4 | 40.6 | 6.02 |
| | | **Save & Prosper Group.** 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717. Dealings to 01-554 8899. Leeming Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4NX. 031-226 7351. | | | |
| | | **Ebor Securities.** | | | |
| 54.5 | 34.8 | Universal Grwth | 53.4 | 57.0 | 1.75 |
| 44.5 | 22.7 | Capital Accum | 43.2 | 46.1 | 4.93 |
| 41.9 | 23.0 | General | 38.6 | 41.2e | 4.62 |
| 40.6 | 21.9 | High Return | 39.9 | 42.6 | 8.30 |
| 66.1 | 41.0 | Commodity | 61.7 | 65.5 | 6.00 |
| 54.1 | 31.6 | Energy | 48.2 | 51.3 | 2.43 |
| 37.8 | 20.3 | Financial | 32.2 | 34.4 | 3.99 |
| 42.1 | 23.9 | Prop & Build | 39.1 | 41.8 | 3.44 |
| 90.8 | 44.1 | Select Grwth (9) | 81.0 | 84.6 | 1.45 |
| 77.1 | 37.6 | Select Inc (9) | 76.0 | 79.3 | 6.37 |
| 187.6 | 133.5 | Comm Pen (3) | 180.1 | 182.2 | 5.40 |
| | | **Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.** | | | |
| 29.6 | 17.1 | Capital | 27.3 | 29.3 | 2.94 |
| 64.3 | 36.9 | Financial Secs | 58.8 | 62.8e | 3.93 |
| 21.5 | 10.9 | Investment | 21.1 | 22.6 | 3.57 |
| 75.0 | 52.9 | Euro Growth | 72.9 | 77.3 | 1.46 |
| 69.7 | 42.3 | Japan Growth | 65.4 | 69.8 | 1.32 |
| 68.1 | 43.7 | US Growth | 68.1 | 73.3 | 1.09 |
| 34.5 | 18.2 | General | 32.3 | 34.5 | 4.49 |
| 41.5 | 22.7 | High Yield | 40.3 | 43.0 | 6.08 |
| 41.5 | 19.2 | Income | 31.2 | 33.4 | 7.70 |
| | | **Scotbits Securities Ltd.** | | | |
| 42.0 | 27.2 | Scotbits | 33.8 | 36.1 | 4.34 |
| 39.4 | 21.2 | Scotyields | 38.3 | 40.9 | 8.31 |
| 43.5 | 24.6 | Scotgrowth | 40.2 | 42.9e | 4.50 |
| 43.4 | 22.7 | Scotshares | 38.5 | 40.8e | 4.54 |
| 219.0 | 133.5 | Scotfunds | 213.7 | 223.7 | 1.44 |
| 40.5 | 24.0 | Scotincome | 37.8 | 39.8 | 6.57 |
| | | **Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.** 120 Cheapside, London, EC2. 01-242 8252 | | | |
| 78.4 | 40.0 | Capital (18) | 75.4 | 79.6 | 2.97 |
| 90.1 | 44.5 | Do Accum | 85.5 | 88.6 | 2.97 |
| 108.6 | 55.2 | Income (16) | 108.8 | 112.7 | 7.25 |
| 136.3 | 69.3 | Do Accum | 136.3 | 141.2 | 7.25 |
| 50.7 | 24.0 | General (3) | 48.3 | 50.3 | 4.21 |
| 55.9 | 26.7 | Do Accum | 54.8 | 57.0 | 4.21 |
| 41.3 | 27.8 | Europe (18) | 37.7 | 39.7 | 1.85 |
| 43.8 | 28.0 | Do Accum | 37.2 | 39.5 | 1.85 |
| | | **Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd.** 28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101 | | | |
| 38.7 | 25.0 | Equitable | 38.4 | 40.8 | 5.80 |
| | | **Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd. Jessel Britannia Group.** 47-57 Gresham St, London, EC2. 01-600 4747 | | | |
| 66.1 | 40.1 | Jessel Comm Pl | 62.3 | 67.0e | 5.27 |
| 73.6 | 57.1 | Do Exempt | 73.6 | 77.3 | 9.68 |
| 41.0 | 19.2 | Do Extra Inc | 27.5 | 29.6 | 10.32 |
| 36.5 | 15.7 | Do High Inc | 21.1 | 23.5e | 12.84 |
| 51.5 | 16.4 | Do City of Ldn | 37.3 | 40.1 | 5.22 |
| 171.6 | 132.2 | Do Gold & G | 148.8 | 160.0e | 4.63 |
| 25.0 | 15.3 | Do Invest | 24.2 | 26.0 | 4.34 |
| 37.5 | 20.2 | Do New Issue | 26.7 | 28.7 | 7.69 |
| 15.1 | 6.8 | Do Prop & G | 12.6 | 13.5 | 3.62 |
| 47.7 | 29.4 | Do Plant & G | 39.2 | 42.1e | 3.54 |
| 27.6 | 16.2 | JL Int Conr | 20.8 | 22.3e | 5.86 |
| | | **Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd.** 47-57 Gresham St, London, EC2. 01-600 4747 | | | |
| 62.5 | 35.7 | Growth | 60.8 | 64.8e | 4.98 |
| 54.1 | 33.1 | Assets | 52.0 | 55.7 | 6.61 |
| 38.0 | 21.3 | Capital Accum | 36.8 | 39.4 | 4.79 |
| 40.0 | 23.3 | Cap Growth | 29.3 | 31.4 | 5.69 |
| 29.2 | 21.7 | Far East Fnd | 20.3 | 21.8 | 3.47 |
| 37.5 | 21.9 | Financial | 36.7 | 39.3e | 4.05 |
| 38.1 | 13.8 | General Fund | 36.3 | 39.4 | 5.45 |
| 53.4 | 36.2 | Global Grth | 51.4 | 55.3 | 3.33 |
| 54.5 | 25.0 | High Income | 53.5 | 57.5 | 7.31 |
| 47.6 | 27.6 | Income Units | 42.7 | 45.6 | 8.05 |
| 434.8 | 259.1 | Professional | 422.6 | 435.7 | 4.80 |
| 21.0 | 13.8 | Status Change | 20.7 | 22.1 | 6.20 |
| 115.0 | 61.6 | Minerals Tst | 91.8 | 98.8 | 5.92 |
| 26.2 | 24.6 | North American | 25.8 | 27.5e | 3.59 |
| 41.6 | 23.8 | Century | 39.7 | 42.1 | 4.26 |
| 66.2 | 41.4 | Sat High Inc | 64.0 | 68.9 | 7.35 |
| 59.5 | 26.3 | Investors Gen | 50.3 | 54.1 | 4.16 |
| 110.2 | 74.8 | Provident Inv | 100.5 | 108.1 | 4.03 |
| 58.3 | 29.1 | Scot Units | 48.3 | 51.9e | 4.52 |
| 42.5 | 29.1 | Shield | 40.0 | 43.1 | 4.42 |
| | | **National Group.** 25 Norwich St, EC4. 01-831 6212 | | | |
| 41.0 | 28.3 | Comm Cons | 35.3 | 38.0 | 4.06 |
| 35.4 | 19.9 | Domestic | 30.9 | 33.3e | 5.84 |
| 50.6 | 34.9 | Gas Ind Power | 45.5 | 49.0 | 4.55 |
| 41.6 | 28.0 | Hundred Secs | 40.8 | 43.9e | 5.92 |
| 31.7 | 19.2 | Investors Gen | 27.5 | 29.6 | 5.25 |
| 66.5 | 44.3 | Nalbits | 61.6 | 66.5e | 3.65 |
| 62.4 | 26.7 | National Cons | 51.7 | 55.9 | 4.70 |
| 152.9 | 98.0 | Do Unit 'D' | 136.9 | 147.3e | 3.86 |
| 38.7 | 21.7 | Nuits | 37.2 | 40.4 | 4.92 |
| 60.8 | 31.5 | Natural Res | 60.1 | 65.3 | 4.42 |
| 59.6 | 36.6 | Security First | 56.2 | 60.5 | 5.66 |
| 55.5 | 30.3 | Shamrock | 49.2 | 53.0 | 5.52 |
| 93.3 | 54.9 | Universal 2nd | 91.5 | 98.4 | 4.90 |
| | | **Stewart Unit Trust Managers.** 45 Charlotte Sq, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271 | | | |
| 66.6 | 26.2 | American | 46.5 | 50.5 | 1.00 |
| 100.0 | 52.1 | British Cap | 94.0 | 100.4 | 4.51 |
| | | **Sun Alliance Management Ltd.** Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141 | | | |
| 119.0 | 100.0 | Exempt Eq Tst | 119.0 | 124.0 | 4.62 |
| | | 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941 | | | |
| 74.3 | 46.9 | Family Fund | 67.3 | 71.6 | 2.94 |
| | | **Target Trust Managers Ltd.** Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941 | | | |
| 25.3 | 15.1 | Consumer | 24.0 | 25.8 | 6.45 |
| 33.4 | 21.4 | Financial | 32.2 | 34.8 | 4.01 |
| 34.4 | 18.5 | Equity | 30.6 | 32.7 | 5.75 |
| 137.0 | 81.1 | Exempt | 136.1 | 141.0e | 5.43 |
| 169.4 | 94.4 | Do Accum (3) | 162.4 | 168.2 | 5.43 |
| 27.4 | 15.4 | Growth | 22.9 | 24.4 | 4.38 |
| 28.3 | 17.1 | International | 25.2 | 27.4 | 2.16 |
| 26.1 | 18.0 | Do Reinvest | 25.1 | 27.0 | 2.16 |
| 24.5 | 12.0 | Investment | 24.3 | 26.1e | 2.48 |
| 126.0 | 77.0 | Professional (3) | 114.5 | 119.2e | 5.26 |
| 18.5 | 11.0 | Income | 17.7 | 19.0e | 8.13 |
| 11.2 | 5.8 | Preference | 10.7 | 11.5e | 15.03 |
| | | **Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd.** 19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3. 031-229 8621 | | | |
| 25.2 | 14.6 | Eagle | 23.5 | 25.1 | 3.11 |
| 29.5 | 16.8 | Thistle | 29.0 | 31.0e | 6.46 |
| 44.6 | 27.9 | Claymore Fnd | 43.7 | 46.2 | 3.40 |
| | | **TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** 21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188 | | | |
| 37.2 | 15.6 | General | 35.2 | 37.3 | 3.90 |
| 36.4 | 17.8 | Do Accum | 35.2 | 37.7 | 3.90 |
| 59.4 | 45.9 | Scottish | 58.3 | 61.4 | 2.85 |
| 59.4 | 45.9 | Do Accum | 58.3 | 61.4 | 2.85 |
| | | **Transatlantic & General Securities.** 99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651 | | | |
| 60.9 | 31.3 | Barbican (4) | 61.5 | 65.1 | 4.91 |
| 84.0 | 41.0 | Do Accum | 81.8 | 87.3 | 4.91 |
| 154.2 | 100.0 | Barrington Fnd | 153.9 | 161.2 | 4.76 |
| 154.2 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 153.9 | 161.2 | 4.76 |
| 71.8 | 44.7 | Buckingham (4) | 68.3 | 73.4e | 2.71 |
| 79.7 | 49.2 | Do Accum | 76.8 | 84.7 | 2.71 |
| 95.8 | 49.4 | Colemco | 97.2 | 102.0e | 4.41 |
| 106.9 | 52.4 | Do Accum | 105.3 | 111.3 | 4.41 |
| 142.1 | 97.4 | Endeavour | 142.1 | 148.8e | 3.17 |
| 48.9 | 28.3 | Glen Fund (2) | 40.8 | 44.4 | 5.29 |
| 52.6 | 32.0 | Do Accum | 47.1 | 51.3 | 5.29 |
| 84.5 | 47.6 | G'chester* (5) | 84.0 | 88.0 | 2.81 |
| 88.3 | 64.0 | Ldn & Brus'ls* | 76.5 | 83.3 | 5.03 |
| 48.1 | 31.1 | Marlborough | 48.1 | 52.0 | 2.65 |
| 51.2 | 32.6 | Do Accum | 51.1 | 56.1 | 2.65 |
| 59.0 | 36.6 | Merlin (1) | 53.1 | 61.1 | 5.39 |
| 65.5 | 39.4 | Do Accum | 64.3 | 67.8 | 5.38 |
| 43.4 | 23.5 | Merlin Yield | 40.7 | 42.8 | 8.06 |
| 47.3 | 25.4 | Do Accum | 45.9 | 49.4 | 6.06 |
| 39.7 | 19.9 | Vanguard (2) | 39.7 | 41.7 | 3.37 |
| 45.3 | 22.4 | Do Accum | 45.3 | 47.6 | 3.37 |
| 46.2 | 31.0 | Wickmoor | 48.1 | 50.4 | 4.90 |
| 52.3 | 33.4 | Do Accum | 51.7 | 54.2 | 4.90 |
| | | **Tridend Funds. (Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd.)** 140 South St, Dorking. 0306 86441 | | | |
| 22.0 | 10.7 | Performance | 17.4 | 18.9 | 4.88 |
| 39.0 | 21.9 | Income Fund | 33.9 | 36.1 | 9.17 |
| 33.5 | 18.4 | 10% Withdrwl | 28.6 | 30.3 | .. |
| 51.0 | 35.7 | Int Growth | 46.4 | 49.4 | 2.67 |
| 24.8 | 21.2 | AmerGrowth | 28.1 | 29.8e | .. |
| 24.1 | 25.0 | NR Yield Fnd | 23.9 | 25.4 | .. |
| | | **Tyndall Managers Ltd.** 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241 | | | |
| 92.6 | 49.2 | Income | 81.4 | 85.6 | 6.75 |
| 128.0 | 65.8 | Do Accum | 126.4 | 132.8 | 6.75 |
| 102.8 | 52.8 | Capital | 92.6 | 97.4 | 3.11 |
| 122.8 | 66.4 | Do Accum | 118.2 | 124.3 | 3.11 |
| 50.8 | 34.6 | Canynge Fund | 68.4 | 72.0 | 4.20 |
| 103.4 | 37.4 | Do Accum | 77.5 | 81.8 | 4.20 |
| 99.6 | 43.0 | Exempt* | 84.0 | 86.8 | 4.74 |
| 103.4 | 51.8 | Do Accum | 97.3 | 102.0 | 4.74 |
| 79.4 | 28.6 | Local Auth* | 67.2 | 70.6 | 4.07 |
| 68.6 | 44.6 | Do Accum | 67.2 | 70.6 | 4.07 |
| 196.6 | 100.2 | Int Earn Fnd | 191.4 | 201.0 | 4.78 |
| 197.4 | 100.2 | Do Accum | 194.2 | 204.0 | 4.78 |
| | | **Tyndall National & Commercial.** 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241 | | | |
| 114.0 | 56.4 | Income (23) | 114.0 | 119.4 | 5.69 |
| 139.6 | 80.0 | Do Accum | 139.6 | 146.2 | 5.69 |
| 102.6 | 52.2 | Capital (23) | 100.4 | 105.0 | 3.66 |
| 113.2 | 59.6 | Do Accum | 113.2 | 118.4 | 3.66 |
| | | **Unit Trust Account & Management.** 5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3M. 01-623 4951 | | | |
| 97.0 | 62.0 | Friars Hse Fnd | 97.0 | 102.0 | 6.30 |
| 98.0 | 11.8 | Gt Winchester | 98.0 | 104.0 | 6.18 |
| 23.9 | 9.7 | Do Overseas | 13.0 | 14.1 | 7.91 |

### Insurance Bonds and Funds

| 1974/75 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.** 1-3 St. Pauls Churchyard, EC4P 4DX. 01-248 9111 | | | |
| 37.9 | 15.6 | Equity Units (3) | 28.7 | 30.5 | .. |
| 25.4 | 12.2 | Do Accum (3) | 22.4 | 23.8 | .. |
| 99.4 | 100.0 | Money Fd Unit | 99.4 | 104.7 | .. |
| 106.9 | 100.0 | Pension Sec | 100.7 | 106.0 | .. |
| 106.9 | 100.0 | Do Managed | 106.3 | 111.9 | .. |
| 71.1 | 37.8 | Sel Inv (3) | 59.7 | 63.5 | .. |
| 62.2 | 37.3 | Do Pen (3) | 53.8 | 57.2 | .. |
| 155.5 | 94.4 | Prop Units (27) | 102.7 | 109.1 | .. |
| 141.0 | 89.2 | Do Accum (27) | 97.2 | 103.2 | .. |
| 145.4 | 94.2 | Do Pen (27) | 103.5 | 109.9 | .. |
| 104.9 | 100.0 | Conv Bnd | 104.9 | 110.5 | .. |
| | | **Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd.** 31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962 | | | |
| 95.4 | 100.0 | Guar Mon Fnd | 95.4 | 100.4 | .. |
| 96.2 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 96.2 | 101.2 | .. |
| 127.4 | 100.0 | Equity Fnd | 126.8 | 133.5 | .. |
| 129.5 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 128.0 | 134.8 | .. |
| 107.5 | 100.0 | Property Fnd | 96.2 | 101.3 | .. |
| 96.9 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 96.9 | 102.0 | .. |
| 96.8 | 100.0 | Fixed Int Fnd | 96.7 | 101.8 | .. |
| 97.5 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 97.5 | 102.6 | .. |
| 117.1 | 100.0 | Mult Inv Fnd | 116.8 | 122.9 | .. |
| 117.6 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 117.4 | 123.5 | .. |
| 96.2 | 100.0 | Guar Mon Pen | 96.2 | 101.3 | .. |
| 97.1 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 97.1 | 102.2 | .. |
| 97.0 | 100.0 | Property Pen | 97.0 | 102.1 | .. |
| 97.8 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 97.8 | 103.0 | .. |
| 97.5 | 100.0 | Fixed Int Pen | 97.5 | 102.6 | .. |
| 98.3 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 98.3 | 103.5 | .. |
| 122.3 | 100.0 | Mult Inv Pen | 121.9 | 128.3 | .. |
| 123.3 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 123.1 | 129.5 | .. |
| | | **AMEV Life Assurance Ltd.** 8 Pavilion Bldgs, Brighton, BN1 1EE. 0273 21937 | | | |
| 105.8 | 100.0 | Triad Man Bond | 105.1 | 111.2 | .. |
| | | **Atlantic Assurance.** Atlantic Hse, Billinghurst, Sussex. 040-381 3451 | | | |
| 106.5 | 102.0 | All-Weather Ac | 106.5 | 114.2 | .. |
| 107.0 | 108.8 | Do Capital | 107.0 | 112.6 | .. |
| 111.5 | 97.0 | Investment Fnd | 110.0 | .. | .. |
| 109.0 | 88.0 | Pension Fnd | 97.0 | .. | .. |
| | | **Barclays Life Assurance Co.** Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 1211 | | | |
| 86.1 | 66.0 | Barclaybonds | 83.7 | 88.2 | .. |
| | | **Canada Life Assurance.** Canada Hse, High St, Potters Bar, Herts. 77 5112 | | | |
| 46.4 | 24.9 | Equity Grwth | 43.4 | .. | .. |
| 96.8 | 83.5 | Retirement | 96.6 | .. | .. |
| | | **Cannon Assurance Ltd.** 1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876 | | | |
| 12.39 | 7.38 | Equity Units | £11.69 | .. | .. |
| 109.0 | 67.8 | Do Accum | 107.0 | .. | .. |
| 76.0 | 48.0 | Do Annuity | 73.0 | .. | .. |
| 855.0 | 714.0 | Prop Units | 731.0 | .. | .. |
| 982.0 | 756.0 | Do Accum | 818.0 | .. | .. |
| 9.60 | 7.94 | Exec Bal | £9.54 | .. | .. |
| 8.05 | 5.06 | Exec Equity | £7.91 | .. | .. |
| 11.35 | 9.39 | Exec Prop | £9.69 | .. | .. |
| 9.95 | 8.40 | Bal Bond | £9.54 | 10.10 | .. |
| 8.05 | 5.35 | Equity Bond | £7.91 | 8.37 | .. |
| 11.35 | 10.00 | Prop Bond | £9.69 | 10.25 | .. |
| 9.60 | 7.94 | Bal Units | £9.54 | .. | .. |
| | | **City of Westminster Assurance Society.** 6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 6944. Valuation last working day of month. | | | |
| 73.1 | 64.8 | 1st Units | 70.0 | 73.5 | .. |
| 50.0 | 45.8 | Prop Units | 44.5 | 46.8 | .. |
| | | **City of Westminster Assurance Co.** 6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 6944. Valuation last working day of month | | | |
| 46.1 | 41.5 | W'minster Units | 41.1 | 43.1 | .. |
| 60.3 | 57.2 | Land Bank | 54.9 | .. | .. |
| 44.5 | 33.1 | Speculator | 33.1 | .. | .. |
| 155.0 | 131.0 | Prop Annuity | 132.0 | 134.6 | .. |
| 102.8 | 100.0 | Inv Option Bnd | 102.8 | 108.2 | .. |
| 38.4 | 34.2 | Equity Fnd | 38.4 | 40.1 | .. |
| | | **2nd Managed Fund.** | | | |
| 121.1 | 46.9 | Performance | 119.7 | .. | .. |
| 119.0 | 113.2 | Balanced | 119.0 | 125.2 | .. |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | Guarantee | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| | | **Commercial Union Group.** St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500 | | | |
| 33.6 | 18.4 | Variable An Acc | 33.5 | .. | .. |
| 13.0 | 10.2 | Do Ann | 12.9 | .. | .. |
| | | **Cornhill Insurance.** 32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410. Valuation 15th of month | | | |
| 110.0 | 63.5 | Capital Fnd | 105.5 | .. | .. |
| 46.5 | 25.0 | GS Special | 40.0 | .. | .. |
| 119.5 | 85.0 | Man Grwth (23) | 119.5 | 126.0 | .. |
| | | **Crown Life Fund Insurance Co.** Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-636 4300 | | | |
| 110.4 | 91.3 | Crown Brit Inv | 110.4 | .. | .. |
| | | **Crusader Insurance.** Bowring Bldgs, Tower Place, EC3. 01-626 8031. Valuation 1st Tuesday of month | | | |
| 61.8 | 50.8 | Crusader Prop | 51.2 | 56.8e | .. |
| | | **Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.** PO Box 173, NLA Tower, Croydon. 01-681 1031 | | | |
| 40.7 | 23.7 | Eagle Units | 35.8 | 37.1 | 6.80 |
| 40.7 | 23.8 | Midland Units | 35.8 | 37.1 | 6.80 |
| | | **Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd.** 30 Charles II St, SW1. 01-930 2404 | | | |
| 46.8 | 31.5 | Am Grth Fnd (1) | 46.2 | 48.6 | .. |
| 27.3 | 16.0 | Flexible Fnd | 23.3 | 24.5 | .. |
| 44.4 | 33.6 | Trst of Trsts | 44.4 | 46.5 | .. |
| 46.9 | 35.1 | Do Cap | 46.9 | 49.3 | .. |
| | | **Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.** Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107 | | | |
| 165.4 | 131.9 | Prop Bond | 126.4 | 123.8 | .. |
| 97.4 | 58.9 | Pen Man Bonds | 97.4 | 102.5 | .. |
| | | **Hambro Life Assurance.** 7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031 | | | |
| 106.0 | 100.0 | Fixed Int Fnd | 106.0 | 110.6 | .. |
| 119.5 | 75.2 | Equity | 118.5 | 124.8 | .. |
| 134.7 | 108.3 | Property | 116.2 | 122.4 | .. |
| 107.6 | 73.1 | Managed Cap | 104.7 | 110.3 | .. |
| 118.7 | 90.7 | Do Accum | 118.0 | 124.3 | .. |
| 142.5 | 134.0 | Pen Prop Cap | 131.0 | 137.9 | .. |
| 153.3 | 151.9 | Do Accum | 151.7 | 159.7 | .. |
| 135.7 | 121.0 | Pen Man Cap | 135.7 | 142.9 | .. |
| 157.1 | 137.8 | Do Accum | 157.1 | 165.4 | .. |
| 107.1 | 100.0 | Pen Fl Cap | 107.1 | 112.9 | .. |
| 112.3 | 100.0 | Do Accum | 112.3 | 118.3 | .. |
| | | **Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.** Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020 | | | |
| 35.2 | 29.6 | Prop Bond | 29.0 | 30.6 | .. |
| | | **Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.** NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355 | | | |
| 159.5 | 121.6 | HS Prop Units | 119.1 | 125.1 | .. |
| 114.2 | 78.4 | Fortune Man (5) | 112.1 | 118.0 | .. |
| 101.6 | 100.0 | Money Fnd | 101.6 | 107.0 | .. |
| | | **Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd.** 114/116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 43577 | | | |
| 49.9 | 27.3 | Hodge Bonds | 46.2 | 48.7 | .. |
| 54.4 | 40.0 | Takeover | 53.3 | 56.1 | .. |
| 23.7 | 25.0 | Hodge Life Fg | 23.7 | 25.0 | .. |
| 23.7 | 25.0 | Mortgage Fnd | 23.7 | 25.0 | .. |
| 23.7 | 25.0 | Cons High Yld | 23.7 | 25.0 | .. |
| 23.7 | 25.0 | Overseas Fnd | 23.7 | 25.0 | .. |
| | | **Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada.** Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford. 71255 | | | |
| 46.4 | 36.2 | Growth Fnd (5) | 47.7 | 51.9 | .. |
| 41.1 | 30.8 | Pension Fnd | 40.2 | 43.7 | .. |
| | | **Individual Life Insurance Ltd.** 45 South St, Eastbourne, BN21 4UT. 0323 36711 | | | |
| 101.9 | 68.0 | Equities | 101.2 | 106.6 | .. |
| 118.0 | 105.5 | Fixed Int | 117.6 | 123.7 | .. |
| 114.4 | 95.4 | Managed | 113.6 | 119.7 | .. |
| 104.3 | 105.2 | Property | 104.3 | 109.8 | .. |
| 109.9 | 100.0 | MoneyFund | 100.4 | 105.7 | .. |
| 117.8 | 99.7 | King & Shaxson | 111.5 | 113.8 | .. |
| 104.6 | 100.0 | Commodity | 104.2 | 109.7 | .. |
| 100.8 | 99.3 | Growth | 99.2 | 104.4 | .. |
| 105.6 | 100.0 | Capital | 104.4 | 109.9 | .. |
| 98.5 | 96.5 | Income | 97.6 | 102.9 | .. |
| 120.5 | 100.0 | International | 119.3 | 125.6 | .. |
| | | **Investment Annuity Life Assurance.** 9 Devereux Court, London, WC2. 01-353 5897 | | | |
| 107.6 | 56.5 | Lion Equity | 86.2 | .. | .. |
| 113.3 | 78.5 | Do Accum | 105.4 | .. | .. |
| 63.2 | 48.2 | Lion Man Grwth | 50.2 | 53.0 | .. |
| 61.9 | 43.4 | Do Cap | 43.7 | 46.2 | .. |
| 75.6 | 52.5 | Lion Prop Fnd | 54.7 | .. | .. |
| 76.1 | 46.1 | Lion High Yield | 56.3 | .. | .. |
| 111.8 | 81.8 | Do Equity Pen | 111.9 | .. | .. |
| 78.8 | 54.7 | Do Prop Pen | 57.7 | .. | .. |
| 70.6 | 52.9 | Do H Yld Pen | 65.6 | .. | .. |
| | | **Irish Life Assurance.** 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253 | | | |
| 157.9 | 142.4 | Prop Modules | 136.9 | 144.1 | 5.36 |
| 136.9 | 142.4 | Do Grwth (31) | 136.9 | 144.1 | 5.36 |
| 129.5 | 100.0 | Managed Fnd | 129.5 | 136.4 | .. |
| 55.5 | 32.3 | Blue Chip Fnd | 54.7 | 57.6 | 4.20 |
| | | **Langham Life Assurance.** Allied Hse, Finsbury Sq, EC2. 01-628 8881 | | | |
| 136.6 | 105.6 | Property Bnd | 101.2 | 106.5 | .. |
| 30.9 | 22.3 | Spec Prop Fnd | 21.3 | 22.4 | .. |
| 84.2 | 43.5 | Midas Bond (34) | 46.8 | 51.4 | .. |
| 84.7 | 41.3 | Capital Accum | 48.6 | .. | .. |
| 53.4 | 52.0 | WISP (SpecMan) | 53.4 | 56.2 | .. |
| | | **Life & Equity Assurance Co Ltd.** 1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876 | | | |
| 28.5 | 21.5 | Secure Ret | 28.0 | 30.0 | .. |
| 30.5 | 18.0 | Select Inv | 24.0 | 25.5 | .. |
| 20.0 | 19.0 | Do 2nd | 19.0 | 20.5 | .. |
| 26.0 | 19.5 | Gilt Fnd | 24.8 | 26.2 | .. |
| 24.0 | 15.5 | Equity Fnd | 19.0 | 20.5 | .. |
| 100.5 | 100.0 | Deposit Fnd | 100.5 | 106.0 | .. |
| | | **Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd.** 12 Leadenhall St, EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621 | | | |
| 136.4 | 100.0 | Mult Grwth Fnd | .. | 136.4 | .. |
| 98.6 | 89.3 | Opt 4 Equity | 95.1 | 100.2 | .. |
| 102.6 | 100.0 | Do Property | 102.6 | 108.1 | .. |
| 109.1 | 94.7 | Do High Yield | 108.1 | 113.8 | .. |
| 104.7 | 99.9 | Do Managed | 104.6 | 110.2 | .. |
| 101.2 | 100.0 | Do Deposit | 101.2 | 106.6 | .. |
| 107.0 | 100.0 | Pen Dep Fnd | 107.0 | 112.7 | .. |
| 160.3 | 143.8 | Do Equity Fnd | 160.2 | 168.7 | .. |
| 117.8 | 100.0 | Do Fl Fnd | 115.0 | 121.1 | .. |
| 121.6 | 100.0 | Do Man Fnd | 121.6 | 128.1 | .. |
| 103.6 | 100.0 | Do Prop Fnd | 103.6 | 109.1 | .. |
| | | **Manufacturers Life Insurance.** Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts. 0438 56101 | | | |
| 29.2 | 17.2 | Manulife (15) | 28.9 | 30.4 | .. |
| | | **Merchant Investors Assurance.** 125 High Street, Croydon. 01-686 9171 | | | |
| 109.2 | 102.7 | Conv Dep Bnd | 109.2 | .. | .. |
| 106.4 | 100.0 | Do Pension | 106.4 | .. | .. |
| 73.8 | 38.6 | Equity Bond | 51.6 | .. | .. |
| 142.3 | 91.1 | Do Pension | 129.7 | .. | .. |
| 113.3 | 80.2 | Managed Bond | 98.6 | .. | .. |
| 100.3 | 89.3 | Do Pension | 93.9 | .. | .. |
| 117.9 | 101.2 | Money Market | 114.9 | .. | .. |
| 123.0 | 100.0 | Do Pension | 119.1 | .. | .. |
| 150.8 | 24.7 | Property Bond | 99.9 | .. | .. |
| 145.1 | 24.7 | Do Pension | 96.3 | .. | .. |
| | | **M & G Assurance.** Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588 | | | |
| 97.9 | 59.2 | Equity Bond (4) | 97.1 | 101.1 | .. |
| 77.0 | 41.3 | Do Bonus | 67.7 | 70.5 | .. |
| 83.6 | 49.6 | Int'l Bnd (4) | 70.9 | 74.6 | .. |
| 112.1 | 66.9 | Fam Bnd 1976 | 112.1 | .. | .. |
| 103.8 | 66.9 | Do 1977/80 | 98.4 | .. | .. |
| 118.4 | 70.7 | Do 1981/86 | 117.5 | .. | .. |
| 97.8 | 67.5 | Managed Bonds | 96.6 | 101.6 | .. |
| 43.6 | 29.8 | Mirror Bonds | 43.0 | .. | .. |
| 129.0 | 64.7 | Pers Pen (5) | 128.2 | 130.0 | .. |
| 139.9 | 109.4 | Prop Fnd (4) | 105.4 | 110.7 | .. |
| | | **Norwich Union Insurance Group.** PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200 | | | |
| 125.3 | 59.7 | Norwich Man (3) | 125.3 | 131.9 | .. |
| 190.1 | 99.1 | Do Equity (3) | 130.1 | 136.9 | .. |
| 97.4 | 100.0 | Do Prop (3) | 97.4 | 102.5 | .. |
| 96.9 | 99.0 | Do Fix Int (3) | 95.9 | 100.9 | .. |
| 113.3 | 24.3 | Do Units (38) | 113.3 | .. | .. |
| | | **Pearl-Montagu Assurance.** 252 High Holborn, London, WC1. 01-405 8441 | | | |
| 105.6 | 96.9 | Prop Units | 95.7 | 100.9 | .. |
| | | **Phoenix Assurance.** 4-5 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9876 | | | |
| 65.3 | 58.9 | Wealth Ass Bnd | 60.7 | 63.1 | .. |
| 53.3 | 35.5 | Ebor Ass (3) | 52.2 | .. | .. |
| 52.3 | 30.0 | Ebor Endow (32) | 52.3 | 54.9 | .. |
| | | **Property Equity & Life Ass Co.** 119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0657 | | | |
| 175.2 | 142.7 | R Silk Prop Bnd | 144.2 | .. | .. |
| 115.0 | 100.0 | Do Bal As Bnd | 100.5 | .. | .. |
| 100.3 | 95.5 | Do Series (2) | 97.7 | .. | .. |
| 92.1 | 67.3 | Do Managed | 71.9 | .. | .. |
| 102.4 | 67.8 | Do Equity Bnd | 84.7 | .. | .. |
| 113.2 | 100.0 | Do Flex Mny | 113.2 | .. | .. |
| | | **Property Growth Assurance.** 151 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1 7JF. 01-928 0281 | | | |
| 176.0 | 141.5 | Prop Growth (25) | 143.6 | .. | .. |
| 751.0 | 100.0 | AG Bond (29) | 100.0 | .. | .. |
| 136.5 | 125.5 | Abb Nat P (29) | 126.5 | .. | .. |
| 54.5 | 49.6 | Shenley Inv (21) | 54.5 | .. | .. |
| 139.9 | 100.0 | Do Equity | 129.7 | .. | .. |
| 110.9 | 100.0 | Do Money | 110.9 | .. | .. |
| 120.0 | 100.0 | Ret Annuity (21) | 121.0 | .. | .. |
| 126.0 | 103.5 | Immd Ann (33) | 126.0 | .. | .. |
| | | **Prudential Pensions Ltd.** Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222 | | | |
| 17.22 | 8.27 | Equity | £15.38 | 15.86 | .. |
| 11.63 | 10.01 | Fixed Int | £11.34 | 11.74 | .. |
| 19.60 | 16.46 | Property | £16.94 | 17.48 | .. |
| | | **Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.** Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271 | | | |
| 170.1 | 136.6 | Rel Prop Bnd | 149.6 | .. | .. |
| | | **Save & Prosper Group.** 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899 | | | |
| 96.0 | 79.3 | Bal Bnd | 92.0 | 97.4 | .. |
| 91.3 | 54.7 | Equity Bnd | 90.4 | 95.6 | .. |
| 22.0 | 10.0 | Mini Bond (4) | 21.2 | 22.5 | .. |
| 124.2 | 100.3 | Prop Fnd (30) | 105.9 | 111.4 | .. |
| | | **Schroder Life Group.** 18-24 Maltravers St, WC2. 01-836 3963 | | | |
| 96.5 | 100.0 | Deposit Bnd (5) | 96.5 | 101.7 | .. |
| 101.4 | 100.0 | Fixed Interest | 101.7 | 106.1 | .. |
| 93.2 | 63.6 | Flexible Fnd | 92.2 | 97.1 | .. |
| 155.1 | 87.1 | Equity Fnd | 151.1 | .. | .. |
| 155.1 | 93.6 | Do 2nd Ser | 154.6 | 163.0 | .. |
| 133.1 | 100.0 | PenFndCap | 133.1 | 140.2 | .. |
| 142.0 | 100.0 | PenFndAccum | 142.0 | 149.4 | .. |
| 85.9 | 100.0 | Prop Fnd (3) | 95.7 | 100.8 | .. |
| | | **Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance.** 9 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh. 031-225 1291 | | | |
| 264.1 | 185.7 | Inv Policy | 264.1 | 272.0 | .. |
| | | **Standard Life Assurance Co.** PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971 | | | |
| 91.9 | 41.6 | Unit Endowm't | 91.9 | .. | .. |
| | | **Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.** 2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400 | | | |
| 131.8 | 70.7 | Maple Leaf (3) | 130.9 | .. | .. |
| 126.8 | 102.8 | Personal Pens | 126.8 | .. | .. |
| | | **Target Life Assurance.** Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941 | | | |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | Deposit Inc | 100.0 | 105.1 | .. |
| 107.4 | 99.7 | Fixed Interest | 105.3 | 111.3 | .. |
| 94.4 | 80.0 | Man Fnd Acc | 93.9 | 99.2 | .. |
| 93.1 | 80.6 | Do Income | 89.0 | 94.2 | .. |
| 130.0 | 86.0 | Prop Bnd Inc | 88.0 | .. | .. |
| 96.0 | 93.2 | Do Income | 97.7 | 97.2 | .. |
| 143.0 | 93.0 | Do Accum | 101.9 | .. | .. |
| 53.2 | 30.7 | Ret Ann Pen Cap | 51.0 | 54.6 | .. |
| 57.5 | 32.9 | Do Accum | 56.8 | 60.6 | .. |
| | | **Trident Life.** Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541 | | | |
| 107.2 | 81.0 | Trident Man | 105.4 | 111.0 | .. |
| 118.1 | 93.5 | Do Guar Man | 114.1 | 120.2 | .. |
| 106.6 | 102.0 | Do Property | 106.6 | 112.5 | .. |
| 90.0 | 55.3 | Do Equity | 82.0 | 86.5 | .. |
| 119.9 | 88.9 | Do High Yield | 109.7 | 115.6 | .. |
| 102.4 | 100.0 | Do Money | 102.4 | 108.1 | .. |
| 99.5 | 100.0 | DoFiscalFnd | 99.5 | 105.5 | .. |
| 116.0 | 25.5 | Do Bnds* | 46.0 | 48.5 | .. |
| 93.30 | 82.10 | Gilt Edged | 90.70 | .. | .. |
| | | **Tyndall Assurance.** 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241 | | | |
| 145.4 | 79.4 | Prop Fnd (19) | 84.8 | .. | .. |
| 125.8 | 75.4 | 3 Way Fnd (19) | 97.8 | .. | .. |
| | | **Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.** 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923 | | | |
| 141.1 | 75.0 | Equity Fnd | 136.1 | 145.4 | .. |
| 106.5 | 100.0 | Fixed Int Fnd | 104.0 | 109.5 | .. |
| 102.9 | 100.0 | Property Fnd | 102.9 | 108.4 | .. |
| 99.6 | 93.8 | Cash Fund | 99.6 | 104.9 | .. |
| 101.1 | 72.8 | Managed Fnd | 100.1 | 105.4 | .. |
| | | **Welfare Insurance.** The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333 | | | |
| 133.6 | 100.0 | Capital Grwth | 125.5 | .. | .. |
| 94.4 | 71.7 | Flexible Fnd | 79.1 | .. | .. |
| 99.8 | 81.5 | Inv Fnd | 99.7 | .. | .. |
| 131.9 | 73.5 | Prop Fnd | 131.9 | .. | .. |
| 98.7 | 73.9 | Money Maker | 75.1 | .. | .. |

### Offshore and International Funds

| 1974/75 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Abacus Arbuthnot Unit Trust Management Ltd.** 1 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 25561 | | | |
| 54.0 | 55.7 | Red Part Pref | 55.0 | 58.7e | 2.10 |
| | | **Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd.** PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 37506 | | | |
| 99.6 | 60.3 | Europ'n Ster | 96.7 | 102.1 | .. |
| | | **Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd.** Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37506 | | | |
| 42.3 | 37.7 | Jer Inter O'seas | 43.3 | 45.6 | 11.25 |
| | | **Barclays Unicorn International (I O.M.) Ltd.** 30 Victoria St, Douglas, I O M. 0624 4556 | | | |
| 56.7 | 34.6 | Aust Ext Tst | 55.5 | 59.4 | 2.00 |
| 23.8 | 13.0 | Aust Min Tst | 22.9 | 23.5e | 2.60 |
| 50.2 | 40.0 | Isle of Man Tst | 49.7 | 52.4 | 8.10 |
| 43.0 | 16.7 | Manx Mutual | 23.9 | 25.7 | 2.30 |
| | | **Brandts & Grindlays (Jersey) Ltd.** PO Box 60, Broad St, St Helier. | | | |
| 149.0 | 78.0 | Brandt Jersey | 112.0 | 120.0e | 5.09 |
| 150.0 | 88.0 | Do Accum | 133.0 | 141.0e | 5.09 |
| | | **Brandts Ltd.** 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599 | | | |
| 70.84 | 37.23 | O'seas Fnd | $64.66 | .. | .. |
| | | **Cabin Bullock Ltd.** 60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433 | | | |
| 814.0 | 535.0 | Bullock Fnd | 814.0 | 939.0e | 1.54 |
| 631.0 | 519.0 | Canadian Fnd | 631.0 | 732.0e | 1.64 |
| 297.0 | 238.0 | Canadian Inv | 297.0 | 346.0 | 2.11 |
| 207.0 | 140.0 | Div Shares | 207.0 | 240.0 | 2.00 |
| 727.0 | 489.0 | N Venture Fnd | 727.0 | 841.0 | .. |
| | | **Charterhouse Japhet.** 1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999 | | | |
| 31.90 | 24.30 | Adiropa | DM 29.30 | 30.90 | 7.44 |
| 53.70 | 25.20 | Adiverba | DM 51.20 | 53.80 | 6.51 |
| 32.90 | 25.50 | Fondak | DM 30.60 | 32.20 | 6.53 |
| 24.10 | 18.80 | Fondis | DM 22.90 | 24.10 | 7.51 |
| 56.50 | 39.00 | Gen O'seas Amer | 42.60 | 46.50 | 3.66 |
| 69.29 | 56.30 | Hispano | $65.61 | 69.82 | 1.01 |
| | | **Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.** PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey | | | |
| 145.5 | 61.0 | Int Cap Man (20) | 145.5 | 156.5 | .. |
| | | **Ebor Management (Jersey).** 37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591 | | | |
| 191.3 | 111.5 | Channel Cap | 185.4 | 195.3e | 2.25 |
| 102.5 | 64.6 | Channel Isles | 99.9 | 105.2 | 2.72 |
| | | **Eurosyndicat Group.** Agents N M Rothschild and Sons, New Ct, St Swithin's Lane, EC4. 01-626 4356 | | | |
| 1,772 | 1,352 | Eurunion Lusfr | 1,717 | 1,786 | 5.04 |
| 539.0 | 254.0 | Fin Union Lusfr | 313.0 | 326.0 | 5.32 |
| | | **Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd.** PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521 | | | |
| 104.7 | 62.0 | Channel Isle | 91.1 | 97.8 | 5.40 |
| | | **Individual Life Insurance Ltd.** 45 South St, Eastbourne BN21 4UT. 0323 36711 | | | |
| 105.7 | 100.0 | Foreign Fls Int | 105.7 | 112.5e | 5.80 |
| 105.6 | 100.0 | Do Equity | 101.7 | 106.2 | .. |
| | | **Kayandar Bermuda Management Ltd.** Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton 5, Bermuda | | | |
| 1.37 | 1.15 | Bishopsgate N.A. | 1.37 | 1.45 | .. |
| | | **Lamont Investment Management Ltd.** 6 St Georges St, Douglas, I O M. Douglas 4682 | | | |
| 25.0 | 17.4 | Int Income (3) | 23.4 | 25.4e | 8.00 |
| | | **Manx International Management.** 30 Victoria St, Douglas, I O M. 0624 4555 | | | |
| 135.9 | 97.0 | Gtr Pacific | 122.0 | 130.4 | .. |
| 46.8 | 34.5 | Manx Int Inc | 46.6 | 49.9 | 7.00 |
| 102.1 | 71.1 | Sth Growth (27) | 73.6 | 74.3 | .. |
| | | **M & G Group.** Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588 | | | |
| 96.6 | 55.5 | Island Fnd* | 86.5 | 89.2e | 4.12 |
| 130.6 | 70.1 | Do Accum* | 109.6 | 113.0 | 4.12 |
| 1.88 | 1.23 | Atlantic Exp | $1.77 | 1.91 | .. |
| 2.26 | 1.10 | Aust & Gen | $1.51 | 1.52 | .. |
| | | **Old Court Fund Managers Ltd.** PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331 | | | |
| 45.4 | 36.6 | Old Ct Eq (34) | 42.3 | 44.9e | 5.72 |
| 109.5 | 100.0 | Old Ct Int (35) | 100.6 | 105.2 | .. |
| 102.3 | 94.1 | Smaller Co's | 102.3 | 110.6 | 9.05 |
| | | **Oliver Heath & Co.** 31 Malew St, Castletown, I O M. 0624 823749 | | | |
| 109.3 | 97.5 | Brit Cons Tst | 109.3 | 115.0 | 13.80 |
| 109.2 | 100.0 | Cons Rchts Tst | 109.2 | 115.0 | 9.00 |
| | | 4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 245 | | | |
| 143.3 | 110.0 | Gib Inc Tst | 116.4 | 122.6e | 5.70 |
| 135.5 | 76.1 | Key City Inc | 98.0 | 113.0 | .. |
| 78.2 | 21.9 | Warrant Fnd | 69.1 | 77.4 | .. |
| | | **Slater Walker (Jersey).** 2-6 Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37361 | | | |
| 247.0 | 135.7 | Growth Inv | 236.6 | 259.0 | 3.00 |
| 87.3 | 47.0 | Int'l Fnd | 64.5 | 69.7 | 3.00 |
| 137.0 | 100.0 | Jersey Energy | 129.1 | 139.6 | 1.00 |
| | | **Stellar Unit Trust Managers Ltd.** Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, I O M. 23911 | | | |
| 55.9 | 27.9 | Growth (10) | 54.5 | 59.0 | 4.10 |
| | | **Target Trust Managers (Cayman) Ltd.** PO Box 719, Grand Cayman, Cayman Is. | | | |
| 1.03 | 0.43 | Offshore | $0.65 | 0.67 | .. |
| | | **Tyndall Overseas Funds Managers Ltd.** PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda | | | |
| 1.27 | 0.91 | Overseas | $1.17 | 1.22 | 6.00 |
| 1.52 | 1.12 | Do Accum | $1.49 | 1.57 | 6.00 |
| | | **Tyndall Managers (Jersey) Ltd.** 43 La Motte St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331 | | | |
| 10.60 | 5.65 | Overseas Str | £7.30 | 7.70 | 6.00 |
| 12.45 | 7.00 | Do Accum | £9.35 | 9.85 | 6.00 |

* Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. e Dealings suspended. s Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) June 4. (9) June 4. (10) June 30. (14) July 1. (15) 25th of month. (23) 2nd Thursday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb. May. Aug. Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

# Secretarial and General Appointments

also on page 10

## GENERAL

### RECEPTIONIST

wanted immediately for

TRAVEL AND PROMOTIONS COMPANY

Good appearance, accurate typing essential. Holidays honoured. L.V.s and fringe benefits. Salary to £2,000. excellent prospects. Busy, bright modern W.1 offices. young friendly staff.

TALK TO PAT SAUL ON

01-437 3535

(NOT AGENCY) FOR APPOINTMENT

### ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

*A leading firm of City Solicitors* with a well-equipped library requires an Assistant Librarian. Law Library experience preferred but not essential. Duties include research, indexing, annotating, book issuing and filing, press cutting *service and other general* duties.

SALARY £3,000 NEG. LVs.

Vera Graver

01-606 3859

### RECEPTIONIST

A large professional firm in the city is looking for a smart girl aged between 18 and 21 with the ability to get on well with people. The work is interesting and varied typing is not essential, and the offices pleasant and modern. We can offer a good progressive salary plus luncheon vouchers and 3 weeks' *annual holiday.*

For more details and interview phone

*JUDY KING*

on

01-600 6424

### CAREER IN PERSONNEL

Are you looking for a *position* with involvement, responsibility and opportunity ? Are you confident, *outgoing and mature*, with lots of initiative, stability and a sales oriented/administrative background ? If so, we are a leading international Personnel consultancy and need you to assist in the running of one of our expanding branches. Excellent scope and satisfaction for the successful candidate. Call *Eileen Anderson Now !* 734 0911.

### ATTRACTIVE ANALYST IN DESIGN

Good salary offered by large furniture manufacturer requiring an attractive, well educated *young woman who finds it easy* to talk to people at all levels, has a knowledge of, interest in, *design and wouldn't mind* travelling or staying out of London on occasions.

Ring Doreen Knight for more details.
CHALLONERS
17 Broadway, SW1

01-222 3052

### INTERNATIONAL DESIGNER/WRITER

seeks intelligent, attractive PA/ Social Secretary.

Must be free to travel abroad. Age 22-27.

Salary £2,500.

*Ring 373 6030, ext. 68.*

### DRESS ALLOWANCE £3 P.W.

and a negotiable salary offered to an

ATTRACTIVE RECEPTIONIST TELEPHONIST / TYPIST

aged 20-25. *Small* friendly Mayfair office.

Please ring

MARIAN ON 01-629 9516 NOW

### COURSE REGISTRAR

Use your practical mind and helpful manner to maintain the registers of business training courses in S.W.1. £1,860. with frequent reviews.

Please dial 629 8813

LISTEN, BUT DON'T SPEAK

**TRAINEE STAFF CONSULTANT.** We are looking for a bright and intelligent girl who would like to train as a consultant in our attractive Kensington offices, where we recruit above average *secretarial* staff for discerning clients. Excellent salary and prospects for the right girl.—*Call Pam Greenwood.* CENTACOM STAFF. 937 6825.

**SECRETARIES PLUS** is adding a Billingual Division and needs a girl to run it. We're *staff consultants* specialising in top secretaries for the City. If you are interested in *joining us as an interviewer*, ring Lyn Cecil on 283 2146.

**EXPERIENCED SRN, SCN's.** 35-50 yrs. Urgently required for *small hospital* in Alberta, Canada. Must be able to work on own initiative. Replies before June 10 please. MAYFAIR NURSING 499 3805.

**ARCHIVIST/LIBRARIAN** to evaluate literature, maintain catalogues and organise displays for international co. in creative field. £2,400 + LVs + bonus.—Bond St. Bureau, 499 1558.

**ALL KINDS OF JOBS** for all kinds of people at ACORN, 409 2908.

**S.R.N.s, S.C.N.s** earn £1.35 to £1.50 per hour commission already deducted, uniform provided. Miss G. Frank, S.R.N., Medical and General Agency, 6 Paddington Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-935 3069 or 01-486 1066.

**CHEERFUL, EFFICIENT, HELPFUL** young lady with sense of humour to work in Bretton's Kensington Showroom : salary c. £28 p.w. with good conditions. Five-day week.—Ring Henry Lewis 01-229 5560 for interview.

## GENERAL

### FASHION MAGAZINE

REQUIRES

EXPERIENCED EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

with good knowledge of the ready-to-wear and textile industry. This is a responsible position with excellent prospects of promotion.

TELEPHONE

MRS. PICKETT

ON

01-637 2211

### FORTNUMS

REQUIRE A

2ND HOUSE MODEL

To work on a flexible but permanent part-time basis. *Applicants should* be experienced (house modelling) and over the age of 28. Excellent hourly rate. They should not be smaller than a stock size 12. All enquiries to the Press Office.

734 8040

### PART-TIME RESEARCH EXECUTIVE

Have you *at least* 3 years' executive (not field) experience with Market Research *Agency, and are* bored at home but cannot work full time ? Leading W.1 marketing Research Consultancy requires a senior Executive on flexible part-time basis.

PLEASE PHONE MISS LOK ON

01-387 7882

### GRADUATES 1975

Our clients, a non-profit making organisation, are looking for a young Social Science graduate with an interest in health services throughout the world, to work as a Research Assistant.

The ability to communicate well on paper and a knowledge of *French and German are assets.*

Salary to £2,500.

RING SHAN SWINSTEAD for more information on

493 8982

### The National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children

wants versatile person to join small publicity team. Typing. Ability to write, with previous experience in press or publicity work essential. Salary negotiable, not less than £2,000.

Applications in writing to:
The Personnel Officer,
N.S.M.H.C.,
17 Pembridge Square,
London, W.2.

### ASPREY BOND ST.

requires a young lady to help in their antique furniture department. Some knowledge and typing preferred.

*Staff also required for other* departments.

Please telephone Mr. Philpot/Mrs. Wilkie

01-493 6767

### HOUSE MATRON

Required from September for boys' Public School in Somerset (40 boys in house). Age immaterial; 1 day off per week. *Own self-contained flat.*

Phone David Rindley

Bruton 3360

*after 4.00*

### RECEPTIONIST

Intelligent young Lady required for interesting and unusual work in *Mayfair Clinic.* Reasonable position offering minimum of £2,000 p.a. negotiable. *Typing essential.*

RING KATHY 629 4004/5970.

### RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

for South Kensington estate agents. Lots going on—friendly atmosphere. Good salary and prospects.

01-584 9821

**LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA** requires a mature Receptionist-Telephonist. PMBX switchboard. Typing desirable. Offices near Holborn. Salary £2,000 plus LVs. Please telephone Mr Campbell 01-837 2622.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.** *Interviewers* and managers who enjoy a challenge are required for *expanding* company in Victoria, West London and Croydon areas. Contact Miss S. Morris on 272 0035.

**£2,000 NEG.** Receptionist required to assist young, busy International Estate Agent (some typing). —734 5266, G.1.

**CLASSICAL MUSIC AGENCY** WB *require assistant travel section,* also a shorthand typist, some switchboard.

**JUSTIN DE BLANK** requires a cook to produce super food for his Knightsbridge shop. Own hours. 730 0605/6.

**BOOKKEEPER.** Senior. W1. £2,800. Trial Balance etc. Belle Agy., 4 Marylebone High St., W1. 486 2896, 405 4121.

**COMPETENT GIRL COOK** wanted August/September (and October ?), possibly with second girl to help. Galloway. Own car advisable. Please write fully Box 2718 M, The Times.

## SECRETARIAL

### GUINESS LEADS!

SECRETARY P.A., 30-40 for M.D., N.W.1, dealing with *wide variety communication* systems including piped music. Very busy and congenial. Average shorthand-typing. £2,750 p.a. neg.

MARKETING MANAGER, *Knightsbridge needs young* P.A./Sec. to deal with telephone, clients, meetings, travel arrangements. Good formal skills. £2,400 p.a. £1.25 L.V.s. fringe benefits.

WINE FROM 10-3! Part-time Secretary, accurate shorthand-typing. Telephone and general duties for two young sales executives, Wine Co., S.W.1. £1,860 p.a., 3 weeks holiday, fringe benefits.

FROM BULLS TO BUNNIES! S.W.1 M.D. Livestock Co. needs totally self-motivated young P.A./Sec. to W.1 office. Slow shorthand passes, good typing. Liaising traders and vets. *Will attend Royal Show.* From £2,500 p.a. neg.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST, 20's for Knightsbridge Co. Nu switchboard, plenty of clients and visitors. Occasional accurate figure typing. To £2,200 p.a. free lunch. fringe benefits.

INFORMAL SECRETARIAL JOB with South Ken. industrial designers. Non-boring variety duties in relaxed, friendly atmosphere. Minimal shorthand-typing. Around £2,500 p.a.

TOP JOBS ALL OVER TOWN —and a warm welcome to put you in the right frame of mind —for success. Coffee's ready! PERMANENT & TEMPORARY

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
31 BROMPTON ARCADE,
BROMPTON ROAD,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane St. exit)

589 8807

THE place for top jobs!

## SECRETARIAL

### THE BRITISH LIBRARY

PERSONAL SECRETARY (AUDIO)

£2,440 p.a.

*A Personal Secretary* is required in the Research and Development Department, Sheraton House, Great Chapel Street, London, W.1. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and have obtained three "O" levels, including English language; they must be able to type 50 words per minute and transcribe a 350-word tape in 30 minutes.

*Starting salary* is £2,440 p.a., rising by five annual increments to £2,870 p.a. 5 weeks, 4½ days paid annual leave (including public and privilege holidays).

This post is conditional to a 37-hour week and is pensionable.

Application forms, which must be returned by 17th June, may be obtained *from* Miss M. F. E. Harfield, The British Library, Sheraton *House, Great Chapel Street,* London, W.1. Tel.: 01-734 6767, ext. 68.

**THE U.K. SUBSIDIARY OF A PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN COMPANY HAS A VACANCY AT THEIR PLEASANT OFFICES IN PALL MALL, S.W.1. FOR A**

SECRETARY

to work with the Company Lawyer. The position calls for good shorthand and typing speeds coupled with a pleasant personality. Previous legal experience although not essential would be an advantage.

We offer a good starting *salary, annual bonus, paid overtime* and non-contributory pension scheme. This year's holidays will be honoured.

Please telephone :
LESLEY ABSOLEM.
01-540 8291

for further details :
BROWN & ROOT (U.K.) LTD.,
Denby *House*, 85 *Hartfield* Road, Wimbledon SW19 3TR.

### A SUPER JOB IN PUBLISHING

is waiting for you. As secretary assistant to marketing manager *you will deal* with all general duties but lots more besides. People contact and *feed* backs on books to promote. Stylish offices with plenty of atmosphere. Upto 75p. 3 weeks holidays and a very neg. salary of £2,000. Are you on your way ? Call Judi Lewis, 734 5911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL
235 Regent Street, W.1.

### PUBLISHING

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

W.1 publishers require Secretary/Assistant (19-23), for team of text-book Editors. Interesting, varied work. Good typing speeds and accuracy essential. Shorthand not necessary. Phone Mr Jay. at John Murray

01-493 4361

### PROPERTY COMPANY IN MAYFAIR

requires a Secretary with approximately two years' experience to work in pleasant, friendly office starting mid-June.

Good shorthand/typing necessary.

Holiday arrangements honoured.

Salary approximately £2,200 + L.V.s.

Phone CHARLOTTE
492 0141.

**PERSONNEL MANAGER** of International Car Co. needs top Sec./ P.A. Good shorthand to take minutes. Age immaterial. Experience preferred. Own office. £2,700 plus subsidized canteen plus 3 weeks holidays.—Rand. 723 7625.

**SECRETARY**, 20-30, with about 2 years' legal experience, needed by partner in young, pleasant firm of West End *solicitors.* £2,450 p.a. plus £1.25 p.w. LV's. Establishment holiday arrangements honoured.—Phone Mr Phillips. 437 8495.

**EXCLUSIVE** wine marketing team (SW1) needs young enthusiastic Secretary with good shorthand. *Confident manner and a happy* smile. Hours 9.15-5. £2,400 p.a., plus £1.50 LVs. Personal Services Ltd., 937 7394.

£2,500 for a versatile Secretary who can *run an office for two* finance wizards. Park Lane area. French Street Bureau, 584 0961.

**FAMOUS STORE** To £2,300. Plum job for Secretary. Many perks !—Brook Street Bureau. 584 0661.

**SWEDISH ?** *Good start for Typist* wanting to begin career in editing and journalism. Telephone Kit Aston-James or Richard de Courtenay, Euro Consultants International, 75 Newman Street, W.1. 01-636 1483 (24 hrs.).

**SEC'S, COPY, AUDIO, TEL'S** Wherever you want to work we have bookings. Long and short term Start today at better pay.

rand 491 3774

## GENERAL

### SRN's

Do you fixed a change from irregular working hours and demanding work?

But still wish to use your nursing qualifications and knowledge ?

We can offer good working conditions, regular hours, 9-5.30, and an excellent salary for those who feel that they could make a career interviewing at the Alfred Marks Bureau Nursing Division. We need *lively girls*, 24-30, with a sense of humour and a flair for dealing with people. If this sounds like you, please phone :

JENNY GOODWIN

439 7313

*AS SOON AS POSSIBLE*

## SECRETARIAL

# Legal Secretary

An international organization with headquarters at Holborn Circus *has a vacancy for an energetic Legal Secretary* to work exclusively for the company's solicitor—the emphasis being on property management. It is essential that applicants, aged at least 25 years, have a minimum of three years' legal experience in a solicitor's office, and high stand*ard of shorthand and typing. In addition to an attractive* salary there is an excellent annual bonus, non-contributory pension scheme, free restaurant and a lively sports and social club. Applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be made to : M. H. Boorman, 2 Charterhouse Street, London EC1N 6RX. Tel. : 353 1577.

# WE'LL GIVE YOU £25

. . . if you qualify as a Kelly Girl 'temp' secretary/ typist and we do not get you an assignment in the City or West End within 48 hours.

We've got more 'temp' jobs than Kelly Girls simply because top companies know where the best girls are. So come along and join the team.

Excellent rates. Regular increases. Holiday pay. Referral Bonus Scheme.

KELLY GIRL SERVICE LIMITED
163 New Bond Street,
(Piccadilly End), London, W.1
Telephone : 491 7253

# SECRETARY

GROSVENOR HOUSE HOTEL,

PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1

*is looking for a lady to work for one of its Managers.* In addition to normal shorthand and typing duties the suitable applicant would be expected to liaise with other Heads of Department in the hotel, and be able to act on her own initiative.

We offer an excellent salary, free meals are provided *on duty.*

Telephone : 01-499 6363 ext. 872

### £3,000 P.A. AND OTHERS . . .

Secretary/SRN, 25ish, for leading London Co., to work with Chief Medical Adviser. Excellent benefits plus £3,000 p.a. Human dynamo needs bright spark, 23 plus, to organize his life. No shorthand, hard work but fun. Must be well turned out and pleasant person. £3,350 p.a.

Personnel Person, 22 plus, good skills for friendly dept. in large International Co. Good benefits plus £2,550 p.a.

Tel. Jenny or Andrea, 589 4451/584 4223.

NEW HORIZONS
49 BROMPTON ROAD, SW3.

### PARK LANE, W.1

SECRETARY

I need a young competent girl aged 22-30 to assist me. She must have good shorthand and typing speeds and an ability to work on her own. A good salary, L.V's, and usual *fringe benefits are offered to* the right applicant.

*Please telephone* CHRIS CHASE
*01-499 9418*

### COSMETICS

*A job to set all five wires* buzzing ! As P.A./Sec. to a super young executive you will *join forces with a small* creative team of an international cosmetic house, researching the pros and cons of the French Market.

Personality and initiative more important than speeds. Salary £2,100 + bonus + L.V.s. 5½ weeks hols.

*Call Judy Wood*
BRIEF ENCOUNTER.
493 1888

### DO KENYA, THE CARIBBEAN OR THE SEYCHELLES APPEAL TO YOU ?

*If so,* prestige West End travel agency seeks attractive, well spoken, intelligent girls in early 20's, seeking for a career of a lifetime ! Good typing essential, shorthand a help, but not a must. Salary £2,000 + . Please ring Jenny or Maria. 584 6314.

Willselect Ltd.

### SENIOR SECRETARIES MAKE GOOD TEMPS !

Senior Secretaries

173 New Bond St., W.1.

01-499 0092/01-493 5907

### ADMIN ASSISTANT/ GIRL FRIDAY

International company requires *adaptable* girl with typing for variety of duties including reception, hotel and travel reservations and customer liaison.

£3,000 p.a.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL
33 St George's Street, W.1.
01-499 5406

**INTERVIEWER / MANAGERESSES** for branches in W.1, S.W.1, and S.W.3. Wonderful opportunity for responsible girls with personality, initiative and sales ability to earn excellent salaries plus commission. Previous employment, agency experience and knowledge of the areas essential. Telephone, 01-629 5752 after 10 am for appointment.

**THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND** is *looking for secretaries* (full time and part time) with good skills and initiative to help at their Head Office in Stockwell. For more information on this interesting and worthwhile work, please ring Sorena Davis 01-582 1314, ext. 32.

**ROYAL ACADEMY** of Music requires Junior Secretary with accurate shorthand typing for interesting and varied work, would suit college leaver. Hours 9-5, subsidised lunches and generous holidays.—Telephone: Mrs. Berra, 01-935 5461.

**ACTIVE ART** centre requires easy going but efficient junior secretary. 17 plus. Varied duties more typing than shorthand. Hours 10-6. *Salary according to* experience.—Ring Charlotte Hall after 10 a.m., 859 5344.

**PLEASANT**, mature Secretary required for small S.W.1. charity. £2,500 + . *Non-contributory* pension. Monica Grove & Assoc., 589 6601.

**SWEDISH MOTHER**-tongue required to work in editorial dept. of cosmetics house. Good typing essential. Salary £2,100. Call Judy Wood, 409 0022 BRIEF ENCOUNTER.

### CHARTERED ARCHITECTS

£2,450

Efficient secretary with sense of humour (22-30) required by chartered architects. Young friendly office in Ladbroke Grove. Holidays honoured.
RING GILLIAN
on 229 3647

## SECRETARIAL

# JAPANESE BANK IN CITY

# Requires Secretary

For the investment department. Shorthand unnecessary, but should have excellent typing skills and a liking for high finance. Good salary and fringe benefits. Contact:

MISS CODLING,
01-283 0929

A senior appointment—in a busy and secure environment

### SECRETARY/OFFICE MANAGER TO PARTNERS

CITY £2,500-£2,800

LONG-ESTABLISHED CITY FIRM

This vacancy is open to cheerful, numerate and fast typists, aged from 25, who would enjoy working as part of a busy but friendly team. A willing and flexible approach *to her work* is essential, as is the ability to work under pressure without losing her sense of humour. The successful candidate will, with the assistance of a Junior Secretary, cope with a large through-put of correspondence and be totally responsible for the smooth running of the office *as a whole.* Other duties will include making travel arrangements, looking after visitors and liaising and delegating intelligently during the frequent periods of absence of the Partners. Luncheon Vouchers: Six-monthly salary review : Three weeks' holidays initially, increasing to four in the second year. Applications in strict confidence to the Managing Director under reference SOM 397/TT.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED
55 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH
OR TELEPHONE 01-588 3599/3576

### CONTROLLER of MARKET RESEARCH CONSULTANCY requires SECRETARY

*Small modern office near* Oxford Circus. Good shorthand, typing and telephone manner essential. Able to work on own initiative as boss travels *frequently.*

*Salary around* £2,500 plus L.V.s.

*PLEASE TELEPHONE* MRS. COX, 01-637 5609.

### P.R. SECRETARY/P.A.

Sense of humour

Director, P.R. Company, requires Secretary/P.A., mid-twenties, for total involvement in hilarious, hard-worked Marble Arch office.

Must be presentable, personable, responsible, sensible, and *a self-starter.*

Salary £2,300 to £2,500 negotiable. Holidays honoured.

CALL HOWARD SPENCER

ON 723 8001.

### INTERESTED IN PERSONNEL

Leading Merchant Bankers, E.C.3, offer career position for young secretary or College leaver.

£2,000 p.a. plus excellent fringe benefits.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL,
33 St. George's Street, W.1.
01-499 5406.

### WORK IN THE WORLD OF TRAVEL

£1,800 per annum

Capable, intelligent girls with good secretarial qualifications are required urgently by a travel company based in the West End ; shorthand is not essential ; LVs ; 9 to 5, and travel concessions.

ELEANOUR SMITH
01-405 7201
ALANGATE TRAVEL STAFF

### SECRETARY/PA ADMINISTRATOR

The Senior Partner of an architectural practice based in W.2, is looking for a competent person to assume responsibility for the smooth running of the office. A congenial personality, in keeping with the Mews house location, is a foremost requirement for the job. Age 22+. Salary £2,500 neg.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
175 New Bond St., W.1.
01-499 0092. 01-493 5907

**PER** *Executive Secretaries*

**Bringing Management selection standards to the recruitment of Personal Assistants and Executive Secretaries.**

### Consultant W1 £2400-£2800

Director of computer consultancy seeks Secretary/PA with accurate skills and excellent organising ability. The work is varied and she must have a good command of English as he wishes to delegate much of the correspondence. Excellent benefits include dress allowance and holidays rising to 5 weeks.

Contact Mrs Chilton 235 9984

### Public Relations EC2 £2750

The MD of a successful city PR consultancy offers a responsible and rewarding career to his PA. She must be able to handle administration, liaise effectively with important clients and make a positive contribution to the business. She is therefore likely to be at least in her late 20s, *with competent secretarial skills and excellent* personal presentation.

*Contact Mrs Chilton* 235 9984

### Head Office Hayes, Middx to £2700

A main manufacturing group, run from Hayes, needs *competent secretaries to assist two of their Senior* Managers. Employment conditions are excellent and the location convenient, and these appointments will appeal to secretaries with good skills and sound common sense who will enjoy the atmosphere of this friendly company.

Contact Mrs Allison 235 9984

### Personnel EC4 £2500

The Staff Development Officer of a large publishing group is looking for a PA/Secretary who enjoys administration and thrives on responsibility. She will be involved in organising seminars and conferences and preparing information, and must therefore enjoy using her initiative and *contact with people.*

Contact Mrs Shaerf 235 9984

### MD of International Co E2 £2500

*The MD of the Overseas co. of a well-known international* group seeks an intelligent PA/Secretary capable of undertaking a wide range of duties efficiently using her initiative and common sense. Age is less important than ability and excellent company facilities include free parking.

Contact Mrs Allison 235 9984

### PR Director Knightsbridge £2500

*Of a well-known International* American-owned company seeks a competent secretary. She must have excellent skills as there is often a high volume of paperwork, but it is a most interesting and rewarding job which offers a real insight into the handling of PR of a world-famous product.

Contact Miss Bellman 235 9984

### Vice-President Knightsbridge

One of the VPs of *an international engineering* company requires an Assistant/Secretary capable of acting as a real PA, and becoming an important member of his team. This is an excellent opportunity for someone with a few years secretarial exeprience, and a mature and efficient approach to take on further responsibility and to broaden her horizons.

Contact Mrs Allison 235 9984

# Career Opportunities

*We are currently handling a wide range of interesting* and well-paid appointments for experienced secretaries in both central and outer London. Please *contact* Mrs Chilton on 01-235 9984.

4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1

## SECRETARIAL

# EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/P.A.

£2,800

We are part of an American Corporation which plans and manages hospitals throughout the world.

We're *busy now recruiting* staff for the world's most modern hospital—the King Faisal Specialist Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Beryl Quartley, our Acting Director of Recruitment, urgently needs an experienced Sec/P.A. who, after a short introductory period, will be able to take over the day to day *administration* of the office. The job will include responsibility for two junior staff.

Previous experience in both medical and personnel fields, whilst not essential, would be an advantage.

If you are interested, please write to or 'phone :

Beryl Quartley,
Acting Director of Recruitment,
*HOSPITAL CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LTD.,*
33 Cavendish Square,
London W1M 0AA
Tel: 491 3211.

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MEA

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Note: For further details, contact Information Centre, Office of Supply, 48-26 Inui-Dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul, Korea. (Telephone: 29-5631, ext. 265).

Hae Shik Chung Administrator Office of Supply

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SELECTED ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS, including an Imperial Shiraz Persian carpet; a Ghiordes prayer rug; an Isphahan picture rug; an antique Shiraz saddle bag; a fine Kashan Persian rug. Cat. 40p.

*Thursday, 5th June at 11 a.m.*
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE. An oak joynt stool stamped I.M. twice, circa 1670; a George II gilt rococo console table; Louis XVI kingwood and tulip wood bureau plat; a Louis XV provincial oak commode; a James II oak refectory table. Cat. 20p.

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FINE PAINTINGS. Works by W. Allston; N. Berchem; F. Boggs; F. J. Van R. du Chattel; J. B. C. Corot; M. Dawson; J. A. Grimshaw; F. Holman; H. P. Koekkoek; W. Roelofs; J. Van Ruysdael; S. Van Ruysdael. Cat. 60p.

*Friday, 6th June at 11 a.m.*
GOOD ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART, including a pair of Bluejohn ormolu mounted candle vases; a collection of documentary Coalbrookdale "Royal Table" plates & wine glasses; 18th century porcelain wares; and 19th century decorative figures. Cat. 60p.

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| 4½% Land Bonds | 8,800 |
| 5% Land Bonds | 3,300 |
| 5½% Land Bonds | 2,600 |
| 6% Land Bonds | 27,600 |
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| 7½% Land Bonds | 63,700 |
| 8% Land Bonds | 2,500 |
| 9% Land Bonds | 46,400 |
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Particulars of the draw numbers of the Bonds drawn are published in a Supplement to "Iris Oifigiuil" on 23 May, 1975, which may be obtained from the Government Publications Sale Office, G.P.O. Arcade, Dublin 1, or through any bookseller. Copies of the Supplement have been supplied to the Stock Exchanges in Dublin, London and Manchester and may also be inspected at the Irish Embassy, 17 Grosvenor Place, London SW1. Bondholders concerned will be advised in due course by the Central Bank of Ireland and supplied with forms of application for the principal moneys payable.

Department of Finance.
Dublin 2.
27 May, 1975.

## LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001835 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of PARK INTERIORS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 28th day of May 1975 presented to the said Court by National Westminster Bank Limited whose registered office is situate at 41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on the 23rd day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ISADORE GOLDMAN & SON, 11/13 Southampton Row, London, WC1B 5HE. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of June 1975.

No. 00283 of 1975

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE in the matter of WARDOUR IMPORTS Limited of 1, Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

I, BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.A., of 76, New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Department of Trade & Industry as LIQUIDATOR of the Estate of the above Company.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, Liquidator.

TIS-NICE YOUNG STYLES Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the 4th July, 1975, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned, Bernard Phillips, F.C.A., at 76, New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 23rd Day of May, 1975.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.A.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 In the Matter of A. & G. DESIGNS (ROMFORD) Limited Nature of Business: Designers and developers.

WINDING UP ORDER MADE 5th May 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 17th June 1975, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP at 3.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

L. R. Bates Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator

## LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001024 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of SIMON KENTON Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 3rd day of April 1975 presented to the said Court by Jax Garage Limited whose Registered Office is at 4 Peel Road, Willesden, Middlesex, a motor vehicle garage, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 16th day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

H. DAVIS & CO., 42 Brook Street, London W1Y 2ES. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of June 1975.

No. 001738 of 1975

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of MARCOM PUBLICITY ASSOCIATES Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 19th day of May, 1975, presented to the said Court by Research Services Limited of 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL on the 16th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

McKENNA & CO. (Ref.: BMR), 12 Whitehall, London, SW1. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of June, 1975.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BEATTY'S FASHIONS Limited. Nature of Business: Costumiers.

WINDING UP ORDER MADE 6th May 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 16th June 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Deputy Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

## LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001789 of 1975

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of BAMBER PUGH BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 22nd day of May 1975 presented to the said Court by E. W. Manners and Son Limited, whose Registered Office is situate at 116A, Cowley Road in the City of Oxford.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 16th day of June, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Messrs. BOWER & BOWERMAN, 2A Sheep Street, Bicester, Oxon.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th day of June, 1975.

In the Matter of THE MANAOS TRAMWAYS & LIGHT COMPANY, Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 30th day of June, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Christopher Morris, of 5 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5PH, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of May 1975.

C. MORRIS, Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967

PHILMAR MANTLES (LONDON) Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 13 Wimpole Street, London, W1M 8JL, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, 1975, at 12 o'clock in the mid-day, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1975.

By Order of the Board. M. BROCKHUME Director

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CHANCERY PRODUCTIONS Limited. Nature of Business: Public Relations Consultants.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 19th May, 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 17th June 1975, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

COLIN SWIFT & COMPANY Limited

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at The Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1 on Tuesday, the 10th day of June at 3.00 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Section 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 19th day of May 1975.

By Order of the Board. J. G. BLISS Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of WENTGROVE Limited Nature of Business: Builders.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th April 1975.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 17th June, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

## LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of SILVALOT Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL PAYMENT to PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS is intended to be DECLARED in the above-named Company and that Preferential Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 18th June 1975 after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Preferential Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.

A. T. CHEEK, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator. Atlantic House (O.R.), Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of HAYES & BISHOP Limited Nature of Business: Engineers

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 28th April, 1975

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 17th June, 1975, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock

N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

No. 25 (Rule 58 (6))

In the Matter of ABERLOW CONSTRUCTION CO. Limited

By Order of the High Court of Justice, dated the 27th day of June, 1975, Mr. Graham Ord, Certified Accountant of 55 Newhall St., Birmingham 3, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1975.

G. ORD, Liquidator.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners that they have prepared a draft pastoral scheme to implement proposals sent to them by the Bishop of Lichfield for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the church of St. Catherine, Dodington being a chapel of ease in the parish of Whitchurch in the diocese of Lichfield.

A copy of the draft scheme may be inspected at The Rectory Whitchurch Salop.

A copy may also be obtained or inspected during normal office hours upon application to the Church Commissioners' office.

Any REPRESENTATIONS with respect to the draft scheme should be made in writing to the Church Commissioners and should reach their offices not later than 7 July 1975.

S. P. OSMOND Secretary

29 May 1975
1 Millbank
London SW1P 3JZ

CHARITY COMMISSION
CHARITIES ADMINISTERED BY DR. BARNARDO'S
Scheme for the regulation of the Charities.
Ref.: 216250-50-L1

The Charity Commissioners propose to ESTABLISH SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

I, PARAM JIT SINGH son of Mr. Swaran Singh whose permanent address in India is Village Sher Pur P.O. Shadipur, Teh: District Jullundur Punjab and who is now living at 38 Walsingham Street, Walsall, West Midlands, hereby give notice of my intention to CHANGE my NAME to PARAMJIT SINGH HEER subject to the approval of the High Commissioner of India, London.

## EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

### The University of Sheffield

### ACADEMIC DIVISION OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited from honours graduates in pure and biological sciences for two M.R.C. Studentships in the above Division. Those graduating this summer may apply. *Research interests of the Division* are wide and include immunology, clinical pharmacology and endocrinology. The facilities for research training are excellent.

Applications to Professor D. S. Munro, *Chairman of the* Academic Division of Medicine, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, by 30 June, 1975. Quote Ref. R.229/A.

WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE at 1 p.m. prompt within the PERTH AUCTION MARKET, CALEDONIAN ROAD.

### Important sale of agricultural, domestic and other items mainly of the nineteenth century

Horse Harness. A large selection mainly for draught horses including several complete sets of cart harness, bridles, collars, saddles and britchens and many other items.

Horse Drawn Implements. A selection including Governess car, *drill and other ploughs*, vintage road scraper, etc.

Dairy and Household Utensils. An interesting collection including iron kettles, pots, smoothing irons, etc., and also an extensive miscellaneous section including various lamps and a 1948 Alvis car (MoT and licensed for 1 year).

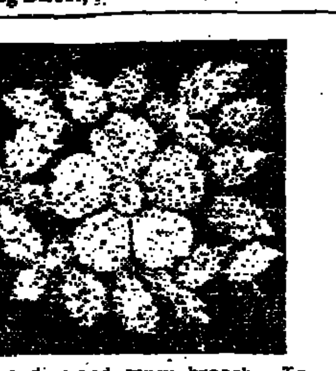
All items for sale will be on view from 10 a.m. on the morning of the sale unless by special arrangement.

Catalogues, Price 15p from MACDONALD, FRASER & CO., LTD., Auctioneers, Perth.

SALE OF GYPSY CARAVANS, *farm* wagons, traps, gigs and other *collectors' items. The property of* one owner to be sold by auction at The Nurseries, Bath Road, Hungerford. Commencing at 2 p.m. precisely on Thursday, 5th June, 1975. View for the sale 2 days previously from 9 a.m. to 6 *p.m. Illustrated catalogues 20p on* request from the auctioneers: Mostyn & Co., 48 Oxford St., Woodstock, Oxon. Tel.: (0993) 811881.

# Christie's

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: (01) 839 9060 Telex: 916429 Telegrams: CHRISTIART London S.W.1.



*Antique diamond spray brooch. To be sold on Wednesday, June 11th in a sale of Highly Important Jewels.*

TODAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 3rd
Studio Pottery, Art Nouveau and Cameo Glass. Catalogue (7 plates, including 1 in colour) 35p post paid.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3rd
Fine Japanese Screens, Porcelain, Lacquer and other Works of Art. Catalogue (17 plates, including 1 in colour) 55p, post paid.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
The Library of the late Siegfried Sassoon. Catalogue (7 plates) 35p post paid.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
English Furniture, Objects of Art, Eastern Rugs and Carpets. Catalogue 25p post paid.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th
Pictures by Old Masters. Catalogue *25p post paid.*

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th at 10 a.m.
A Highly Important Sale of First-Growth Claret from the cellars of Chateau *Lafite - Rothschild* and Chateau Mouton-Rothschild at Quaglino's Ballroom, Bury St., London, S.W.1. Catalogue £1.15 post paid.

MONDAY, JUNE 9th
Fine and Early Chinese Ceramics, Lacquer, Bronzes and Works of Art. Catalogue (49 plates, including 1 in *colour)* £1.75 post paid.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10th
Paperweights. Catalogue (7 plates) 35p post paid.

CHARITY SALE

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th at 8.30 p.m.
Pictures, Drawings, Furniture, Jewels, *Silver, Porcelain and Wine. On behalf of* Children and Youth Aliyah and the Save The Children Fund. On view Wednesday, June 4th, at 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. and on the day of the sale *until 3 p.m.*

SALES OVERSEAS

IN ITALY

AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELLOTTI, ROME
MONDAY, JUNE 9th at 6.30 p.m.
Paintings, Sculpture and Drawings from the 16th to 20th Centuries. Catalogue £2.50 post paid.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10th at 6.30 p.m.
Drawing by Domenico Morelli and *his Contemporaries.* Catalogue £2.00 post paid.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18th at 6.30 p.m.
An Italian Private Collection of Antique Firearms. Catalogue £2.00 post paid.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19th at 6.30 p.m.
Italian Porcelain and Maiolica. Catalogue £1.25 post paid.

*IN HOLLAND*

AT THE SINGER MUSEUM, LAREN (N.H.)

TUESDAY, JUNE 10th at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
Fine Pictures, Drawings and Watercolours from the 17th to the 20th Century. Catalogue (40 plates) £1.15 post paid.

LATE NIGHT VIEW

Christie's will be open from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Monday, June 16th for a special view of Important Old Masters, English Pictures, Drawings and Watercolours, Silver, French Furniture, Continental Porcelain, Chinese Porcelain and Works of Art.

Sales begin at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated, and are subject to the conditions printed in the relevant catalogues.

## Christie's South Kensington 85, Old Brompton Road, London SW7 3JS Tel: (01) 589 2422

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd at 10.30 a.m.
Old and Modern Jewellery.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th at 10.30 a.m.
Furniture, Rugs and Carpets.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th at 2 p.m.
English and Continental Pictures of the 18th and 19th Century.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th at 10.30 a.m.
Motoring Mascots.

Catalogues 25p each post paid.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th at 2 p.m.
Ceramics and Works of Art.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th at 11 a.m.
Children's Books, Games, Toys, Miniature Furniture and Dolls.

MONDAY, JUNE 9th at 10.30 a.m.
Old and Modern Jewellery.

Christie's South Kensington, is open until 7 p.m. every Monday evening

York Office: Nicholas Brooksbank, 46 Bootham, York YO3 7BZ Tel: York 30911
Edinburgh Office: Michael Clayton, 48 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HH Tel: (031) 225 4757

### Maitres R. G. & C. BOISGIRARD, Auctioneers

2 rue de Provence, PARIS 9. Tel. 770.81.36. Telex DROUOT 29365.

HOTEL DROUOT, Room 7 — Monday 9th June at 2 p.m.

IMPORTANT OLD & MODERN PICTURES
EAST & FAR EAST ART — PRIMITIVE ART

HOTEL DROUOT, Room 1 — Friday 13th June at 2 p.m.

COLLECTION OF PORCELAIN FROM FAR EAST
EUROPEAN CERAMICS, FINE CHINA & PORCELAIN

HOTEL GEORGE V — Tuesday 17th June at 2.30 p.m. & 9 p.m.

PICTURES & RARE ANTIQUE FURNITURE

### PARSONS WELCH & COWELL

129 HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS,
*Tel.: Sevenoaks (0732) 51211/4*

Good English and Continental Furniture, Fine Clocks, including a marquetry longcase (3 months duration) by Jonathan Lowndes, a very fine minute repeating carriage clock signed Hunt and Roskell. Good Eastern Carpets and Rugs. Silver, Jewelery, Coins. Collection English, Continental and Chinese Pottery and Porcelain, Glassware, Antique Pewter, *Paintings*, Watercolours. Books *(over 1,000 lots).*

AUCTION WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
11th and 12th JUNE
at 10 a.m. each day

ON VIEW: TUESDAY, 10th JUNE, 11 a.m.-4.30 p.m.
Illustrated Catalogues 30p (40p by post)

### at Phillips

| | |
|---|---|
| Today, June 3, 11 a.m. | Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets. |
| Today, June 3, 2 p.m. | Arms and Armour. |
| Today, June 3, 2 p.m. | Books, Mss., Maps. |
| Wed., June 4, 11 a.m. | Ceramics and Glass. |
| Thur., June 5, 10 a.m. | Furniture etc. at Marylebone. |
| Thur., June 5, 11 a.m. | Musical Instruments. Cat. 30p. |
| Fri., June 6, 11 a.m. | Silver and Plated Ware. |
| Fri., June 6, 2 p.m. | Records and Phonographs. |
| Mon., June 9, 11 a.m. | Antique & Decorative Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets. |
| Mon., June 9, 11 a.m. | Watercolours and Drawings. |
| Mon., June 9, 2 p.m. | Prints. |

Phillips in Knowle: June 11 Books: The Old House, Knowle, *W. Midlands.* Tel.: 056 45 6151.

Phillips the Auction People since 1796
7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS
Tel.: 01-499 8541

## COUNTRY PROPERTIES

### CUMBRIA

OFFERS AROUND £12,000 FOR FREEHOLD VILLAGE STORE GOING CONCERN.

In lovely country area 23 miles east of Pembridge and Lake District. This is an extensive stone faced property in 1st class order throughout, including double fronted sales shop with glass counters, new deep freeze, cold counter and bacon slicer, with turnover of £350 p.w. Run by the wife. An extremely attractive house with new glass porch. Large living room open through to fitted kitchen and dining room. 3 large bedrooms and bathroom, also a large garage, outbuildings.

For further information write:

MR CARR,
BANKFOOT,
NENTHEAD, ALSTON,
CUMBRIA.

Tel. Alston 451

### ROYAL DEESIDE SCOTLAND

Unique compact superbly-converted house for sale, 4 bedrooms, modernised throughout, central heating, double *glazing, covered garage, colour* television, outbuildings, magnificent panoramic mountain views, shooting and fishing by arrangement. 1 mile from main road: immediate possession; professional reasons.

Offers in the region of £30,000.

Telephone Crathie 225

ESTATE AGENTS.—Have you got more properties than you can sell, or not enough properties for your buyers? Whichever is the case, advertise in The Times Estate Agents' *Directory* and ensure yourself of a market. The rates are very economical, phone us and find out more. Phone 01-278 9251 immediately.

BANSTEAD. — Detached family house, 4 beds., 2 recep., breakfast room, kitchen, bath; c.h.; garage + car port; attractive garden; conveniently situated near shops, transport, 35 mins. from London: £36,500.—Burgh Heath 53862.

HIGHLAND COTTAGE for sale, modernised, outbuildings, ground attached, ideal stance, exquisite viewing. Approx. offers only to Box 2758 M, The Times.

ROSS-SHIRE. Bungalow in one acre overlooking Kyle of Sutherland. £10,750 f.h.—Ring Ardgay 248, STD 08632.

## COUNTRY PROPERTIES

### ST. AUSTELL BAY

Substantial detached house, standing in its own self-contained garden in pleasant area, near coast and town centre. 4 beds. (2 very large), bathroom (semi-tiled), 2 w.c.s. Fitted kitchen, utility room, lounge with bay, dining room and downstairs cloakroom. Partial c.h. Garage and car port £33,500 freehold, including self contained 2 bedroomed chalet with lounge, *shower* and kitchen. For further details and viewing, tel.: Mrs. P. D. Harris on Cambridge 69841 (9-5), or Ely 4801, after 6.30.

### COMMUTERS GALORE

will be looking out for The Times Commuter houses feature on Friday, June 13th. So Estate Agents, Property Developers, don't disappoint them, advertise your commuter houses by phoning:

01-278 9231

now.

The Times Property team will be glad to help you.

THERE'S A MARKET READY WAITING FOR YOU.

## COUNTRY PROPERTIES

### NEW PROPERTY ON YOUR BOOKS?

Estate Agents & Property Developers advertise them through The Times on Friday, July 18th. It's a special New *Homes Property feature*—following the success of our previous ones. And if you book your advertisement now—or before June 6th, you'll qualify for an extra 10% discount.

*SO PHONE 01-278 9231 NOW AND SPEAK TO THE PROPERTY TEAM.*

### NEW BUNGALOW, S.W. IRELAND

In quiet country, 7 miles from sea, near mountains. View 10 miles. Set on approx. ½-acre *plot.* 3 bedrooms, fitted with recessed dining area and bathroom. 1 large reception.

OFFERS AROUND £20,000

Box 2653 M, The Times.

SOUTH MOLTON, market town, North Devon. End cottage, 2 beds, *kitchen*, living room, bathroom/w.c.; garden overlooking fields. Close to shops and other amenities. £8,000. Phone South Molton 076 95 2265.

CHARMING PERIOD COTTAGE in Cotswold stone; 17 miles west of Oxford. Hall, 2 recept., kitchen, laundry, 2-3 beds, bath, C.H. Garage. One-fifth acre £17,000. 0993 842 580.

## LONDON AND SUBURBAN

WILSON MORDANT & SONS require several flats or houses in the *Belgravia area for an Iranian* company. Price dependent on lease, condition, etc. Details to 7 West Halkin St., S.W.1. 235 0906.

## LONDON AND SUBURBAN

### EDGE STREET, KENSINGTON, W.8.

Charming cottage on 2 floors—c.h. Open living, kitchen and dining area. Spiral staircase leading to 2 bedrooms and bathroom. Off street parking for 1 car.

FREEHOLD £25,000 o.n.o.

937 0337/727 9858

### BELGRAVIA

delightful quiet house for sale. Decorated to a high standard with charming garden. 2 double, 1 single bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, 2 bathrooms, 1 cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, pine panelled 20ft. kitchen, fully equipped Breakfast room with french windows onto Garden. Leasehold. An *enfranchisement availability.* £55,000.

730 2708

KENSINGTON, W.8. Charming refurbished house. 4/5 bedrooms, 2/3 reception. 2½ bathrooms, plus s/c basement. Situated beautiful road. 31 years' lease at £3,000 p.a. Offers in the region of £25,000. Telephone 727 9377 or 229 5928.

NEWLY CONVERTED self-contained flat for sale: 2 beds., 1 recept., k. & b.; c.h.; good position Chalk Farm. £15,000.—Ring: 01-485 9824.

## LONDON FLATS

### THAMES VILLAGE CHISWICK

Attractive flat, beautifully furnished; 2 bedrooms, large lounge with balcony, bathrooms, kitchen, separate w.c.

£19,500

Telephone: 01-852 3838 after 7 p.m.

CHELSEA PENTHOUSE with beautiful private roof garden; three bedrooms, dining room, drawing room (leading to garden), k. & b., sep. w.c.; lease 7½ yrs., rent £1,250 p.a. incl. service, c.h. and c.h.w. price £8,500 to incl. fitted carpets, curtains, f. & f.—01-584 6923.

FINBOROUGH ROAD, S.W.10. maisonette on 2nd and 3rd floors. Large *newly* decorated 2-bed 1 recept, 2 baths. Lots of built in storage, curtains and fitted carpet throughout. Entry phone. Only £12,000 for 55-year lease. 01-584 8517. C.P.K.

MODERN PURPOSE BUILT, 2 bedroom flat in quiet Earlsfield Court, 15 mins. Waterloo. £13,750. 01-947 1430, after 7 p.m.

PUTNEY. 3-year-old luxury 2-bedroom ground floor flat, in small purpose built block. £15,500.—Full details, phone 874 1797.

HIGHBURY PLACE, N.5.—Two bedroomed basement flat in beautiful Georgian row facing park. Near tube, buses, shops and schools. Fully fitted kitchen, private garden, fitted carpets. 99-yr. lease £17,350.—01-359 2264.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—4th floor bachelor flat with fine views. 2 rooms, k. and b., c.h.w., c.h., lift, porters, garden. Parking. Carpets, curtains and furniture included. 81-yr lease. £13,500 for quick sale and possession.—602 3220/2713

KENSINGTON, 3-5 beds., 2 rec., k. & b. £17,500 for 56 yrs.—Lane Fox & Ptnrs., 499 4785.

## LONDON FLATS

### HURLINGHAM COURT, S.W.6

Modern flat, large sitting room, facing river, easy access to pleasant gardens. 3 bedrooms, 2 *bathrooms, kitchen, gas c.h.,* garage, full porterage. Good tube and bus facilities.

Leasehold 92 years. £33,500

Ring 01-731 0844

### PONT STREET, S.W.1

Fully furnished

1 bedroom flat at garden level. Dishwasher, fridge, etc. 40 year lease. Low outgoings.

£18,750.

Tel.: 589 0884.

### KNIGHTSBRIDGE

OVERLOOKING HARRODS

Top floor flat with lift. 3 rooms, k. & b. Long lease. F. & F. included.

£25,000 o.n.o.

589 3314 after six

### BELSIZE PARK N.W.3

Delightful second-floor flat, large living room, double bedroom, k. and b.; C.H.; garage; long lease.

£14,500

Telephone: 794 7653, eves.

### WIMBLEDON

Unfurnished 3 bedroom quiet large roomed flat for sale. Superb view, long lease (84 yrs.), hall, reception area, *dining room*, study, kitchen, bathroom, 2 wc's. Own central heating. Some furniture and fixtures by arrangement. Garage separate.

Offers over £20,000.

TEL.: 0628 23391

BEAUTIFUL BASSETT RD., Kensington, W.10. Architect designed apartment with super reception, double bedroom, luxury bathroom, large kitchen, breakfast room with double ovens. Westinghouse hob unit, American waste disposer. Gas C.H. Entryphone, etc. Carpeted *throughout. Lease* 99 years. £13,500 o.n.o.—Phone 01-969 2081, eves. or w/ends.

EMERGENCY SALE.—Swiss Cottage elegant flat. 2 *bedrooms with* or without furniture, any offers over £15,500 for immediate cash. 670 3123.

S.W.3.—Spacious 3 bedroom flat. Large reception, well equipped kitchen; access to garden, 98 year lease. £31,250.—352 [illegible]

LONSDALE SQ., N.1.—Beautiful Maisonette, 3 bedrooms, 2 bath*rooms*, 1 recept., fitted kitchen, private garden. Newly decorated. C.H. 99-yr. lease. £25,750.—01-[illegible]

KENSINGTON, W.8. Superb spacious and elegant 2 to 4 bedroom flats available in new conversion *beautifully appointed throughout.* [illegible] J. & P. 01-603 [illegible]

MAYFAIR, NR. HILTON.—Modern studio flat in block. [illegible] year lease. £15,000. 01-499 [illegible]

## LONDON FLATS

### REGENT'S PARK, W.1

Fully equipped and furnished flat in elegant Regency Crescent, ready to move into. 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. C.H. Porterage. £5,750.

4-year lease remaining at £1,200 p.a. Lease renewable. 01-636 9781 or Office, 01-831 6551 (Mrs. Janes).

### NELL GWYN HOUSE CHELSEA

Modern luxury 6th *floor studio* flat. Bathroom, living/bedroom and kitchen with fridge, cooker, etc., c.h., c.h.w., fitted carpets, curtains, wardrobes. 124 year lease. Lift, porterage. £15,500

*Phone (day)* 629 8646 or 589 8816 after 6.

CATHCART ROAD, SW10 —New 3 bed flat in quiet tree lined street, *bright south facing living room,* well equipped k. and b., fitted cupboards, gas c.h., entryphone. £18,750 for 99 year lease. 01-584 8517, C.P.K.

## PROPERTY TO LET

RIVERSIDE COTTAGE 1½ mile Burnham-on-Crouch. — Sleeps 4; newly decorated/furnished; to let up to 6 months; £25 p.w. —Tel. *Maldon* (0621) 782435.

KINGSDOWN—Deal, Kent. Ideal for golfers. House sleeps 8. 50 yards shingle beach. Free May 31-July 12; Aug. 23-Sept 20. Also long winter let.—Phone Burgh Heath 53216

OAST COTTAGE 1½ miles Sevenoaks on small farm. Approx. 35 mins. London. Furnished. Recep., 2/3 beds, kitchen, bath, 2 w.c.s, telephone, garden, garage, £25 p.w. from 1st July. Also stable, grazing if required. 0732 53557 or Box 2734 M, The Times.

## LAND FOR SALE

1 ACRE Building Plot. Best position Wentworth Estate. Offers invited. Phone 628 0127.

WEEKEND LUNG for care worn Londoners. 1 acre woodland site, Surrey hills. Cedar hut, mains water, electricity. Area scenic beauty. Building permission unlikely. £5,000.—Phone Midhurst 3613.

## OFFICES

W.C.2. Offices (3) available now, either separately or together. Furnished. Telex, Telephone 01-836 7836.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Offices to let, 4 rooms, furnishings if required.—584 7554.

## PROPERTY WANTED

WRITER wishes to rent 3 b.r. unfurn. house cottage Tunbridge Wells or environs July 1yr. min. Please write C. Hope, Le Castelet, 83 Var, France.

## PROPERTY ABROAD

### TRACKS OF FARM LAND

Large and small in southeast Missouri, U.S.A.

Contact: Herbert H. Bird, Davis & Bird Inc., Member of American Society of Farm Mgrs. & Rural Appraisers. 314-471-6356

P.O. Box 1004 Sikeston, Mo. 63801.

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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London WC1X 8EZ

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . God . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation."—Acts 17: 24, 26.

## BIRTHS

**AMEY.**—On 31st May, at Queen Charlotte's, to Chrissie (nee Goers) and Ron—a son (Nicholas Richard).

**BADENOCH.**—On May 28th, in Mexico City, to Teresa (nee Harrenchea) and James Badenoch—a son (Alexander James Manuel).

**BECKFORD.**—On June 1st, at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Frances (nee Trotter) and Adrian Beckford—a son, Cerney Wick, Cirencester.

**BROWN.**—On May 28, to Malcolm and Elizabeth—a son (Lewis Cameron).

**DOWN.**—On May 31, to Forelith (nee Palmer) and Ashley Down—a daughter.

**FIELD.**—On May 25, 1975, at Marandellas, Rhodesia, to Joss (nee Singleton) and Simon—a son (Michael Winston).

**GARRONS WILLIAMS.**—On 28th May, at the Gors Nursing Home, Holyhead, to John and Kate—a daughter (Helen Margaret), a sister for Christopher.

**HODDER-WILLIAMS.**—On June 1st, at the Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, to Rhiain (nee Morgan) and Richard—a son (Matthew).

**HOWARD.**—On May 29th, to Joanna (nee Wrightson) and Jonathan—a son, Benjamin Simon.

**HUGHES.**—On June 2nd, to Margaret and Elliott—a son (Elliott).

**JAMES.**—On 30th May, 1975, in Reading, to Clare (nee McMillan) and Christopher James—a third son (Stephen Alexander), brother for Philip and Geoffrey.

**JOHNSON.**—On May 30, at Davenham, to Celia (nee Whitford) and Selby—a son (Adam).

**KEEFER.**—On 30th May in Washington, U.S.A., to Carol (nee Banister) and Ted Keefer—a son (William).

**LAMBERT.**—On May 30 at Westminster, to Prue (nee Cresswell) and Francis Lambert—a son (Toby Matthew Hammond).

**LEEMING.**—On May 31, at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, to Dorothy (nee Wells) and Bruce—a son (David Bruce Brodie).

**McDOUGALL.**—On May 30th, 1975, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Josephine (nee Leverton) and Colin—a daughter (Alice).

**WHITE.**—To Celia (nee Perren), wife of John White, on 31st May, at Eskdale Hospital, Whitby—a son.

**WHITE.**—On May 30th, at Redhill General Hospital, to Jenni and Roger—a daughter.

### ADOPTION

**POCOCK.**—By Tom and Penny Pocock—a daughter (Hannah Lucy, now aged 4½ months), a sister for Laura.

## BIRTHDAY

**ADORABELLA.** Would I could send 3 dozen red roses, each a token of my love on this day.—Your Person from Porlock.

## MARRIAGES

**BERNAYS : URQUHART.**—On Saturday, May 31, at St. Mary's, Olveston, Robert, younger son of the late Robert Bernays and of Mrs. Bernays, of Tockington, near Bristol, to Alison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Urquhart, of Clifton, Bristol.

## MARRIAGES

**ROBERTS : MARTIN.**—On May 31st, at Gravesend, Peter John Roberts, of Dartford, Kent, to Jean Martin, of Gravesend, Kent.

### SILVER WEDDINGS

**PARR : FLETCHER.**—On 3rd June, 1950, at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, Gilbert Parr to Joyce Fletcher. Present address, 1c Hillside, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

**VINEY : PELLY.**—On 3 June 1950, by the Revd Christopher Pepys, at Holy Trinity, Penn, Buckinghamshire, Elliott Viney and Rosemund Pelly.

### RUBY WEDDING

**TEDDER : WILLIAMS.**—On June 3rd, 1935, at St. Peters, Eaton Square, by the Revd. F. G. Ridgway of St. Peters Court, Broadstairs, Henry James Tedder, The Royal Warwickshire Regt, to Hilda Mary Margaret Williams.

## DEATHS

**AINLEY.**—On May 30, at Airedale General Hospital, East Burn, Yorks, Eric Edwin, in his 87th year. Funeral Wed., June 4. Service and cremation Skipton Crematorium, Yorks, at 1.30 p.m. No flowers, please.

**BARRETT.**—On April 30th, 1975, in Charing Cross Hospital, Lt.-Col. Terence E. A. R. Barrett, D.S.O., M.C., R.T.R. (retired), formerly Indian Cavalry, aged 67 years.

**BARTRAM, THOMAS ASHLEY TENOA,** 64 Dawlish Drive, Ruislip Manor. Peacefully on 28th May. Service, 2.00 p.m., St Pauls, Thurlston Road, Ruislip Manor, followed by interment, Northwood Cemetery, Thursday, 5th June. Any flowers, H. Paul Limited, 60 Victoria Road, Ruislip Manor. Ruislip 35612.

**BOND.**—On May 31st, peacefully in Luton and Dunstable Hospital, Ethel Mary, of 21 Kirkdale Road, Harpenden. Most dear wife of Kenneth Hills Bond and dearly beloved mother of Michael (late Sub.-Lt. HMS Barham) and Shirin (Chippy). Cremation service private. Memorial service to be arranged late at the parish church of St. Nicholas, Harpenden.

**BOOTH.**—On 2nd June, 1975, peacefully, in her sleep at Yewtree Cottage, Peppard, Mabel Evelyn, dearly loved mother of Frank, Eve and Kenneth, in her 94th year. Cremation private. Family flowers only.

**CAMPBELL.**—On May 27th in her 90th year, after a burdensome illness following a stroke, Janet Thomson Hood, widow of Sir John Campbell, 7th Baronet of Kilbryde Castle, Dunblane, Perthshire, daughter of James Moffat of Well Hall, Hamilton, and loving mother of Colin and Alistair. Cremation took place on 30th May.

**CARTER.**—On May 31st, in hospital, Bianca, aged 1 year, darling daughter of Geoffrey and Beverley-Ann. Funeral Service at Pinner Cemetery on Wednesday, June 4th, at 11 a.m. Flowers to T. A. Ellement & Son, 21, Bridge St., Pinner, Middx.

**CHURCH.**—On June 1st, 1975, after a sudden illness, Francis John, of Badgers End, Hoe Lane, Abridge, Essex, in his 46th year. Beloved husband of Mary and dearly loved father of Jenny, Pat and Stephen. Funeral service at Buxton Road Reform Church, North Chingford, E.4, on Thursday, June 5th at 11.15 a.m. followed by private cremation. Flowers and all inquiries to W. English and Son Ltd., 190 George Lane, S. Woodford, E.18. 989 8422.

**CLUTTON.**—On Sunday, June 1st, 1975, peacefully in hospital, Anne (nee Weir) aged 38 years, wife of Nigel Clutton and mother of Susan, Katie and Harriet. Funeral service Barham Crematorium, near Canterbury, on Friday, June 6th, at 2.00 p.m. Family flowers only please. Further details from C. W. Lyons, Funeral Directors, Canterbury 63508.

**FLANAGAN.**—On May 30th, 1975, after an illness bravely borne, Ann (Curly), widow of Bud, both beloved by all. Service at Golders Green Crematorium on Friday, June 6th, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers if desired to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 74 Rochester Row, S.W.1, by 9.30 a.m., but her wish would be that any tribute be by way of donation to the Bud Flanagan Leukaemia Fund, c/o H. Howard (Hon Treasurer), 23 Harcourt House, 19 Cavendish Sq., London, W1M 9AB.

**GARSTIN.**—On May 31st, 1975, Lt. Col. William Arthur Garstin, C.B.E., aged 93, late Indian Political Service, of 65 Campden Hill Court, W.8, husband of Mary and father of Rosemary. Funeral private. Please, no letters.

**GUTHRIE.**—On May 31, 1975, Robert Stephen Guthrie, of Manesty, North Road, Hythe, Kent, Major (Ret'd.) Black Watch Regiment. Service at St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, on Friday, June 6th, at 9 a.m., followed by interment at Saltwood. Flowers to 1 Dymchurch Road, Hythe.

**HINKE.**—On May 31st, 1975, peacefully in Bromley Hospital, Grete, much loved sister of Elsa Stopford. Funeral at South London Crematorium, Rowan Rd., S.W.16, on Thursday, June 5th, 1975, at 11.10 a.m. Enquiries to H. Copeland & Son, 01-650 2295.

**HODGE.**—On May 31, suddenly, at home, Hugh Francis, dearly loved husband of Vera and father of Chris and Alan. Funeral private. Memorial service at Stowe Church on June 14, at 3 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations if wished may be sent to C. M. S., 157 Waterloo Rd, London, SE1 8UU.

**HUNTSMAN, JOAN ALICE.**—On May 31st at Couldoran, daughter of Francis Huntsman of West Retford Hall. Funeral Kishorn at 2.30 p.m., Tuesday, June 3rd.

**HYDER.**—On May 31, 1975, at his home, Cranwood, Mason Rd., Seaford, William Sydney, beloved husband of Peggy and father of Richard and Sally, aged 85. Funeral at Eastbourne Crematorium on Thursday, June 5th, at 10 p.m. Family flowers only.

**KEMBALL.**—On May 31st, peacefully after a short illness in Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, Betty Gwendoline (Elizabeth) Kemball, J.P., of 16 The Fairway, Upminster, Essex. Beloved wife of Frank and dear mother of Rosemary and Robert. Funeral service at St. Laurence Parish Church, Upminster, on Thursday, June 5th, at 11.30 a.m., followed by private cremation with relatives and close friends only please. Floral tributes (suitable for distribution) to B. F. Mulley & Son, 254 St. Maries Lane, Upminster.

## DEATHS

**LLOYD.**—On June 1st, 1975, in hospital, Leslie John, aged 68, of 72 Wonford Road, Exeter. Beloved husband of Vera. Funeral service at Exeter Cathedral at 1.45 p.m., on Friday, 6th June, followed by private cremation.

**MANN.**—On 30th May, 1975, at the City Hospital, Edinburgh, Alexander Kay Mann, Palmerston Court, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, beloved husband of May, dear father and grandfather. Funeral private. (No flowers and letters, please.)

**MARSHALL.**—On 1st June, 1975, suddenly at home R. E. P. (Pat), dear husband of Pamela and father of Celia and Jonathan. Funeral private. No flowers, please. A memorial service is being arranged.

**MAW.**—On 31st May, 1975, peacefully, at his home, 21 Alleyn Park, Dulwich, Frederick Graham, aged 75. Dearly beloved husband of Betty, father of Nigel and grandfather of Jane, Mary, James and John. Funeral service Friday, 6th June, 1975, 11 a.m. at the Old College Chapel, Dulwich Village, S.E.21, followed by private cremation at Honor Oak Crematorium. Flowers to A. Yeatman and Sons, Ltd., 284 Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E.27.

**NEEDHAM.**—On 2nd June, 1975, Nellie Florence, widow of J. E. Needham, O.B.E., of Shanghai and Bexhill.

**PARRY-EVANS.**—On June 1, 1975, peacefully, in a Colwyn Bay nursing home, Dr. John Parry-Evans, the beloved husband of Mary and dearly loved father of Glenna and Julia and much loved by his patients. Service at Colwyn Bay Crematorium, on Tuesday, June 3, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers, please. Inquiries to Percy L. Roberts & Son. Telephone: Colwyn Bay 48551.

**PEARSON.**—On Friday, May 30th, Colonel William Ernest Pearson, C.B.E., late Royal Artillery, died suddenly at Salisbury; husband of the late Daphne Pearson, father of Bill Pearson. Simple funeral service at Salisbury Crematorium on Wednesday, June 4th, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers please, but donations if wished to Oxfam.

**PROSSER.**—On May 28, 1975, suddenly but peacefully, Mabel Prosser. Service Putney Vale Crematorium, Monday, June 9, 3 p.m.

**RICHMOND, BEATRICE SARAH,** O.B.E. (nee Philbrick).—On May 24th at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Beloved and brave mother of Joan Platt and sister of Harry Philbrick.

**ROSTOWSKI.**—On May 23rd, 1975, suddenly, in London, Roman, dearly loved husband of Jadwiga and father of Jan. Funeral service at the Brompton Oratory at 2 pm on Friday, 6th June, followed by burial at the Gunnersbury Cemetery, W.5. Flowers may be sent to Ballards Ltd., 308, Old Brompton Rd, S.W.5.

**SCHWAIGER.**—On May 29, 1975, at the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, Charles Imre Leonard, aged 19, of East Grinstead. Sadly missed by Sheila and Leonard. Funeral private.

**STEWART.**—On June 1, 1975, at Guy's Hospital, Ronald James Brinley, of Baymont, St Aubin, Jersey. Beloved husband of Cecily and father of Jean and Ian. Cremation private—flowers may be sent to F. A. Albin and Sons, 257 5637.

**STORRS FOX.**—On June 2nd, Edwin Aubrey, Priest. Dearly loved husband of Cashla (nee Newing) and the late Winifred (nee Goold). Aged 87. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Leicester, at 11.30 a.m., Thursday, June 5th.

**THOMSON.**—On June 1st, 1975, in Monaco, Mrs. Adriana Theodora, within 2 days of her 100th birthday. Widow of Arthur Thomson, of Maclaine Watson of Java and London. Funeral service St. Paul's Church, Monte Carlo, on Wednesday, June 4th, at 3 p.m.

**TUKE.**—On May 28th, 1975, Geraldine O'Neill, J.P., aged 81 years, widow of William Henry Tuke, of Budleigh Salterton and last surviving child of Michael Longridge, C.B.E., formerly of The Close, Exeter. Private cremation took place at Exeter yesterday, June 2nd.

**WOODS.**—On 30 May, 1975, Augusta Freda Woods, daughter of the late Rev W. F. and Mrs Woods, granddaughter of the late A. F. Hawker, of Englehurst, and great granddaughter of the late General Sir Samuel Hawker, G.C.H. Funeral Service at All Saints Church, Binfield, Berkshire, on Friday, June 6, at 11 a.m.

### FUNERAL

**BOYD, MARY ELIZABETH FENWICK,** of Coombe Hatch, Chiddingfold. Burial service will be held at Chiddingfold Church, on Friday, June 6th, at 2.30 p.m. Cut flowers or donations to Christian Aid, c/o Chiddingfold Rectory.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES

**BIRKHEAD.**—A thanksgiving service for the life and work of John Birkhead will be held at Radley College Chapel, at 12 noon, on Sunday, 15th June.

**CARRINGTON, WILLIAM SPEIGHT.** A service of remembrance and thanksgiving for Sir William Carrington will be held at St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, EC1, on Thursday, 17th June, 1975, at noon.

**COLLIEU.**—A Memorial Service for the late Eric George Collieu, B.Litt., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, 1935-1975, will be held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Saturday, 21st June 1975, at 2.15 p.m.

**GORT.**—A Memorial Service for the Seventh Viscount Gort will be held at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Medomsley (near Consett), County Durham, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, June 3rd.

**JAMES.**—A Service of Thanksgiving and Commendation for the late Kenneth Wallwyn, Captain, R.N. Rtd., O.B.E., will take place at Worcester Cathedral on Wed., June 4, at 2 p.m.

**PARSHALL.**—A memorial service for the Honourable Mrs Ursula Mary Parshall will be held at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, June 17th, at the Parish Church, Tylers Green, Penn, Bucks.

**ROTHES.**—A memorial service for the 20th Earl of Rothes will be held at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow on Thursday, June 19th, at 12 noon.

## IN MEMORIAM

**CLARK.**—In dear memory sixty years after, of H. R. E. Clark (Jack) only son of W. H. D. and T. G. Clark of Hadley Wood. He died aged 23 on June 3rd 1915 of wounds received at the battle of Seddulbahr and is at Chacques.
*Here dead lie because we did not choose*
*To live and shame the land from which we sprang*
*Life to be sure is nothing much to loose*
*But young men think it is, and we were young.*

**GAUGHAN.**—Michael Gaughan, Parkhurst Prison, 3rd June 1974. Prisoners Aid Committee.—Maurice Moore.

**KING, IAN.**—June 3rd, 1974, remembered with love and pride today and every day. Maisie, William and Sarah.

**RANSOME, ARTHUR.**—Admired story-teller: clear-eyed recorder of the natural scene.

**ROBERTSON, SIR DAVID.**—In loving memory of a devoted father and grandfather, 3rd June, 1970. M. & K.

**ROSE, L.M.**—Happy memories of our dear friend, who died on 3rd June, 1969.—P.W.

## FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day and Night Service
Private Chapels
49 Edgware Road, W.2
01-723 3277
49 Marloes Road, W.8
01-937 0757

**PUGH & CARR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.** floristry for all occasions, 118 Knightsbridge, 584 8256. 26 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7, 584 7181.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL.** RPO's Beethoven Festival July 11-25. Menuhin, Dorati, Anda. Subscription tickets (7 concerts for the price of 6). Available until June 7, only at £4.50, £6.00, £9.00, £12.00, £18.00. From Hall (589 8212) or details from RPO (629 4078).

**ROY MILES GALLERY,** 6 Duke St., St. James, London, S.W.1. 01-930 8665. Exhibition of Flemish Paintings. June 10th-July 10th.

**COIN AND STAMP FAIR,** Old Town Hall, Kings Road, Chelsea, 7th June, 10-5 (15p). Buy and sell with dealers. Collections and oddments valued and purchased.—N.N.N.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### IS IT POSSIBLE TO PREDICT THE FUTURE?

B.B.C. Open University are recording a TV discussion on World Models at the Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle Street, London, W.1. On Thursday, 5th June, at 6 p.m. Tickets from David Nelson, B.B.C., Alexandra Palace, N.22 (Tel. 883 6420), or at the door on the day. Doors open 5.30 p.m.

### LONDON UNIVERSITY HALL OF RESIDENCE

Facilities available this summer for group reservations and residential conferences in large hall of residence. Groups up to 350 or 400 can be accommodated for parts of July, most of August and the middle weeks of September. Pleasantly located, attractive facilities, parking space, easy transport to central London. Favourable terms negotiable according to numbers and length of stay.

Inquiries to: Vacation Letting Secretary (T), King's College Hall, Champion Hill, London SE5 8EN.

### CANCER RESEARCH

is vital. Cancer research is costly. Please send a donation now to the

Imperial Cancer Research Fund
Dept. 160B, P.O. Box 123
Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3PX

It will be wisely used for the fight against cancer.

**WATCH OUT!** Blind persons don't need to when they have a guide dog. You could help to train one by sending a donation to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, 113 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W5 5TQ, and, how about a line in your will?

**FESTIVAL EXCHANGE** Edinburgh—Historic house, Blacket Place. Large living room, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, etc. Attractive garden. During Festival for house/cottage remote West Highlands or Islands. 031-667 5791.

**TV COMPANY** wishes to meet Judge with a sense of humour. Box 2519 M, The Times.

**EDUCATION** Problems? See Talbot Rice under Services.

**"CREEKET** is my life"—a new book by Dave Lightcott.

**CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX** leads to "squeaking pips"—see Services.

**SOMERSET/DORSET BORDERS.** Unfurnished 5 bed house.—See Rentals.

**SUPER NEW MARK COX** tennis club.—See Sport and Recreation.

**SUMMER CRASH COURSES.** French, German, etc.—See Services.

**CONTACT NEEDS** volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.

**SEARCY'S ANNOUNCE** mistake "Bride's" May issue. Catering prices HALF those quoted. 584 3344.

**SAVE SEE's** on office equipment. Slough & Son. Sales & Wants.

**ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL.** Booking now. See Concerts.

**HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING.** See Home Services.

**CHILDREN'S CLOTHES SHOP** Devon market town.—See Businesses for Sale.

**GLYNDEBOURNE.** 10 tickets available for Cosi on August 5th, would like to exchange for similar tickets on any date before July 25th. Please ring Marlow 71141.

**FRENCH "O" and "A"** summer course, girls only See Services.

**WEEKEND LUNG** for care worn Londoners.—See Land for Sale.

**DIAMOND TEACH-IN** A basic instruction course in grading and evaluating polished diamonds. See Services.

**MOUNTING AND FRAMING?** See Home Services Column.

**STOP THIEF.**—See Berkeley Square Garages—Motor Columns.

**THE ROYAL COLLEGE** of Surgeons of England continues to play a leading role in surgical advances and in developing surgical skills and wishes to thank the many anonymous friends who have made it possible to continue this vital but costly work. Gifts, covenants and legacies for the College's general Charitable purposes may be sent to: Appeal Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN.

**ITALIAN GIRL** (17) would like to spend June 30th-August 10th with an English speaking family and attend English classes. Paying guest or exchange holiday in Milan for boy or girl.—Tel.: 01-437 9261, extn. 284 (office hours) or 01-351 3602 (eves.).

**HELP CONQUER CANCER** with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all forms of cancer, including leukaemia, in the U.K. Details from Dept. TXL, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost London, SW1Y 5YT.

**CARPETS** ex-Exhibition—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

**BEAUTIFUL** country house. Persons/couple wanted to share. Extensive ground with paddock, stables. West Country. £15,000 for share of freehold. Write M. Ruggins, 58 Castlenau, S.W.13, or tel. 748 3625.

**NORTH YORKSHIRE** is teachers' blue-eyed county, understandably.

**ANOREXIA NERVOSA.**—Compulsive fasting, stuffing. 748 4587.

**CENTRAL LONDON**—holiday flat. Sleeps 3.—See Rentals.

**GERMAN NATIONAL NEEDED** translate ski guide. 235 8205.

**MARBELLA, SPAIN.**—Lady required to prepare simple meals at exclusive beach villa. — See Domestic Situations.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

SALISBURY FESTIVAL
5-19 JULY
Box Office now open
Full programme available from Box Office, The Caravan, Guildhall Square, Salisbury. Telephone: Salisbury 25173

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Can you provide the country and the position?

If so we can provide the media to fill that overseas position "The Times" is running

### FOCUS ON OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

on 12th June, 1975, aimed at the ever increasing market of quality applicants, who are interested in working abroad. If you have a vacancy that you need to fill then ring:

The Times Appointments Team

01-278 9161.

Manchester 061-834 1234.

### WELL SPOKEN YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED

An advertising agency is looking for confident young girls and boys with good speaking voices, between 4½ and 6 years of age, to appear in a series of T.V. commercials, to be shot in June or July.

If you live in easy reach of London and think your child would enjoy being screen tested and if successful, spending 2 days in a film studio:

Please ring Gill Turner at:

01-387 7957

**DO YOU LIVE IN LONDON.** Are you relocating to London? Are you finding a new job in London? If yes, the chances are you'll want to commute. Make sure you find the property of your choice by looking at The Times Commuter Homes Feature on Friday, June 13th. Or if you have a house to sell within commuting distance, phone 01-278 9231 now.

**MOVING? BUYING A HOME** for the first time? Whichever you're doing—have you considered buying a new home? If you have, don't miss The Times New Homes Property Feature on Friday, July 18th—covering all properties throughout the U.K. for all price ranges (you'll be sure to find something).

**THE FARMERS' CLUB,** London, is looking for a club secretary.—See £4,000 plus Appts.

## SPORT AND RECREATION

### MARK COX TENNIS CLUB

Founder memberships invited for new tennis club opening this summer at luxurious Silvermere Leisure Centre, Cobham, Surrey. Facilities include squash, saunas, swimming pool, bars, restaurants, beauty salon, pro-shops, etc. Phone 01-878 1119 or 01-940 4385.

### NEW LAKESIDE SQUASH CLUB

Squash Club—founder memberships invited for new lakeside club opening this summer at luxurious Silvermere Leisure Centre, Cobham, Surrey. Facilities include tennis, swimming, saunas, bars, restaurants, beauty salon, pro-shops, etc. Phone 01-878 1119 or 01-940 4385.

**FISHING WANTED.**—Hants/Wilts chalk stream with 3-4 bedroom cottage: Essex/Herts lake, moat or river with period farmhouse and minimum 30 acres. Both for Retained Clients of Pereds, 83 Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Tel: 01-730 7171.

**HATHA YOGA** is the yoga of the physical self . . . simple breathing and relaxation exercises that help ease away life's tensions and revitalise your body. Weekday and weekend classes. Phone The Yoga Studio, 01-935 6549.

## YACHTS AND BOATS

### 62FT NARROWBOAT

¼in. steel hull. New 1973/74. Luxuriously fitted. FULLY RESIDENTIAL Mercedes engine. Offers around £11,000. Private sale. NO V.A.T.

Details on request Box 2587 M, The Times.

**FREE HOLIDAY.** West Ireland. Aug./Sept. Undergraduate(s) or other young men in 20s to crew in coastal sailing Galway Hooker. Any period. 3 weeks/2 months. 01-352 8053.

## CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

### HADLEY'S OF LONDON

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Open 9 p.m. till the early hours Mon.-Sat. inclusive.
Cover charge £3.00.
Inquiries for PRIVATE STAG parties welcomed.
Tel. 734 1071 (day time).
4 Duke of York St., London, S.W.1. Tel. 930 1648. Saturday night is Gala night.

**SHALL WE GO INTO EUROPE** or go to the Bristol Suite (Gentleman's Club). No contest come to 14 Bruton Place, Mayfair (off Berkeley Sq.), London, W.1. Tel. 01-499 1938 for reservations. P.S. Our only entrance is beneath the Red Canopy.

## RESTAURANTS

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**SEDBURGH,** Cumbria Dales.—New holiday house available till July 5th and Sept.—Hoddesdon 63384, eves.

**A FEW PAYING GUESTS** taken in private country house, near Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, from September 21st to October 30th, 1975. Telephone Pitlochry 3944 after 6 p.m.

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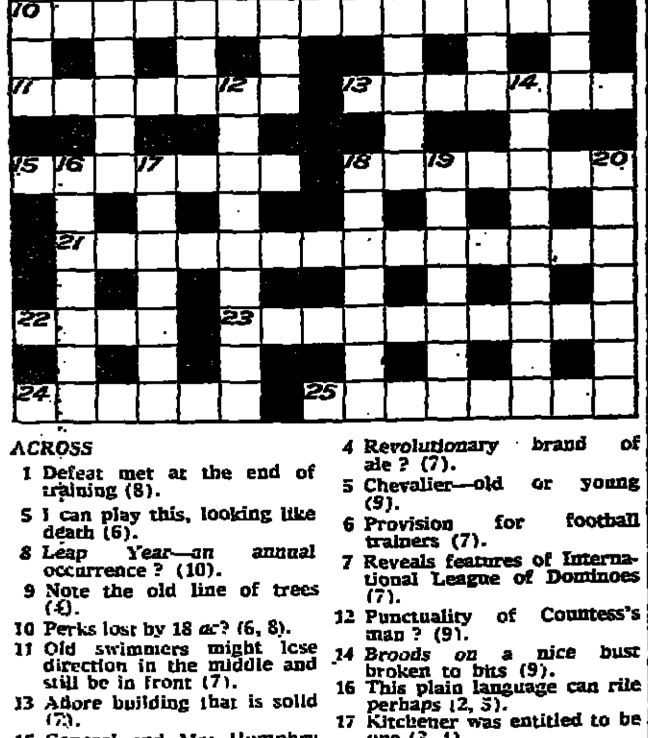
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Continued on page 23

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,010



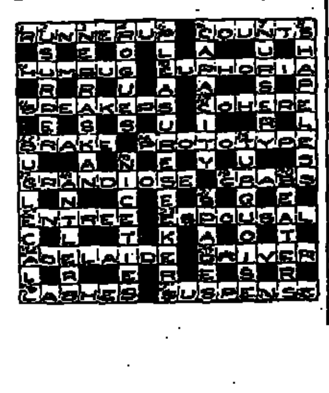
**ACROSS**

1 Defeat met at the end of training (8).
5 I can play this, looking like death (6).
8 Leap Year—an annual occurrence? (10).
9 Note the old line of trees (4).
10 Perks lost by 18 ac? (6, 8).
11 Old swimmers might lose direction in the middle and still be in front (7).
13 Adore building that is solid (7).
15 General and Mrs Humphry sheltered on the islands (7).
18 Shipping company share severe shortage at the top (4, 3).
21 Figure to which Papal Elector is less sensitive (8, 6).
22 One in the past who made trouble on Cyprus (4).
23 Skins from overturned ox-cart? I see (10).
24 The young wives he meets in the Lewis group (6).
25 Slanders, like "Non-U Gorgon-killer" (8).

**DOWN**

1 Our betters indulge in such thinking, no doubt (7).
2 Renovated tube train in top form (9).
3 Went back on his word concerning requirement about a thousand dollars (7).
4 Revolutionary brand of ale? (7).
5 Chevalier—old or young (9).
6 Provision for football trainers (7).
7 Reveals features of International League of Dominoes (7).
12 Punctuality of Countess's man? (9).
14 Broods on a nice bust broken to bits (9).
16 This plain language can rile perhaps (2, 5).
17 Kitchener was entitled to be one (3, 4).
18 It's unfeeling to ring us up about nothing (7).
19 Slough's one of them left by a former inhabitant (7).
20 Forces one's way through American streets (7).

**Solution of Puzzle No 14,009**



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Telephone or write to Mrs. Berry, Autobar House, 41/42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Tel.: No. 01-560 0151.

### SECOND RESIDENT

Girl Helper

for disabled young man. Nursing experience unnecessary. *Excellent salary and conditions.* Ring Tony. Ewhurst (Surrey) 510 reverse charge.

### BARBARA BONE

needs an experienced

**NANNIE/MOTHER'S HELP**

for our five children, aged 9 months to 7 years. Own room, T.V., reasonable access to Mini, etc. in W14 garden square. We recognize there's extra responsibility here, so you'll probably earn more than your present salary.

Ring 01-602 2483

**BUTLER** (married, no children) for Government Minister, Middle East. Previous experience essential. £50 p.w. clear all found. Tel. V.I.P. Bureau 437 8587.

**AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY** offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

***AU PAIR FOR LAUSANNE,*** Switzerland, for 1st July—1 child.—Please write to Mme. R. Rochat, Chemin des Bossons 55, 1018 Lausanne, Switzerland.

**CARNABY BUREAU.**—Au pair posts London, U.K., France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain. 36 Marshall St., London, W.1. 734 2849.

**COOK/HOUSEMAN** required, chance to live in London. New York. Drivers' licence.—Tel. 01-235 3650.

**CORDON BLEU** or equivalent cook wanted. Farm Estate, County Cork, for the month August. Live in own room. £30 p.w. Clarke, Stoney Cross, Lyndhurst, Hants. Cadnam 3223.

**DAILY** nanny required, Blackheath; 10mth-old baby.—Phone 01-318 0119.

**ELDERLY LADY** requires congenial lady aged 50-60 who will live in *her house* in Highgate. Very little housework, housekeeper kept. Own bedroom, sitting room and T.V.—Box 2530 M, The Times. Road, W.8 937 2333/6299.

**EXPERIENCED LADY'S MAID,** Dressmaker or Nurse accustomed to travelling required for Mount Congreve. Summers on the Continent, winters in Florida. Good personal references essential.—Please reply to Miss Page, 22 Carlisle Place, London SW1P 1JA. Tel. 01-828 1254.

**HOLIDAY JOB.**—Scotland shooting Lodge. See Women's Appts. Gen.

**IMMEDIATE HELP NEEDED** until mid-July.—Domestic work at school boarding houses, Uppingham, Leicestershire.—Phone Morcott 842, reverse charge.

**ITALIAN WRITER,** 2 sweet boys, 3, 5. American wife; home in Tuscan countryside near sea, seeks *intelligent au-pair to share life and hard times.* Write to: 1. Marzoli, Scansano (Grosseto), Italy.

**MARBELLA, SPAIN.** Lady required from 20th July to 2nd August to prepare lunches and simple suppers for two children and three adults at exclusive beach villa. Some baby sitting. All expenses paid. Please phone 01-499 9805 (day) or 01-235 3365 (evenings).

### MOTHER'S HELP

required. Permanent or temporary for Edward 7 and Jeremy 3. Own bedroom, bathroom and TV in lovely home, East Horsley, Surrey on lakeside garden. Guildford 5 miles away and London 25 miles. Car driver and previous experience with children essential. Other staff kept. *Top wage according to age and experience.* Summer holidays honoured. Regret no room for dependants. Phone East Horsley

**2144 or 3224**

(reversing charges)

**MARRIED COUPLE** (cook housekeeper *and house parlourman*) aged over 50, and used to good private service, required for quiet country home in South Midlands. Household two adults only. Excellent furnished staff accommodation. Use of car. Salary negotiable. Details supplied by letter to applicants meeting above requirements. Full particulars, please, to Box TT344, c/o Hanway House, 5 Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4BJ.

**NANNY/Mother's Help** urgently required for 3 little girls now in London but moving to lovely country house shortly. User salary paid to intelligent lover of young children. Phone 229 8463.

**NANNIES,** temporary and permanent: jobs everywhere. Nannies (Kensington), 27, Stratford

**PROFESSIONAL DESIGNERS** with 3 school-age children require reliable friendly person (driver). Nanny/Mother's Help in lovely house near river in Twickenham, lots of time off for study and sightseeing.—Phone day, 437 4561, eve 892 6465.

**SUSSEX.** Working-housekeeper. 1 lady. Good wages, salary. British Agency (1910), London Rd., Horsham. Tel. 5571.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS.** — Nanny/Housekeeper wanted. Sept. onwards to take full charge 3 school children, 3 small dogs and house while professional parents at work. Daily cleaner kept. Weekends free. Box 2448 M, The Times.

**YOUNG FAMILY** in Greenwich need intelligent responsible girl to help mother with 3 children (6, 3, 1 yrs.) and travel with family to the U.S. and Scotland. Applicants should have relevant experience and be prepared to stay for more than a year.—Write giving background and experience to Mrs. J. Lee, 34, Crooms Hill, London, S.E.10.

### REQUIRED

**AU PAIRS** for summer holidays. Tel. Craig Agency, 940 6927, (10-1).

**AU PAIRS,** Nannies, and Houseboys, available now. Evington Agy., 4 Market Place, Leicester. Tel.: 536261.

**FROM PHILIPPINES**—Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced, recommended couples, maids, housemen. 2 year contract. 041 887 7000. New World Agency.

**FROM PHILIPPINES**—Experienced domestic staff, speedily arranged.—Topair Agency. 01-839 2755.

**GARDENER,** 50's. Life experienced. 25 years present place. Married, driver.—British Agency, Horsham. Tel. 5571.

**PHILLIPINE** domestics available. No fares to pay.—Care Agy., 01-205 2051.

**SPANISH HOUSEMEN,** au pairs, seek posts immediately, town or country.—N.W. Agy., 01-580 3974.

**UNIV. TOWN,** N. Germany. Au pair reqd. by univ. family, girl 2, boy 8. Come August 1 yr. Striker, Keplerstr. 10, Goettingen

## MOTOR CARS

### IT'S A STEAL

Our Managing Director's Daimler Sovereign in Regency red with quality stereo equip.

Can you believe we are asking only £4,995?

BERKELEY SQ. GARAGES LTD. 59/61 Albert Embankment London, S.E.1 01-735 5321

### UNUSED NEW XJ12

All extras. Collection ex factory during June. Present cost over £6,000. First offer around £5,800.

RING: OFFICE: 01-253 9911, ext. 357

EVENINGS: 01-352 1642

### JAGUAR XJ6 4.2 AUTOMATIC

Chocolate, tan interior, 1 owner, September, 73. 20,000 miles immaculate condition. Stereo tape deck, electric windows, tinted glass, other extras.

£2,600

BEACONSFIELD 3841.

**CORTINA** 1600, F Reg. Year's MoT from May 31st, 75. New engine/gear box. White Red—Black interior. Good condition and a bargain at £250.—Phone 01-579 7006, after 6.30 p.m.

**COLLECTORS' ITEM:** Daimler limousine, approx. 1954, Hooper body: needs loving care. Reasonable offer accepted.—Ring Swansea 43431 after 6.0.

**VOLVO.**—We buy and sell new and used Volvos. Most new models available. Early delivery. Ring Tamplins of Twickenham on 01-891 0211. Alex Janes.

**FERRARI DINO** 246 GT, Jan. 74. Red/black, 12,000 miles only. £4,995.—Duncan Hamilton & Co. Tel: Bagshot 71010.

**LEX FOR JAGUARS.** 01-902 8787. Lex for Daimlers. 01-902 8787. Lex for Triumphs. 01-902 8787. Lex for Rovers. 01-902 8787.

**NEW CITROEN.** Immediate delivery. GS Saloons and Estates, choice of colours. Normans, 01-622 0042.

**BMW** retail sales. *For the best* delivery and prices.—R. Edwards, 01-568 9155.

**SAVE MONEY.** Special offer on all new Citroen GS models. Phone: Continental Car Centre, 01-959 8821/5.

**MERCEDES-BENZ.** If you are considering any new model or wish to purchase or sell your low-mileage car, try Chris Streeley at Goodliffe Garage (Croydon) Ltd., 01-681 3881.

**CAVENDISH MOTORS** offer fine selection of all Rovers and Land Rovers, new and used. Phone Mrs Simmons, 01-459 0046.

**1975 MORGAN** 4/4 4 seater, 3,000 miles. As new. Many extras. £2,850—Phone Hamilton Autos. 01-389 8226.

**FIAT 130 AUTOMATIC.** August 73. Superb condition. Air conditioning. Tinted windows. Silver grey. 15,000 miles, only. One owner. Chauffeur driven from new. £1,500 o.n.o., 01-703 5809 (office hours) or Reigate 40915 (evenings).

### WANTED

**M.O.T. FAILURES**—Old cars wanted for cash: 1100s and Minis a speciality. *Telephone King Motors* Ltd., 01-888 6564.

**MG-TF,** wanted for restoration by private enthusiast.—Phone Leiston 850 858 Eves W. Ends.

**WANTED.** Rover 3.5 L. 1973. L or M registration. 1 owner, low *mileage, good condition: no dealers.*—01-580 5123.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**FRENCH BOY** seeks a post as a reception-clerk in a hotel for July-August. Write to, Mr Chay, Avenue Salengro 13150, Tarascon, France.

**ATTRACTIVE FEMALE** Executive P.A. with B.A., knowledge advertising/P.R., business world and Middle East, seeks demanding job. Free to travel. Box 2684 M, The Times.

**GRADUATE B.A.** (Lon.), L-es-L (Sorbonne), M.I.L., 6yrs. teaching, 3 in France, seeks commercial/live post overseas or home-foreign export co., tourism, language work or education. Good refs. Box 2715 M, The Times.

**STUDENT** to help with young children, pocket money. English family holidaying France or anywhere Continent. Broadway (Worcs) 2466.

**SCANDINAVIAN** translator available, work at home. Mrs. Rahman, 01-851 6262.

### ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

**73 SERIES,** *low mileage, pristine condition,* £9,950. Owner emigrating.—Mrs. Lewis, Ingatestone (Essex) 3040.

**ROLLS AND BENTLEY** auction.—Alexandra Palace, June 4. About 40 entries from 1923 Silver Ghost to 1966 Cloud III d.h.c. (also 4 W.O. Bentleys, continental d.h.c., etc.). Details 01-834 9225. V.T.E.C.

### MOTOR CARS

**VINTAGE AND CLASSIC CAR** auction. Alexandra Palace, June 4. About 100 entries including much exotica. Prices £800 to £18,000. Details 01-834 9225. V.T.E.C.

**EUROCARS (LONDON) LTD.** offer 1974 GS Club Saloon: 5,000 miles: £1,475. Eurocars (London) Ltd. 01-262 2728/9.

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THE TIMES

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**HOUSE CLEANING,** lawns, hedges, own equipment and car. Experienced driver, excellent refs. £1.50 per hr. 10 miles radius of Staines 59360.

### FLAT SHARING

**AROUND TOWN** Flatsharers. Central Areas. 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. 229 7924.

**BEAUTIFUL** designers house. Own room, use of facilities and garden. £14 p.w. inclusive, for the right man.—567 1585.

**W.1.** 2 girls share double, £12 p.w. each. Bright flat. 486 6137.

**SHARE-A-FLAT** Queens Mans. Leicester Sq. No advance fee. 734 5536.

**W.8.**—4th girl share room. Super flat. £34.34 p.c.m.—Phone 229 7461 (after 6.00).

**4TH GIRL SHARE** large room, luxury Kensington flat. £50 p.c.m.—373 0691 eves.

**S. KEN.**—4th girl, £8.75 p.w. Large flat.—Tel. Shirley, 4'5 5871 day. 373 1087 eves.

**BLACKHEATH.**—Prof. male. £15 p.w.—852 2521.

**3RD PERSON,** S.W.11. Own room, £30 p.c.m.—228 9749 evenings.

**S.W.1.**—Man for maisonette, £10 p.w. Own room.—730 2801 eves.

**HAMMERSMITH.** Attractive modernised studio, £17 incl. for professional man. Home, 602 2561; work, 839 2356.

**FLATSHARE,** 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

**W.8.** C.H. serviced room for male; all amenities: £12.50 inc. 937 7651 or 937 2808.

**ISLINGTON.** Close City, male, own room Georgian house, 2 others. £13 p.w. 226 9235, eve.

**N.W.6.** 2nd prof. girl, own room £35 p.c.m. 328 3633, eves.

**4TH GIRL,** share room, S.W.7, £11 p.w. inc. 584 0828 after 6.0.

**SOUTH KEN.** 3rd person, own room in luxury mews house. £18 p.w. *589 0424 after 6 p.m.*

**S.W.5.** Luxury maisonette with garden. Girl 25+ to share large room with balcony £39 p.c.m. 373 1265 after 5.30 p.m.

**HOLLAND P.**—Own large room, quiet flat professional person preferred £55 p.c.m. incl. 229 5664.

**5TH MAN,** mid-20's, share room, W.2, flat £26 p.m. Phone 262 7135, after 6.

**BEDSITTER W.8.**—Large, use kitchen-diner, bath. £12.50 p.w. inc. all except room heating. mature woman. 937 6474.

**KENSINGTON.**—2 for large room in flat, 3 weeks, £45 inc. 01-602 0078.

**S.W.6.**—Own room in shared flat. £36 p.c.m. 736 0778.

**KEW.** 1 person for c.h. house near Kew Gdns. Station. £60 p.c.m.—940 7322 after 5 p.m.

**KENSINGTON.**—Girl, 20s, share room. £8 p.w.—603 4528.

**W.1.**—3 rooms, share k. and b. Suit 1. £16 p.w.—935 3450.

**W.8.** Man to share room, large flat. £35 p.c.m. 373 6963 after 6.

**W2.** 2nd girl, own room in large flat £12.50 p.w. 262 3783 (eves.).

**FLATSHARE,** 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

**CHELSEA,** S.W.3.—Share flat, own room, all inclusive, £17 p.w. Tel. 352 3799, after 6 p.m.

**PUTNEY.** 4th girl, mid 20's, share large double in C.H. flat, use of garden. £8.25.—789 0012 (eves).

**OWN ROOM** in pleasant W.10 flat. £40 p.c.m.—969 8510.

**PUTNEY.** 1 girl to share room. Garden flat. £32.50 p.cm. Tel. eves. 788 2990, Ref. A.G.J.

**GIRL,** own room, luxury S.W.3 flat: £15 p.w.—589 7779.

**W.1.**—Girl, 30 plus, own room. £15 incl.—262 0913 (eves.).

**MALE,** share luxury W.1. flat, £11 p.w.—580 9735 (eve.).

**LANCASTER GATE.**—2nd: share luxury flat, own double room. £18 p.w.—402 8801 after 7 p.m.

**HOLLAND PARK.** 3rd girl own room, £12 p.w. ATF. 229 7924.

**MAIDA VALE.** Own room to professional man, 30's. £12.50 p.w. 286 3726 after 7 p.m.

**2nd MALE,** 24+ (tidy). Single *room, Belgravia. £30 p.c.m.* excl. 235 6720 after 11.30 a.m.

**WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION** of short let/flats/sharing. All prices. Ring now Executive Flatsharers 235 6188/9.

**BELGRAVIA.** 4th girl, 27+, share room in garden maisonette. £36 p.c.m.—730 4837.

**CHISWICK, NR. RIVER.** Room in charming conversion. C.H. Share luxury bath, kitchen with 1. £35 p.c.m. incl.—995 2219 *eves.*

**5TH GIRL** to share luxury 4 bed-roomed house in Putney. 487 5814 (day), 789 6971 (evgs.).

**N. ISLINGTON.**—Bed-sitting room, lady. £7.75 p.w. 272 3912.

**SW1.**—Girl share room £7.50 p.w. Phone 493 8455 ext 12 or 821 1838 (eves).

**QUEENSGATE.**—4th girl share room £39 pcm. 935 0463 (day), 589 7738 (evgs).

**FINCHLEY.**—3rd person share luxury garden flat. Own room £50 pcm. 349 1973 after 5.30 pm.

### RENTALS

**RUTLAND MEWS,** S.W.1.—Charming house, 2 bed, 1 recp. k & b, now 3-6 mths. £65 p.w. —At Home in London. 581 2216.

**CHELSEA.**—Short let service apartments, 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms. from £70 p.w. 335 Kings Rd., S.W.3.—Tel. 352 3682.

**BELGRAVIA MEWS.**—House exceptionally well furn. & quiet. 3 beds, 2 recept., study: well fitted kit, 2 baths, long/short term.—Century. 21589-1175. 2216.

**KENSINGTON & CHELSEA.**—Many first class properties available now, all sizes. Long or short term tenancies. Quintess. 884 9175.

**WESTMINSTER.** 6th June for 12 weeks. Really comfortable 3 bed flat with gem of a maid. £60. Jonathan David & Co. 434 1874.

**FLAT/COTTAGE TO RENT** required by widow, pref. unfurnished. Interested in care of antiques, objet d'art, flower arrangements. Box 2568 M, The Times.

## RENTALS

### MAYFAIR

MAGNIFICENT HOUSE TO LET. Acces to private gardens. Well furn. 3 recept., 7 beds., 4 baths, etc.

FLAT OVERLOOKING PARK. Lux. furn. 2nd. recept. 1 bed., k. & b. £80 p.w.

HINTON & CO., 01-493 3891.

### NEEDED URGENTLY

Approximately 50 acres of land this summer for an open air Music Concert—should be grass or parkland. Scenic area preferred. We are willing to pay a considerable sum for the right location.

Contact Edward Jones, 01-408 2102.

### DULWICH

4 bedroom, fully furnished C.H. Town House with garage in quiet area. Close to shops, schools and transport, 12 minutes to City and West End. Available from 9th June for at least 1 year to family only. Rental £346 p.m. inclusive

Telephone after midday

01-670 2819

**BENTINCK ST. W.1.** Exceptional *fully furnished* newly redecorated s.c. first floor flat, one double bed, large, sunny lounge, k. & b., c.h. Colour T.V. Cleaner Available 9 June to end Aug. £65 p.w. inc. References essential 01-935 6870.

**HOLLAND PARK.** Furnished, 2 doubles, guest one single bedroom, 3 *receptions,* good k. & b., toilet. No garden, c.h., recently renovated. Family preferred. £50-£70 p.w. negotiable. Viewing Thursday only.—Ring 387 0909, ext. 124.

**AROUND TOWN FLATS,** 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. Central London's short let specialists, 2 wks. min. £35 (bachelor studio), £200 (3 bed. 2 recep. house). 229 0033.

**ST. PETER'S SQUARE, W.6.** Furnished 6-room house plus garden. Banker posted abroad seeks family to rent his comfortable Regency home. 18 mths. minimum let. £54 p.w.—01-584 6517.

**SHORT STAY SPECIALISTS.** We have one of the largest selections of flats/houses in Central London. Please call us. This also applies to Landlords.—Century 21 Estates, 589 1175, 2216.

**UNFURNISHED EATON PLACE** excellent maisonette, with 3 bed., double recep., k. & 2 b. £106 p.w. inc. No premium required. —K.G. 352 0113.

**GROSVENOR SQ.** Lux. furn. flat, 2 bedrooms, fine recept., sun roof, k. & b. Lift. c.h. Caretaker.—Hinton & Co., 493 3891.

**PLAZA ESTATES** *offer excellent* flats, houses, service apartments and holiday homes in the best areas. Call us now.—584 4372.

**NR. SLOANE SQ.** Enchanting period house, antique furniture, C.H. Large modern kitchen, 3 beds. £80 p.w. Ring 584 5316.

**LUXURY MAISONETTE,** unfurn., Regent's Pk. 2 receps. 4 beds, 2 baths, 3 wc's. Lease 3 yrs £90 p.w. Tel. 935 5062, 3-5 p.m.

**FERRIER & DAVIES.**—One of London's least pompous agents. Furnished flats and houses.—5 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. 584 3232.

**SOMERSET** Dorset Borders. MS 10 miles. Fast trains London 12½ hrs. Unfurnished 5-bed., 3 recep. Period House, on secluded country estate. C.H. £50 p.w.—(046 030) 469.

**WANTED: LONDON.**—Quiet, self-contained, fully furnished accommodation approx. June 7 to Aug. 14.—Professor and Mrs. Pearcy, 13 Hillcrest Road, Parkstone, Dorset. BH12 2LA.

**FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS** wide choice, central/outer London and country. Harrods Estate Offices, 1 Hans Road, S.W.3. 01-589 1490.

**CHELSEA CLOISTERS,** Sloane Ave., London, S.W.3, for luxurious, fully furnished serviced flats from £30-£100 per week. Minimum let 22 days. For full details tel. 01-589 5100.

**GARAGE TO LET,** S.W.5, take Rolls. £15 p.c.m. inc.—546 5699.

**HAMPSTEAD** 2nd floor flat with large bed-sitting room, sep. dining/study, k & b, inc c.h., chw. £30 pw.—Willett, 01-730 3435.

**OVERLOOKING HOLLAND PARK.** Comfortable quiet furnished flat, single bed., recept., k. and b. Suit company executive. £26 p.w. Tel. 727 4680, W.8.

**PUTNEY,** *modern well furn.* flat, 2/3 bed., 1/2 recep., k. & b., lift, c.h., long let, no sharing. £55 p.w. 789 7610.

**W.14.** Furnished flat, 2 bedrooms, lounge, kitchen and bathroom, 2 business people, 1 year lease.—602 1127 after 6 p.m.

**WIMBLEDON.** Newly furnished s/c 1 bed apt. Fully carpeted, TV. Only £22 p.w. incl. Street, 643 8181.

**EDWARDES SQ., W.8.**—*Furn. maisonette;* 2 beds, lounge, k. & b., c.h.; £40 p.w.—602 6431 eves.

**HYDE PARK SQUARE.** — Maisonette: furn.: 3 bedrooms, L-lounge, dining room, fitted kitchen, bath., c.c. £70 p.w.—01-602 3273.

**HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.**—Luxurious furnished 4-bedroom house: £75 p.w.—01-455 2788 (after 7 p.m.).

**WANTED.**—Responsible woman requires *s c furn. flat with c.h. for* 6 months. Convenient to S.E.1 area.—01-342 5198 (after 7 p.m. or before 9.30 a.m.).

**NEAR SLOANE SQUARE.**—Furnished s/c basement flat: 1 sitting room, 1 double bedroom, kitchen and bathroom: £30 p.w. —Ring 01-730 1631.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE.**—Fully furnished s/c super luxury double bedroom flat and garage to let: 1st July for one *year:* £65 p.w *incl. No* agents.—Telephone 01-589 4611.

**ST. JOHN'S WOOD.**—Spacious well furnished flats, overlooking and with access to lovely gardens: double bed., 1 recept., k. & b.: from £40 p.w.—286 6540, 5286.

**FLAT WANTED** for 2 sharers, SW1/3/5/7.—836 8376 day.

**SUPER** luxury flat, 5th floor, modern block, overlooking Hyde Park. 2 beds., large recept., k. & b., sep. w.c. Rent £3,500; f. & f. £3,500. Lease 3 yrs.—Tel. 262 1454.

**AT W.1.** Superb 3 bed. flat. 2 well decorated recep., k. & 2 bath.—H.C. 629 1087 9.

**KENSINGTON.** Large newly decorated flat. Access to private gardens. 4 beds., 2 bath., 2 recep. Long/short let.—L.S. 235 0026.

**PRIVATE ROAD, PUTNEY.** Attractive 2-bed. house. Separate attic. Colour TV, garage etc. £43. *Fulham Apartments* 352 2652.

**CENTRAL LONDON.** Delightful flat for tourists 2 rooms, k & b., TV, shower, balcony. Min. 8 weeks. £40 p.w. 01-723 1543.

**STREATHAM.** furnished house, 2 bed, recept, k & b, CH, garage. Up to 3 yrs. £38 pw incl. 735 2534.

**AT N.W.1.** 3 bed flat in block near Regents Park, 1 recep., k. & *b. cloakroom. £80 p.w.*—H.C. 639 1087/9.

**CHELSEA** Artist's studio to let. Non-residential. 352 7030.

**FURNISHED ROOMS,** flats, houses. £15-£150 p.w.—L.F. 373 5002.

**ONSLOW SQUARE.**—Top floor balcony flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths., 2 recept. £1,100 p.a. Part contents, kitchen appliances, wardrobes, carpets and curtains for sale.—499 6187.

**WESTMINSTER.** *Top floor flat, good view,* 4 bedrooms, 2 recept. £1,800 p.a. Carpets, curtains, fittings, fair price.—493 1831.

**ST. JOHN'S WOOD,** 3 superb flats in modern block, 4 and 5 beds., 2 reception, kitchen, 3/3 baths. Furnished/unfurnished. Plaza E.A. 584 4372.

**CROMWELL GARDENS,** S.W.7. Newly decorated and spacious flat. L-shaped reception, 3 beds., 92 year lease. £22,750. Tel.: O'Donnell & Partners, 724 0798.

**COMFORTABLE** centrally heated house required by managing director of international company for one month from approx 10th December in rural surroundings within 50-mile radius of London. —Phone Johnson, Mayfair Hotel, 17th-24th June or write Box 3757 M, The Times.

**STH. KENSINGTON.** — O'looking gardens. A delightful 5th floor flat. Large double bedroom, recep./dining room. Ultra modern k. & b., C.H., lift, Phone. Short let. £45. H. & C., 580 3566.

**HAMPSTEAD.**—In block, 2 charming modern 2-bedroom flats. Large recep., fully equipped, k. & b., C.H. £42. H. & C., 580 0566.

**RUTLAND GATE.** Light basement with Garage. 2 *Rooms,* k. & b. £40 p.w. inc. garage. Britton Poole & Burns. 584 4031.

**W8.** Delightful 2 bedroom house in quiet street. Recep. with antique furn., mod. k. & b. Roof garden. £60 p.w. KA 584 2337.

**HOLIDAY IN MAYFAIR.** 2 bedroom flat in block with lift & porter. Recep., k. & b. £100 neg. p.w. KA 581 2337.

**W.1.** *A charming,* quiet mews flat. 2 double bedrooms, recep., mod. k. & b. Beautifully furnished. Short let. £58. H. & C. 580 2566.

**SHORT HOLIDAY LETS.** Different dates. L.F. 373 5002.

**ST. JOHN'S WOOD.** Two rooms, k. & b., in purpose-built block. £14,000, 39-year lease. Tel.: O'Donnell & Partners, 724 0798.

**3 MONTHS** only. Available now. Lansdowne Walk, W.11. 3rd-floor flat, 2 beds, recep., k. & b. Lift & Porter. £45 p.w. M. & P. 737 6091.

**MAYFAIR** prestige residential Company suite facing Green Pk. 235 0088.

## RENTALS

### AROUND TOWN FLATS

120 Holland Park Ave., W.11.

**KEN CHURCH ST.,** W.8. Charming 2 room flat in mansion block, near park. Suit couple or 1 person. £55.

**LANCASTER GATE,** W.2. Quiet mod 2 room mews house for long let. Nice k. & b. £40.

**CROMWELL ROAD,** S.W.7. 2 bed 1st floor flat for 3-5 mths. Handy to museums. Lots of books and pictures. £45.

**BAYSWATER,** W.2. Comfortable 3 bed. 2 recept maisonette —older children welcome. All new decor & good furn. Excellent value at £45.

01-229 0033

### SOUTH KENSINGTON S.W.7

Furnished modernised Mews Flat

S.C. 2 Rooms Kitchen & Bathroom. £55 p.w. Good references essential.

Box 2186 M, The Times

**HAYWARDS HEATH,** 45 mins. Victoria. Large family house, tastefully furnished, immaculate order. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, kitchen, playroom and laundry room; ¾-acre of garden. £45 p.w. incl. cleaner and gardener. From August for 2 years. Tel.: 0444 51786.

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**N. MEDITERRANEAN COAST.** responsible young people require holiday house, month of August. Hatfield 65955.

Continued on page 24

## Broadcasting

Adolescent oratory should add a little sparkle to the EEC debate when it comes to the Oxford Union (BBC1 9.35). Totem poles of the American North-West pin down David Attenborough in this week's instalment of his series on tribal art (BBC2 8.10). Book Programme (BBC2 7.45) turns back the pages for a selection of some previous editions. Kes, the Loach and Garnett film about a boy and his kestrel, cannot be too strongly recommended (BBC2 9.10). An EEC special programme (ITV 8.0) and Edward the Seventh (ITV 9.10) top the independent features.—L.B.

### BBC 1

1.00 pm, Eisteddfod Yr Urdd. 1.30, Ring-a-Ding. 1.40, Thomas. 1.45-1.53, News. 4.00, Play School. 4.25, Huckleberry Hound. 4.35, Jackanory. 4.50, Kim and Co. 5.15, Animal Magic. 5.40, Roobarb.

5.45 News. 6.00, Nationwide.*

6.50 The Little House on the Prairie.

7.40 Sykes.

8.10 Sutherland's Law.

9.00 Referendum Broadcast on behalf of the National Referendum Campaign.

9.10 News.

9.35 A Question of Europe: from the Oxford Union, That this *House* would say "Yes" to Europe.—For the motion: Edward Heath, MP, Jeremy Thorpe, MP. Against, Barbara Castle, MP, Peter Shore, MP.

11.50 Weather.

*Black and white.

Regional variations (BBC1):

BBC WALES.—1.00-1.30 pm, Transmitters Closedown. 5.15-5.40, Bilidowcar. 6.00-6.50, Wales Today. Nationwide. 6.50-7.10, Heddiw. 7.10-7.40, Melltion—Y Mngyar. 7.40-8.10, Dad's Army. 11.50, News of Wales. SCOTLAND.—1.00-1.30 pm, Transmitters Closedown. 6.00-6.50, Reporting Scotland: Nationwide. 11.50, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND.—1.00-1.30 pm, Transmitters Closedown. 6.00-6.50, Scene Around Six. Nationwide. 11.50, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

### BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University.* Henry James. 7.05, Maths. 7.30-7.55, Mechanics. 11.00, Play School. 11.25-11.50, Open University.* Handicapped in the Community. 5.00, Open University.* Pure Maths. 5.25, The Argument from Design. 5.50, Maths Analysis. 6.15, Technology and Economics. 6.40, *Model* World. 7.05, *Open* University.* Growth and Replication.

7.30 Newsday.

7.45 The Story So Far: Books.

8.10 The Tribal Eye: Crooked Beak of Heaven.

9.00 As BBC1.

9.10 Film: Kes (1970), with David Bradley, Colin Welland, Lynne Perrie, Freddie Fletcher, Brian Glover, Bob Bowes.

11.00 News.

11.30-11.35 Jill Balcon reads Meeting at Night, by Robert Browning.

### ATV

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Show It Again. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, The Saint.* 3.55 Thames. 4.25, The Partridge Family. 4.50, Thames. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.00, Thames. 11.40-12.10 am, Twilight Zone.*

### Thames

12.00, Rainbow. 12.15 pm, Matt and Gerry Ltd. 12.30, Film: Wedding Veil, with Lana Morris, Nanette Newman, Barbara Mullen.* 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Taste of the South. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, World in Action. 3.00, Dowager in Hot Pants. 3.55, Quick on the Draw. 4.25, The Flintstones. 4.50, How. 5.20, Shang-a-Lang.

5.50 News. 6.00, Today.

6.35 Crossroads.

7.00 Tommy Cooper.

8.00 World in Action: A Bus Round the Market.

9.00 Referendum: Broadcast by the National Referendum Campaign.

9.10 Edward the Seventh.

10.10 News.

10.40 A Bus Round the Market, part 2.

11.40 Checkmate.

12.05 am, Abbott of Westminster.

### Southern

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, The Claim Drain. 1.00, News. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Thames. 3.00, Department S. 3.55 Thames. 5.20, Dodo. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, Thames. 11.40, The Adventurer. 12.10 am, *Southern News.* 12.20, Weather. Guideline.

### Granada

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, The Smith Family. 1.00, News. 1.20, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Boney. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 4.50, How. 5.15, Chuckleheads.* 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, University Challenge. 7.05, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 11.40-12.20 am, Alfred Hitchcock Presents.

### HTV

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, The Best of Focus. 1.00, News. 1.20, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Byegones. 3.00, Danger Man. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, The Osmonds. 4.50, How. 5.20, Help. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Who'll Win the Derby? 6.35, 7.00, Winner Takes All. 7.30, Love Thy Neighbour. 8.00, Thames. 10.40, Film: The Challenge, with Luis Trenker. 12.05 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.25-4.35, Miri Mawr. 4.35-4.50, Miri Mwy. 6.01-6.15, Y Dydd. 7.00-7.30, Sale of the Century. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Report West.

### Border

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Here Comes the Future. 1.00, News. 1.25, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Woody Woodpecker. 4.50, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.30, Who'll Win the Derby? 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Mr And Mrs. 7.30, Love Thy Neighbour. 8.00, Thames. 11.40, Border News Summary.

### Tyne Tees

12.00 pm, Thames. 12.30, Here Comes the Future. 1.00, Thames. 2.00, House Party. 2.30, Thames. 3.00, Department S. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Castaway. 4.50, Thames. 6.00, Today. 6.30, Who'll Win the Derby? 6.35, ATV. 7.00, New Who Do You Do? 7.30, Love Thy Neighbour. 7.35, Thames. 10.40, Barnaby Jones. 11.35, News. 11.40, Epilogue.

### Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Here Comes the Future. 1.00, News. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Department S. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Castaway. 4.50, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. 6.30, Who'll Win the Derby? 6.35, ATV. 7.00, New Who Do You Do? 7.30, Love Thy Neighbour. 8.00, Thames. 11.40-12.05, You and Your Golf.

### Westward

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, ATV. 1.20, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Ripitide. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, The Houndcats. 4.50, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 10.42, Westward News. 10.45, Night Gallery. 11.15, The Protectors. 11.40, Faith for Life.

### Anglia

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Easter Island. 1.00, News. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Thames. 3.00, Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased). 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Romper Room. 4.50, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 10.40, Barnaby Jones. 11.35, Reflection.

### Grampian

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, ATV. 1.20, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Thames. 4.30, Cartoon. 4.50, Thames. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Love, American Style. 6.30, Who'll Win the Derby? 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Jim MacLeod. 7.30, F Troop. 8.00, Thames. 10.40, McCloud. 12.00, Prayers.

### Scottish

12.00 am, Thames. 12.30, Adam 12. 1.00, News. 1.25, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Thames. 3.00, Jason King. 3.55, Thames. 4.25, Elephant Boy. 4.50, How. 5.20, *Professor Kitzel.* 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, Thames. 10.40, Late Call. 10.45, Wish You Were Here. 11.35-11.45, The Odd Couple.

### Ulster

12.00 pm, Thames. 12.30, Merrie Melodies. 1.00, News. 1.20, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, House Party. 2.30, Thames. 4.25, Woody Woodpecker. 4.50, Thames. 6.00, Summer Reports. 6.35-11.40, Thames

## Radio

**1**

6.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Paul Burnett. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, Alan Freeman. 7.02, Beat the Record. 7.32, Sing Something Simple.† 8.02, Frank Chacksfield.† (9.02-10.15, 1500m only, Chris Finnegan & Johnny Frankham.) 9.02, The Impresarios.† 10.02, Colin Berry. 12.00, News. 12.05, Colin Berry. 12.31, News. 12.33 am, Close-down.

**2**

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. (8.27, Racing Bulletin.) 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jean Challis.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, Sam Costa. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02-12.33, Radio 1. † Stereo.

**3**

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Handel, Brahms.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Lully, Bizet, Roussel.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Balakirev and Borodin.† 10.00, Songs: Bellini, Malipiero, Castelnuovo—Tedesco.† 10.30, Academy of the BBC: attrib Pergolesi, Wolf, Stravinsky.† 11.25, *Mendelssohn's* Piano Music.† 12.00, Concert, part 1: Gluck, Beethoven.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, The Arts Worldwide. 1.20, Concert, part 2: Beethoven.† 2.05, Melody.† 3.00, Music in our Time.† 4.10, Sonatas: Schumann, Brahms.† 4.55, Jazz Today.† 5.25, Great Pianists: Alfred Cortot. 5.45, Homeward Sound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, The Roof Over Your Head. 7.00, A Stranger Abroad. 7.30, Mozart, Eichgard (accordion).† 8.00, Concert, part 1. Chopin.† 8.40, Jacob Bronowski, part 6: Nuclear Explosion. 9.00, Concert, part 2, Bruckner.† 10.00, The Green Island, by Gwyn Jones, with Robin Ellis, Gaynor Morgan Rees. 11.00, Historic Performance on Record: Liszt Piano Concerto No 2 (1938). 11.25-11.30, News.

**4**

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.50, Referendum Broadcast on behalf of Britain in Europe. 9.00, News. 9.05, *Tuesday Call:* 01-580 4411, Beauty and Skin Care, with Felicity Forbes. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Celebration: Richard Rodgers. 11.45, The Wit and Wisdom of ... Malcolm Muggeridge. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Dad's Army. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, The Charterhouse of Parma. 4.00, News. 4.05, Gardeners' Question Time. 4.35, Story Time. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, My Music! 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Kaleidoscope. 8.00, As Radio 3. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, *The World* Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: The Old Ladies. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Pop Goes Pygmalion. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore forecast.

**BBC Radio London,** local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.

**London Broadcasting,** news and information station. 97.3 VHF, 261 M.

**Capital Radio,** 24-hour music, news and features station, 95.8 VHF, 194 M.

HOME NEWS

# Cambridge Senate occupied two days before visit of Queen Margrethe and Gen Gowon

From Our Correspondent
Cambridge

Angry students forced their way into Cambridge University Senate House yesterday, knocking down senior officials and a policeman.

They occupied the building two days before Queen Margrethe of Denmark and General Gowon, the Nigerian head of state, are due to receive honorary degrees there.

Last night they threatened to stay until the university agrees to discuss a scheme for setting up a nursery for children of students and staff. They say the university has ignored pleas for a full-time nursery and crèche.

Three hundred students marched to the Senate House and forced their way in. Dr Alan Clarke, the vice-chancellor's assistant, and Mr R. E. Macpherson, the registrar, and a policeman were knocked over in the rush to storm the doors.

Inside the Senate House, which had been prepared for the degree ceremony, students built a barricade of furniture to prevent the proctors from getting in.

The vice-chancellor's ceremonial chair was used by a student to address a meeting. Police officers patrolled outside as loaves of bread were thrown through open windows to the students. Children shouted from upstairs windows to the crowd. The police said they would take no action without a court order.

University servants locked away the special gowns prepared for the recipients of the honorary degrees.

**Bradford protest:** About 40 students occupied the board room at Bradford University yesterday in protest against a proposed £70 national increase in fees (our Bradford Correspondent writes).

The general committee of the senate was due to meet in the room this afternoon and is expected to approve the increase, which will be finally decided by the university council in a few weeks.

Students also occupied an office, a lavatory, and the university telephone exchange for a time.

The general committee will have before it a report recommending the increase. Dr Edward Edwards, the vice-chancellor, said it would cost the university £300,000 a year not to implement the rise. "It would be impossible for the university to make this up by any possible economies", he said.

But the university has set up a joint subcommittee of staff and students to examine the difficulties of students who have to pay their own fees. About 650 students at Bradford are affected.

Mr Reuben Goldberg, president of the students' union, said there was a time-limit for the occupation. "It will not go on for weeks", he said, but would not say when it would end.

A university official said that today's meeting would be held but he would not say where.

# Exercise in 'motorway democracy' by ministry

With the opening of an exhibition at Ripon, north Yorkshire, yesterday, the Department of the Environment embarked on perhaps its biggest exercise in "motorway democracy".

It is seeking the opinions of industry, local authorities, amenity groups and individuals in West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire on which route the proposed motorway link between the M62 and the North-east should follow.

By giving the smallest individual who may find himself in the path of the £100m road the chance to state his case to senior planners and engineers, the department hopes to prove that democracy comes before bulldozers. The fact-finding exercise will last for two months.

Static exhibitions giving details of four proposed alternative routes running north and south of Leeds to the A1 are to be staged in Ripon, Harrogate, Leeds and Bradford. They will be manned by six Department of the Environment experts, supported by a mobile exhibition which will visit 17 towns and villages.

In addition, 50,000 pamphlets and questionnaires and 2,000 posters have been printed at a cost of nearly £5,000 for distribution from 50 points.

The department said in Ripon: "This is probably the biggest exercise we have ever staged in connexion with a road-building project. You could call it an exercise in democracy.

"We are seeking the opinions of groups and individuals, particularly farmers. It is not a referendum or a head count."

The department hopes to be able to announce its preferred route early next year, but the road is unlikely to be completed before the mid-1980s.

## Experiment uses model racing cars to test the control of energy released by mental activity

# Battle to prove who rules brain waves

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

Claims that people can control their mood or ease tensions by deliberately altering their brain wave patterns were put to a test last night.

The demonstration was given by Dr Christopher Macey, an industrial psychologist and editor of *Psychology Today*, and Mr Graham Hill, the racing driver. In practice, the two experimenters showed how the electrical signals from the brain could be picked up by electrodes and used to control an electronic switch: in this case the rhythms of the brain had to be harnessed to control model racing cars in a competition between the two men.

However, what they were putting to the test were some of the ideas behind a fashionable technique known as biofeedback, which at best can be described as fringe medicine.

There is nothing quite so mysterious and awe-inspiring about the body as the working of the brain. Over many years the physiologists have discovered how to detect small electrical signals and to separate them into patterns associated with certain moods and states of excitement; the most common and first to be discovered being the alpha wave.

Neurologists have long used those patterns to diagnose some abnormalities. But the surprising discovery was made more recently that many people could be taught with the aid of television screens to recognize some brain-wave patterns and control them by conscious effort.

All the experiment showed last night was that the energy released by brain activity can be harnessed. Many more important questions remain in dispute about whether this phenomenon can be turned to beneficial effect. In the case of the alpha waves the rhythms produced are believed to indicate—with strong emanations—a pleasant relaxed and dreamy state of mind: though people vary widely in how much alpha they generate.

Although alpha waves are the most easily observed of the electrical waveforms generated by the brain, they are neither the most frequently occurring nor the largest. An abundance of alpha activity represents states of rest (not sleep) and relaxation.

The converse is true in that lack of that rhythm and its replacement by faster waves of other frequencies indicates alertness verging on anxiety.

The picture of the relationship of brain waves to emotion and behaviour is far from complete, but the possibility of unravelling that knowledge as an alternative to drug treatment for depression and other mental states is attractive.

# Driver died after hoax call for ambulance

An ambulance driver an[s]ing an emergency call, w[h]urned out to be a hoax, [d]through red traffic lights [a]collided with a car, killing [t]driver, it was stated at L[e]Crown Court yesterday.

Eric O'Sullivan, aged 2[3], Bexley Terrace, Leeds, ple[a]guilty to causing the deat[h] Mr Colin Hansbro, aged [2]later, of Spalding To[n] Leeds, by dangerous drivin[g] Boxing Day. Mr O'Sullivan granted an absolute disch[arge] and was not disqualified.

Mr Gerald Coles, for prosecution, said the ambu[lance] was answering a call to a p[ost] house in Leeds. Its lights flashing and its siren sounded.

After the accident Mr [O']livan told the police th[at] intended to stop at the [next] adding: "I hit the brake[s] nothing happened". A [coroner] found nothing [wrong] with the brakes.

Judge Taylor told Mr O['Sullivan]: "It is a sad fact tha[t] hoax emergency call an[d] person responsible for m[aking] that call bears a heavy res[ponsi]bility in this case.

"You were not to know [that] To you a human life could [have] depended on your getting [there] as quickly as possible. Th[e only] criticism is that you [went] through the traffic lights a[t]

"You have already suf[fered] considerable punishment [in] you will carry with you fo[r the] rest of your life; the know[ledge] that you, whose job it is t[o save] lives, have caused a death

# £10m office complex to have a rural air

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A new kind of office complex, in sharp contrast to the tower developments of the past twenty years, is to be built at Newport, South Wales.

The scheme, which was given outline approval by Gwent County Council last Monday, foresees several two-storey buildings occupying about nine acres of a 52-acre rural site. They will provide 764,000 sq ft of accommodation for between five and six thousand workers.

The rest of the site will consist of about 30 acres of landscaped open space, with hills, lakes and trees, 10 acres of car parks and a central block of shops, restaurants, banks and recreational facilities. The total cost is estimated at more than £10m.

The developer, Wingate Investments, says the saving in building costs, compared with conventional tower blocks, could be as much as half. That would enable "very large sums" to be devoted to amenities.

Strict overall architectural control, Wingate says, would prevent any danger of the complex's becoming "a planning hotch-potch". Negotiations are said to be well advanced with a single prospective tenant for a large part of the accommodation which will help to damp criticisms that it will be a speculative white elephant.

However, it seems certain to be attacked as a wasteful use of land and as encouraging private rather than public transport. Wingate says it will be preferable to the "ant-hill" travelling and working conditions created by large city-centre developments and that, since it is close to a motorway complex, traffic congestion should be slight.

# Most local homes since 1971

By Christopher Warman

Local housing authorities and new towns in England and Wales completed 99,423 dwellings in 1974, the highest number since 1971, according to statistics published today by the Department of the Environment.

Also in the public sector, housing associations completed 9,440 dwellings, and government departments 2,684. The total of 111,547 in the public sector, added to the private sector building of 128,407 gives a grand total of 239,954 dwellings completed during the year.

There were 218,631 starts during the year, made up of 123,873 in the public sector and 94,758 in the private sector.

Nearly 232,000 house renovation grants were approved in England and Wales in 1974, of which 77,300 were for local authorities and new towns, 5,300 for housing associations and 149,300 for private owners.

A total of 5,372 dwellings were sold by local authorities, of which 566 had been built for sale. In the previous year, 1973, 41,800 were sold, of which nearly 900 had been built for sale.

*Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales* (Stationery Office, £1.40).

# New work formula may end British Airways strike

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

The strike that has stopped all British Airways' European and domestic flights out of Heathrow airport since Monday is likely to be called off today. Services should be back to normal by tomorrow morning.

The way to end the dispute was opened yesterday when 150 shop stewards representing the airline's engineering and maintenance workers accepted a revised formula to enable men to work on different aircraft types. It will be put to a meeting of the 740 strikers today. If it is accepted, talks will start tomorrow on extra payments for handling the Tri-Star airbus, which started the trouble.

Mr Mark Young, chairman of the national joint council for civil air transport, said: "We are putting a recommendation to the meeting of the men to return to work on the basis of the new proposals." He was optimistic that there would be normal working this evening. The men would begin clearing aircraft that had been held up for maintenance checks for a resumption of normal flying tomorrow.

The strike started last Wednesday night and British Airways suspended its European and domestic flights on Monday. Since then the loss in revenue has been estimated at £1m a day. After deducting savings on fuel, landing and other charges, the net loss is £350,000 a day.

# 'Dealer in London had stolen metals'

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Two containers of nickel and mercury worth £54,000 stolen on different days from Liverpool docks reached the same metal dealer's yard in London within 24 hours, Mr Ifor Morris Jones, QC, for the prosecution, said at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday. He said the containers were taken to London with tractors and trailers stolen on Merseyside and later found abandoned in east London.

Stanley William Wood, aged 61, managing director of the metal yard of Manor Road, Stratford, London, appeared in the dock with David Martin Briscoe, aged 24, a cargo control clerk, of Cromleh Close, Mughull, Geoffrey Frederick Tolman, aged 40, a dock foreman, of Ayrshire Road, Walton, both Liverpool, and William Nelson, aged 40, an unemployed salesman, of Warren Hey, Bebington, Cheshire.

Mr Briscoe and Mr Tolman were charged with stealing 20 drums of nickel valued at £23,000 and 212 flasks of mercury, valued at £31,000, and Mr Wood was accused of dishonestly receiving it. Mr Nelson was accused o fstealing the mercury. All pleaded not guilty.

Three other men have pleaded guilty to dishonestly handling the metal, stolen from Seaforth container base on September 18 and October 2.

Mr Morris Jones said the containers were taken off the container base after false information had been fed into the computer controlling cargo movements. The drums of nickel found their way during the night of September 18 into Mr Wood's metal yard in Streatham.

# Call for teachers to see personal files

A motion that personal files on teachers, held by education authorities, should be made available for inspection by the employee concerned will be debated at the annual conference of the Scottish Schoolmasters' Association in Edinburgh on Saturday.

Mr Robert McClement, the general secretary, said yesterday that the motion from the Glasgow branch was likely to produce some plain speaking.

"Some delegates regard the information placed secretly on personal files as a most dangerous method of professional and character assassination", he said.

# Communist to lead steel craftsmen in pay talks

By Our Labour Editor

The negotiating leadership of British Steel Corporation craftsmen has passed into the hands of the only card-carrying communist member of the engineering union leadership after the election of Mr John Boyd as general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Mr Leslie Dixon, a former engineering worker in the Sheffield steel industry, is taking over as leader of the National Craftsmen's Coordinating Committee, which is asking for a substantial pay rise for 35,000 skilled men in the state steel industry. Mr Boyd gave up his leading position in the steel industry after being elected to the top administrative job in the AUEW.

This further political change in the make-up of the trade union side in the steel industry will put fresh pressure on Sir Monty Finniston, the corporation's chairman. Sir Monty has privately lifted the embargo on pay rises for steel workers that he laid down six weeks ago in a letter to members of the TUC steel industry committee.

Union leaders of process workers in the steel industry will be given today a pay offer that falls short of the more generous settlements in the public sector. It will probably be about 21 per cent, which would be in line with British Rail's opening proposal. The craftsmen are expected to open serious pay talks tomorrow.

## Pickpockets jailed

Jailing six Colombian tourists yesterday for a year after they had admitted charges of theft and attempted theft from shoppers in Oxford Street, Mr St John Harmsworth, the Marlborough Street magistrate, said: "I recommend your deportation with something approaching enthusiasm."

## Death sentence reprieve

The death sentence passed at the Royal Court of Jersey in April on Ian Stanley Le Brun, aged 35, has been commuted to life imprisonment by the Home Secretary, the Home Office announced yesterday. Mr Le Brun was sentenced to death after pleading guilty to murdering his wife, Christine, aged 24.

## Scottish births fall

Scotland's births last year were 70,114, the lowest total since records began in 1865.

## Ambulancemen strike

Ambulancemen in Coventry staged a lightning strike yesterday, leaving scores of hospital outpatients stranded without transport. The stoppage was to press for the restoration of a special pay allowance.

## Crane death crash

Mr Frank Purdon, aged 61, a blacksmith's stoker, of Norham Terrace, Jarrow, died when he was struck by a falling crane at a South Shields shipyard yesterday.

## Fowlpest again

The first outbreak of fowl pest in Norfolk this year, confirmed yesterday, involved more than 20,000 broiler chickens at South Repps.

# Rate anger 'threat to council wages'

From Tim Jones
Labour Staff
Aberdeen

Free collective wage bargaining does not exist for Britain's million manual workers employed by local authorities, Mr Charles Donnet, a national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said yesterday. He was speaking at the annual conference in Aberdeen.

Mr Donnet, whose union next week will take a £46m claim for increased differentials for the workers to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, said:

Rates are paid in anger. This anger is a particular threat to the local government worker when his wages are under consideration. The main consideration of the elected councillor is not the merits of the worker's case nor whether he is fundamentally low-paid. The first reaction of the councillor is what it will cost on the rates and whether it will cost him votes at the next election.

Delegates to the conference were told that Japanese whisky might threaten Britain's biggest dollar earner and jeopardize jobs in Scotland. They heard that the Japanese were exporting whisky. One brand had on the bottle a picture of Mount Fujiyama "looking suspiciously like Ben Nevis".

Mr Tom Fraser, chairman of the union's Scottish region, said he was concerned at the "dramatic increase in exports of bulk malt whisky from Scottish distilleries to countries like Japan for mixing with local spirit". The trend, he said, encouraged the creation of new distillery capacity dependent on unstable markets.

The conference unanimously supported his call for the Government to curb and eventually end the trade in bulk malt shipments and so encourage the export of blended whisky bottled in Scotland.

# Social contract backed b Post Office engineers

From Our Correspondent
Blackpool

Members of the Post Office Engineering Union came out strongly in support of the social contract yesterday, against the wishes of their leaders. At their Blackpool conference they also overwhelmingly endorsed their recent pay settlement giving rises of 20.9 per cent.

The union's executive wanted the resolution "supporting the contract and all its implications" remitted until new terms between the TUC and th[e] ernment are agreed.

Mr Kenneth Thoma[s] executive member, said it [would] be an injustice for th[e] comply with the contra[ct] risk lagging behind in th[e] league table. But Mr [Ja]go, of the Liverpool [No.1] branch, urged delegates t[o] a lead to other unions an[d] a responsible line.

The delegates, repres[enting] 127,000 members, endors[ed] pay deal in closed session [but] rejected any statutor[y] restrictions or wage free[dom]

# Coroner makes 'replica' run of disaster coach

From Our Correspondent
Leeds

A "replica" coach made a rerun yesterday to reconstruct the final moments of the one that crashed in the Yorkshire dales with a loss of 32 lives. A coroner, police officers, vehicle examiners and two independent consultant engineers made the trip to the disaster spot at Dibble Bridge, Hebden, near Grassington.

The vehicle experts, from the Department of the Environment, said later that they had "certain ideas" now of what caused the Bank holiday Tuesday tragedy. Mr James Turnbull, North Yorkshire Craven coroner, had sought first-hand experience of the route.

On the 1-in-6 hill leading to the bridge, gearing, braking and steering tests were made.

Mr Turnbull, who opened and adjourned the inquest at Skipton on Monday, said afterwards: "It was a most useful exercise, providing me with an idea of how the coach that crashed might have handled. I expect to be able to resume the inquest now at an earlier date."

One of the 14 women survivors of the crash, aged 78, was still critically ill yesterday. The others are in a satisfactory condition.

# NE Lancashire shows signs of recovery

From John Chartres
Preston

There are signs that the socially and economically depressed area of north-east Lancashire, which has been losing jobs and population since the 1960s, is at last beginning to recover, according to county council officials.

Survey reports for a structural plan, which is due for completion next year, were published yesterday. They point out that 23,000 jobs were lost between 1966 and 1971; that nearly a third of the population had to share a basic amenity such as a bath or hot water tap at the time of the 1971 census; that one primary school in 10 is still without hot water or inside lavatories; and that three thousand acres of land is classified as derelict.

But the report on jobs says that between 1966 and 1971 the population rose by 10,000, and the proportion of children and young people grew markedly.

The housing report says that progress has been made in the past four years, though there is still a great need for new homes. Between 1964 and 1973 about 14,000 houses were demolished, and seven thousand more are scheduled for demolition.

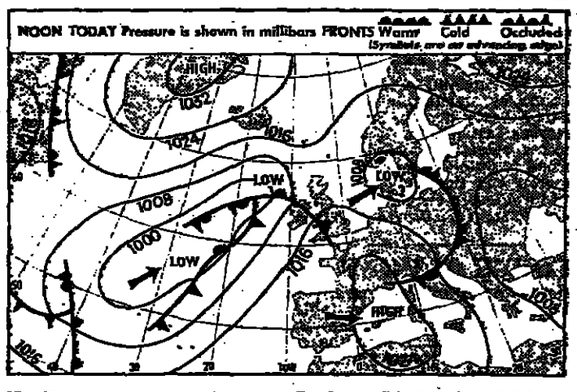
The report on environmental quality says the clearance of derelict sites has begun, though it may take 20 years to complete unless the programme is speeded. It adds:

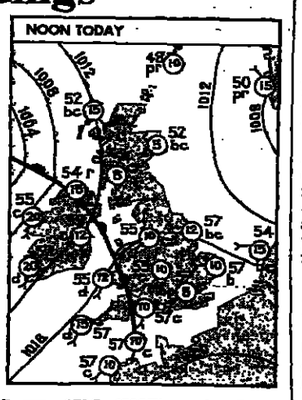
That is not to mention the small sites on street corners, in back lanes and decaying industrial premises. More than half the rivers in the area are polluted, and the Calder and Darwen are among the worst in the country. Extensive sewage works are soon to be built, but it will be a long time before even most rivers can be used for water supply, fishing and other forms of recreation.

In Preston yesterday, Councillor Traviss Carter, chairman of the county planning and industrial development committee, and Mr Jeffrey Rowbotham, the county planning officer, emphasized the importance for the area's development of the proposed Calder Valley motorway, which would link it with the M6 and M61 system.

A decision on the line of the road is awaited.

# Weather forecast and recordings




## Today

Sun rises: 4.47 am  Sun sets: 9.11 pm
Moon rises: 1.56 am  Moon sets: 3.33 pm
New moon: June 9.
Lighting up: 9.41 pm to 4.17 am.
High water: London Bridge, 10.16 am, 5.0m (19.8ft); 10.36 pm, 5.9m (19.2ft). Avonmouth, 3.1 am, 10.8m (32.8ft); 3.37 pm, 10.1m (33.0ft). Dover, 7.40 am, 5.2m (17.2ft); 8.3 pm, 5.4m (17.6ft). Hull, 2.20 am, 5.6m (18.3ft); 2.24 pm, 5.8m (19.0ft). Liverpool, 7.38 am, 7.4m (24.4ft); 8.19 pm, 7.3m (24.1ft).

A depression will move NE from mid-Atlantic towards NW Scotland and associated troughs of low pressure will cross most areas of England, Wales and Ireland from W.

Area forecasts:
London, SE, NW, central N England, E Midlands, Lake District: Bright periods, soon becoming cloudy, rain at times; wind becoming SW, moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).
East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods, perhaps rain late; wind becoming S or SW, moderate; max temp 17°C (63°F).
Central S England, W. Midlands, Channel Islands, N Wales, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Dry, rain soon spreading from SW; wind S to SW, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).
SW England, S Wales, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).
Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods; wind light, variable, later becoming SE, moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).
Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny periods, isolated showers at first; wind N, light or moderate, later becoming variable; max temp 8°C (46°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Rain in many places at first, becoming brighter with showers and sunny intervals. temp near normal.

## Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 41 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 11.4 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1013.7 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algiers | s | 25 | 77 | Copenhgn | r | 10 | 50 | Lisbon | r | 17 | 63 |
| Amsterdm | r | 9 | 48 | Dublin | r | 15 | 59 | Locarno | r | 19 | 66 |
| Athens | s | 26 | 79 | Edinburgh | r | 9 | 48 | London | r | 16 | 61 |
| Barcelona | s | 28 | 82 | Florence | c | 19 | 66 | Luxembrg | r | 14 | 57 |
| Belfast | r | 12 | 54 | Funchal | s | 20 | 68 | Madrid | s | 29 | 84 |
| Berlin | c | 15 | 59 | Geneva | c | 15 | 59 | Majorca | s | 29 | 84 |
| Biarritz | c | 16 | 61 | Gibraltar | s | 21 | 70 | Malaga | s | 30 | 86 |
| Birmingm | r | 13 | 55 | Guernsey | s | 18 | 64 | Malta | s | 30 | 86 |
| Bristol | r | 13 | 55 | Helsinki | c | 12 | 54 | Manchstr | c | 10 | 50 |
| Brussels | r | 9 | 48 | Innsbruck | c | 15 | 59 | Moscow | r | 6 | 43 |
| Budapest | s | 31 | 88 | Istanbul | s | 29 | 84 | Munich | s | 16 | 61 |
| Cardiff | r | 13 | 55 | Jersey | s | 18 | 64 | Nairobi | s | 21 | 70 |
| Cologne | c | 10 | 50 | L. Palmas | s | 22 | 72 | Nice | s | 19 | 66 |
| Nicosia | s | 29 | 84 | Oslo | c | 14 | 57 | Paris | r | 14 | 57 |
| Reykjavik | r | 4 | 39 | Rome | s | 23 | 73 | Stockholm | r | 13 | 55 |
| Tel Aviv | s | 31 | 88 | Tenerife | s | 24 | 75 | Vienna | r | 14 | 57 |
| Warsaw | c | 14 | 57 | Zurich | c | 14 | 57 | | | | |

## At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 3

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max temp °C | °F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E COAST | | | | | |
| Scarbrgh | 1.4 | .26 | 11 | 52 | Rain |
| Bridlington | 3.1 | .31 | 10 | 50 | Showr am |
| Cleethorpes | 0.3 | .10 | 8 | 46 | Rain |
| Margate | 3.3 | .18 | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| S COAST | | | | | |
| Hastings | 11.8 | .09 | 15 | 59 | Sunny |
| Eastbourne | 12.2 | .16 | 16 | 61 | Sunny |
| Brighton | 12.6 | .16 | 15 | 59 | Sunny |
| Worthing | 12.8 | .06 | 16 | 61 | Sunny |
| Bognor R. | 12.4 | — | 15 | 59 | Sunny |
| Southsea | 12.3 | — | 15 | 59 | Sunny |
| Sandown | 11.9 | — | 16 | 61 | Sunny |
| Bournmth | 13.8 | .01 | 16 | 61 | Sunny |
| Exmouth | 14.0 | — | 16 | 61 | Sunny |
| Torquay | 14.0 | — | 15 | 59 | Sunny |
| W COAST | | | | | |
| Morecambe | 6.2 | — | 13 | 55 | Sun ints |
| Blackpool | 13.4 | — | 12 | 54 | Sunny |
| Ilfracombe | 11.2 | — | 15 | 59 | Sunny |
| Newquay | 10.8 | — | 12 | 54 | Sunny |

**Overseas selling prices**
Austria Sch 15; Belgium, Bfr 25; Denmark, Dkr 2.50; Finland Fmk 2.50; France, Fr 2.80; Germany, DM 1.50; Greece, Dr 30; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 300; Luxembourg, Lf 18; Madeira, Esc 15; Malta, 5c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; Spain, Peo. 85; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Switzerland, Scs. 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

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# US expert criticizes UK defence budgeting method

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Detailed criticism of Britain's defence budgeting system has been made by an American expert, Mr Richard Burt, a research associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, who says that in holding down spending little weight is given to military and political arguments.

Increasingly difficult choices likely to confront defence planners throughout the 1970s lie between cutting Britain's defence capabilities still more and finding ways of doing the same jobs more cheaply, he says in an Adelphi Paper published by the institute.

The decisions should be taken only after full and open debate, to a great extent ruled out by present budgeting practices. It would mean either reducing the Treasury's role or stimulating greater awareness of defence issues in the Cabinet.

Mr Burt points to the "paucity of defence intellectuals" in academic life, and the disdain of academics for government service. The combination prevents Defence Secretaries from bringing in their own teams of advisers, as happens in the United States.

The system caused disputes between the "whizz-kids" and the defence bureaucracy in Washington when Mr Robert McNamara was Defence Secretary. But in Britain "the lack of bureaucratic friction in the present budgeting routine suggests that important issues are being glossed over". The obvious forum for raising the level of defence debate in Britain is Parliament, for example, during defence debates.

But he adds: "The vast majority of members lack the interest and resources to submit the budget to any real scrutiny. Thus it is estimated that 4 to 5 per cent of Commons time is devoted to defence matters."

A more practical solution would be to strengthen the Defence and External Affairs Subcommittee of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee.

# Way opened for debate on 'deal with IRA'

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Sir Robert Lowry, chairman of the newly elected constitutional Convention in Northern Ireland, yesterday opened the way for an important debate in the near future on the controversial issue of Britain's alleged secret deal with the Provisional IRA.

Ruling a motion for an immediate debate on the allegations made by the Rev William Arlow as out of order, Sir Robert added that the motion could be drafted in another form, which would make the debate possible.

Acknowledging the strength of feeling caused by the contention that a secret pledge on troop withdrawal had been given to the Provisionals in February, Sir Robert said a motion could still be tabled enabling the convention "to take note of the potential effects of Mr Arlow's statements on it and perhaps to affirm its determination not to be deflected from its task".

# Relief for victims of hay fever

Three million hay fever sufferers can expect a relatively mild season this year, the Asthma Research Council said yesterday. It announced that pollen counts would start next Monday.

Because temperatures were lower than average in April and May, pollen production is later than usual.

# Call for better police driving

Sir Derrick Capper, the Midlands police chief, yesterday for higher sta[n]dards of police driving in an a[t]tempt to reduce accident cla[ims] the force's insurance co[sts].

A report to be discussed by the West Midlands police committee shows that the force's insurance company paid out more than £80,000 in accident claims last year. Its premiums for vehicles amount to only £69,000.

## Hotel girl murdered

Helen Bleach, aged [19], hotel chambermaid, was strangled in her bedroom in Banbury, Oxfordshire, yesterday. The police fear for the safety of her room-mate, Jean Millett, aged 21, who has disappeared.

## Correction

A report yesterday erroneously stated that an article on the front page of the Sunday Mirror had been criticized by counsel for potentially prejudicial to the case at the Central Criminal Court. Counsel's reference was limited to an article in the People.

TIME
Sadat Seeks Succou
Spain: Portugal's Uneasy Neighbou
N.A.T.O. after Brus
Italy's Road to Recov
Truman: Good Old D
Sect that hated Go
ON SALE NOW